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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER
1899

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER

A

REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME

AND ABROAD

FOR THE YEAR

1899

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Editor of the ANNUAL REGISTER thinks it necessary to state that in no case does he claim to offer original reports of speeches in Parliament or elsewhere. For the former he is greatly indebted to the Editor of the able and impartial summaries of "Ross's Parliamentary Record," which when necessary have been supplemented by the more extended reports of "Hansard's Debates," and in rarer instances of the *Times*, *Standard*, etc. He has also to express his appreciation of the obliging courtesy of the Editors of the *Spectator* and the *Guardian* for their permission to make use of the summaries of speeches delivered outside Parliament appearing in their columns.

ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

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State of Affairs Abroad and at Home—Foreign Policy—Mr. Morley's Defence of the "little Englander"—Dissensions of the Liberal Leaders—Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey—Mr. Balfour at Manchester—The Crisis in the Church—The Madagascar Blue Book—The Settlement of the Soudan—Proposals for the Peace Conference.

THE position of Great Britain in the councils of Europe had been considerably altered by the events of the preceding year; but, whilst the new year opened under aspects externally peaceful, there was in reality little relaxation of the tension which had lasted so long. The Czar's invitation to induce the statesmen of Europe to make peace the primary aim of their policy was regarded as delusive, or denounced as chimerical. On the other hand, the hope of a better understanding with the United States of America, and the prospect of establishing more cordial relations with their politicians seemed the dawn of a brighter period for Great Britain, of which the isolation in the European Concert was more than ever patent. The Nile campaign with its corollary, the Fashoda incident, had stirred the permanent but latent ill-will of France, where a war-cry was anxiously awaited which would unite the contending factions. In Germany the word had been given from high quarters that British policy in South Africa and elsewhere was to be supported, but public sentiment was as hostile as ever, and trade rivalry as keenly pressed. Towards Russia, which with one hand was signing invitations to a peace congress and with the other was threatening the existence of the Chinese Empire, no cordial co-operation seemed possible so long as the words of her ruler and the deeds of his

ministers were at variance. Turkey was momentarily unobtrusive, and had become once more the open field of foreign financiers, seeking from their respective Governments support for their rival schemes. The European Concert had, after much delay, succeeded in obtaining the reality, and not merely the form, of an autonomy for the Cretans, and the island was at length placed under the responsible government of a Christian ruler. South Africa was still the most unsettled portion of the empire, the racial differences of the British and Afrikaner settlers becoming more accentuated as questions of supremacy or preponderance arose. In the Transvaal, where the feeling was most marked, a growing feeling of impatience was noticeable on both sides; and the murder of a British subject, and the subsequent acquittal of the murderer, further embittered the relations of the two nationalities.

Little apparent change had come over the position of political parties at home. The withdrawal of Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Morley from the counsels of the Liberal leaders had been received with equanimity by the rank and file of their own party. Lord Rosebery's chief aim was to mark his dissociation from their views on foreign policy, whilst reserving to himself the right to act with them in the criticism of the domestic policy of the Government. By general consent the question of the party leadership was left in abeyance until the meeting of Parliament; in other words, until arrangements could be made by which her Majesty's Opposition could be rendered most effective during the ensuing session. The most noteworthy incident of this campaign was the issue of a manifesto by the long-dormant Cobden Club in favour of the policy of the "open door," which, if necessary, was to be blown open by artillery. Whilst recognising the right of foreign Powers to settle their own tariffs in their own way in their own territories and possessions, "we cannot recognise that they have a similar right in countries now passing from under their control, and where Englishmen have already established interests." How far the Cobden Club represented any body of opinion in Lancashire or elsewhere it would be difficult to say, or whether this manifesto was merely the personal opinion of Lord Farrer, who made use of the name of a great economist to give weight to his own opinions. If the Cobden Club had any existence as a political influence, and had endorsed its president's views, it was only evidence that the Liberal party was more imperialist in its sentiments than the detractors of Lord Rosebery imagined. It was not unreasonable, however, for the representatives of British manufacture to desire to see their interests better protected than had been the case in Madagascar, where our treaty rights were deliberately set aside by the French. They were therefore anxious that in the general scramble for "derelict" territory all over the world the acquisitions of continental Powers should not be fenced in with protectionist barriers. From this point of view the Cobden

Club was only offering support to the policy which Lord Salisbury had been urging in China, Siam, West Africa and elsewhere where our trade interests were threatened by European Powers. This view, however, was not endorsed by Sir Edward Clarke, one of the acutest-minded members of the Conservative party. Speaking to the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 5), he showed the fallacy of the fear that when uncivilised countries pass into the hands of European Powers they ceased to become profitable to the British merchant. He took, for instance, the case of China, where the door was open and in the keeping of natives, but where our trade during the past fifteen years had decreased steadily. Sir Edward Clarke, however, in his argument seemed to put aside the fact that the period he had selected coincided with the adoption of an aggressive and bounty-fed colonial policy by France, and with the enormous commercial expansion of Germany.

The practical confidence felt in Lord Salisbury's management of public affairs was seen in the results of the bye-elections held during the earlier portion of the year. For Mid-Bucks Mr. Rothschild, a Unionist, was elected without opposition to the seat held by his uncle; in the Newton division of Lancashire, Colonel Pilkington, and in Mid-Surrey Mr. Keswick, both Conservatives, were elected without a contest. Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Newent (Jan. 5), seemed to recognise the prevailing political apathy, which, he said, was due to a variety of causes originating in the Liberal party itself. The advanced Liberals, he maintained, formed the bulk of the Liberal electorate, but they were in a minority on the Liberal side of the House of Commons. There were, moreover, many Liberal members who wished virtually to justify the disruption of 1886, and the action of the Liberal Unionists, by shelving Home Rule altogether. Under these circumstances the new leader of the party would probably be its most Conservative representative on the front bench.

In the absence of more exciting topics, the proceedings of the the annual conference of the Miners' Federation held at Edinburgh (Jan. 11) offered certain points of interest to students of politics. The admission for the first time of the delegates of the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-fields, representing 60,000 men, showed the tendency of workmen, as of employers, to close their ranks. The Compensation Act, which had passed in the previous session, was received with more favour by the bulk of the delegates than it had been by their representatives in Parliament, who had political as well as class interests to consider. Their conduct in this respect did not pass without hostile criticism. One of the delegates, however, pointed out how very far short the act fell of its intentions or of its promises. In the course of the previous year (eleven months) 3,228 lives had been lost in all trades by fatal accidents, and 63,562 persons had been injured. More than half these accidents were due to causes

unrecognised under the act, and consequently the victims had no redress. A desire was also expressed to raise the limit of age for the employment of boys and girls from thirteen to fourteen years. With regard to the former a great diversity of opinion was shown; but of the employment of girls, even at any age, there was practically unanimous disapproval.

The more active political campaign, preceding the meeting of Parliament, was opened at Brechin by Mr. Morley (Jan. 17), who took this occasion to explain his withdrawal, in company with Sir Wm. Harcourt, from active participation in the policy of the front Opposition bench. His reception by his constituents was sufficiently cordial to show that he had not thereby lost their confidence. There were, he said, cross-currents running in the country, and in the Liberal party, as was not unnatural in the bewildering circumstances of the day. These cross-currents had affected the leaders of the Liberal party, and had compelled Sir Wm. Harcourt to resign, for no man could continue to lead a party when his authority was liable at any juncture to be called in question. Sir Wm. Harcourt had acted, therefore, as Mr. Pitt had acted in 1801, Mr. Gladstone in 1894, and Lord Rosebery two years later. The personal aspects of such acts were always obscure, and on them Mr. Morley threw no light, beyond saying that he agreed with Sir Wm. Harcourt. He himself had not resigned, for he had nothing to resign. He had kept in the background during the past year to avoid having any share in making the cross-currents in question; and he had decided independently of Sir Wm. Harcourt, but on similar grounds, that he could no longer take an active and responsible part in the formal counsels of the heads of the Liberal party. He would not go about the country praising Mr. Gladstone and at the same time wiping off the slate all the lessons Mr. Gladstone had taught. The Liberal party, he contended, would only prosper so long as it stuck to its watchwords—peace, economy, and reform. Imperialism meant militarism, and militarism meant vast expenditure—an increase of power in the privileged classes, and outlay for every purpose except the improvement of the taxpayer's home. He objected to the conquest of the Soudan as likely to yield no return; to the means employed for ejecting France from Fashoda, and to the treatment of the wounded at Omdurman. In conclusion Mr. Morley eloquently denounced the policy of making war for the sake of making money. "I want here to put a question to you. Have you in Scotland made up your minds, once for all, that it is right to kill people because it is good for trade? You will admit, as a nation with a conscience, that that is a delicate question, an interesting question, and a nice question. If you have not considered it, you should. It was only the other day, in another part of Africa, you were with your famous Maxim guns mowing down swaths of Matabele who had been driven by the plunder of their cattle, by forced labour, and by stupid mismanagement, into what is

absurdly called rebellion. Is it a good and valid defence for these operations that they are opening up markets for British goods? Turn the question over in your minds. Meanwhile, here is an answer for you, not from me, but from an eminent Tory lawyer. That eminent Tory lawyer, Sir Edward Clarke, speaking the other day, used this language. He said: 'If you seek to extend the area of your commerce by the use of Maxim guns and lyddite shells, and all the devilish contrivances of modern warfare, you are embarking on a policy which is a crime as well as a blunder. War for commerce sounds a very innocent phrase, and may be allowed to pass. Murder for gain has an uglier sound, but it as truly represents that course of policy.' "

Mr. Chamberlain promptly replied to several points raised by Mr. Morley, and to his challenge to define a "little Englander." Speaking at the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 18), the Secretary for the Colonies said he thought the most prominent feature of the political history of the previous year was a clearer conception of an imperial policy, and a determination to accept the necessary obligations and to make the necessary sacrifices. He defined a "'little Englander' as a man who honestly believes that the expansion of this country carries with it obligations which are out of proportion to its advantages," instancing as a prominent representative of this theory Lord Farrer, who tried to prove that trade did not follow the flag, a fallacy which our trade with Mauritius and Burmah, as compared with our trade with Madagascar and Tonquin, fully demonstrated. With regard to foreign affairs, Mr. Chamberlain declared that by firmness and open dealing we had gained much in our negotiations with France, especially in Western Africa, where our influence in the Central Soudan had been recognised. There were two other questions requiring settlement—Madagascar and Newfoundland—and with reference to the latter he traced the history of the French rights; and, whilst fully recognising their existence, expressed his willingness to remove this cause of constant friction by arrangement on fair and reasonable terms of compensation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol on the same day, defended the more cautious school of imperialism against the ever-increasing demands of the "Jingoes." "It was of no use to us," he said, "to add to our territories more territory than we could digest. We could not do everything at once, and we should be wiser for the moment if we attempted to develop what we had already acquired rather than to add still further to the extent of our empire."

Of far greater interest and importance was Mr. Asquith's speech at Louth (Jan. 16), in which, whilst praising Mr. Morley, he did his utmost to bury him politically. He lamented his withdrawal from active co-operation with his former colleagues; but he wholly dissented from Mr. Morley's estimate of the Fashoda incident, and dissociated himself entirely from his

criticism of the Soudan policy of the present Government. He had criticised the Soudan expedition when originally planned, but the energy of our commanders had made it a stupendous success. He demurred somewhat to Mr. Chamberlain's definition of a "little Englander," and suggested in its place, as the definition of a true imperialist, one "who believed in such expansion only as carried with it advantages not out of proportion to its obligations." In connection with the choice of a new leader of the party, he saw no necessity for putting forward a new programme. The Liberal party had two functions to perform—to civilise and to educate; in other words to complete our political freedom, and to complete our national education.

Mr. Morley had an excellent opportunity of replying to his critics and opponents when addressing another section of his constituents at Montrose (Jan. 19); but he preferred to touch upon the several questions which dealt more directly with public welfare. In the matter of temperance reform he adhered to the views held by the Liberal Government in 1895, and expressed in the Local Option Bill brought forward at that time. The old-age pension question also needed a practical solution; but he was not prepared to accept any scheme so far put forward. The Irish question presented no difficulties to him, for if the Irish maintained their demand for a national subordinate assembly the Liberals would not be justified in throwing it over, but must treat it as they did the demand for Catholic emancipation. He was, therefore, strongly in favour of retaining the Irish vote in the House of Commons, recognising the debt due to it by every Liberal Administration since 1832. He maintained his definition of the duties of true Liberals in the scramble for derelict countries. In the competition between nations we could only win by trade not by territory, and we could only beat our most dangerous competitors by increased economy and by increased economy of production. In conclusion he described the creed of the Jingo, as he understood that personage, as one by whom the following tenets were held dear: (1) Territory was territory, and all territory was worth acquiring; (2) all territory—especially if anybody happened to want it—was worth paying any price for; (3) this country possessed the purse of Fortunatus, bulging and overflowing with gold, and was free to fling millions here and there with the certainty that benignant fairies would by magic make them good; (4) "do not show the slightest regard to the opinions of other nations, and you have no share whatever in the great collective responsibility of civilised people as joint guardians of the interests of peace;" (5) the interests of the people of this country, classes or masses, advancement in all the arts of civilised life and well-being, their needs and their requirements, were completely and utterly a secondary and subordinate question.

It fell to Sir Edward Grey, one of the most brilliant and capable members of the last Liberal Government to reply to

this speech, and to show on how many vital points Mr. Morley was out of sympathy with the majority of his own party in the House of Commons. Speaking to the members of the Liverpool Reform Club (Jan. 20) Sir Edward Grey defended the attitude of his friends towards the Irish party. The Liberals did co-operate with the Irish party in the House of Commons, and they might co-operate with them again; but it was no part of their aspirations, and it could be no part of the intentions of the Liberal party to go into office dependent upon the Irish party. He thought the country had not given up Home Rule, but only suspended its judgment, and that the new County Councils would only give a new outlet to Irish feeling, and that the outcome of their working would be that the Home Rule demand would grow up again with new life and new vigour. Coming to the more dangerous ground of Irish university education, two things impressed him—the necessity of this suggestion, and its unpopularity with both political parties in England; meantime Ireland was being starved for want of university education. Sir Edward Grey next turned to the charge of Jingoism brought against the Liberal party by some of its own members. He asked pertinently did any portion of that party propose to evacuate Egypt and the Soudan? In China we wanted not a sphere of influence or interest so much as a better understanding with Russia. The whole burden of the criticism of the Opposition had been that the Government was so wooden, so wanting in intelligent anticipation of events that it allowed matters to drift to a deadlock.

The hesitation and confusion of the Liberal party, however, were even more strongly marked at a meeting of the party at the National Liberal Club, called to discuss the “Liberal policy,” upon which no two speakers seemed able to agree; whilst there was almost equal divergence of opinion as to who should be regarded as leader of the Liberal party outside the House of Commons. Sir R. T. Reid, M.P., who presided, thought it would be gross ingratitude to say anything unkind of Sir William Harcourt, and forthwith denounced various acts in which that gentleman had been closely associated. Mr. Labouchere denounced Mr. Asquith; and Lord Coleridge declared Mr. Morley’s reasons for resignation were positively childish; whilst Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., declaring in favour of a strong Navy as a protection against militarism, maintained that on questions of foreign policy there was no appreciable difference between Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith and Lord Rosebery. The meeting, as might be anticipated, arrived at no practical results, and outsiders asked how in the face of such divergence of opinion the Liberal party could be reconstituted before the next general election.

The remaining speeches of the recess, as the meeting of Parliament drew near, multiplied in number without adding much to public enlightenment. Those most worth noticing were from the

titular leaders of the three political camps. The Duke of Devonshire on behalf of the Liberal Unionists, speaking at Birmingham (Jan. 23), declared himself completely satisfied with the Government and its administration of foreign and colonial affairs. He noted with satisfaction that "We alone amongst all the nations of the world" had viewed "with real and active sympathy" the entrance of America into the field of international politics. The recent firm assertion of our rights had brought us into closer relations with Germany and Italy, and "I will not exclude Russia," and even in the case of France the brief crisis would, he believed, lead to a better state of things. He warmly denied the existence of Jingoism in the Cabinet, and closed his speech with an admirable defence of free trade, which drew from Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke afterwards, a declaration of his complete endorsement of the duke's opinions.

Lord Kimberley who, pending the selection of Sir Wm. Harcourt's successor, became titular head of the Liberal Opposition, found an opening for a public speech at the meeting of the Wymondham Liberal Association (Jan. 24). After briefly expressing his regret at the retirement of Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Morley, and expressing his opinion that the differences between Jingoism and little Englanders had been made too prominent, he reminded his hearers that while Palmerston's firmness had preserved peace, Lord Aberdeen's conciliatory temper had involved us in the Crimean war, and he (Lord Kimberley), as Under Secretary, had always believed that war might have been avoided by a firmer tone at the outset. He was glad that the Fashoda question was settled, and hoped the other questions pending with France might end as satisfactorily. The French Foreign Minister had recently said he was prepared to enter on a friendly discussion, but when he himself was Foreign Secretary under Lord Rosebery they both were anxious for a general settlement, and proposed that all the questions should be discussed together, but very little progress was made. As to the Soudan generally, all were proud of the management of the campaign, and glad at the release of the Soudan from a cruel tyranny, but they were now face to face with a serious responsibility, especially if the Government undertook to reoccupy the whole of the country. No one however had a clearer conception of the dangers of unlimited expansion than Lord Salisbury. As to China, people never quite knew which horse the Government was riding—the open door or the sphere of influence. Our interest was to maintain our trade in China, and as far as possible to maintain the good relations with other Powers engaged there, and especially Russia. After a passing reference to the crisis in the Church and an incidental statement that personally he had no dread of Disestablishment, Lord Kimberley turned to the Irish question. He thought that the coming into operation of the Irish Local Government Act had strengthened the Nationalist cause in the towns, and would, he fully expected,

do so in the counties. He did not at all believe it would do away with the demand for Home Rule, and he remained as firmly convinced as ever of the policy of that measure. In conclusion, he said he would like to see the House of Lords reformed, for the Constitution could not work satisfactorily if one House had majorities varying from one party to the other, and the other a permanent division of several hundreds to forty.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in accordance with his custom, paid a visit to his constituents on the eve of the meeting of Parliament. In his first speech (Jan. 30), he insisted upon the need of the revival of the Liberal party for the good of the nation. "Vast bodies of our fellow-countrymen by tradition belong to that party, and they only await the man and the policy again to become great and important factors in public life." In his opinion the Liberal party, notwithstanding Lord Rosebery's invitation, would not touch the House of Lords, by which body they were saved from the Home Rule Bill. At the same time he anticipated that under the force of circumstances, and the pressure of seventy organised votes, the necessity of advocating Home Rule was paramount. He thought, however, that it would be rather towards Disestablishment that the real efforts of the Liberals would be directed. After touching upon the frequent failure of ministers to understand the foreign nations whose policy they were studying, Mr. Balfour ended with a warm recognition of the fellowship of the English-speaking race, and an earnest hope for its maintenance.

Mr. Balfour's other speeches at Manchester (Jan. 31) were more limited in their scope, one being devoted to Irish university education, and the other to Sir Wm. Harcourt's campaign against the Romanising tendency of certain clergy of the Church of England. On the former subject he carefully explained to his hearers that he was speaking his personal opinion, not that of the Cabinet, and he warmly vindicated his right to express, even against his own interests, views which he conscientiously held. On the university question he declared that he fully understood and appreciated the reasons which prevented Roman Catholics sending their sons to Trinity College, Dublin; and recognising the immense importance of university training, he would wish to see a Roman Catholic university established and endowed in Ireland. He was quite aware of the opposition to such a proposal which would be aroused in his own party, but he felt that his conscience moved him in that direction, and therefore he ought to follow its motioning.

On the other question Mr. Balfour's main thesis was that the bishops should be given a fair chance to restore order in the Church before Parliament was called upon to intervene. He refused to believe that the bishops, having both the will and the power to enforce discipline, would be disloyal to the Church of England. The apathy with which the bishops were upbraided was explained by their want of the assurance of support from

public opinion. On the few occasions in which they had taken action they had been accused of making martyrs, whilst every attempt to extend the episcopal power had been met with hostility by Parliament.

The fact that the country at large was disturbed by the controversy raised by Sir Wm. Harcourt, and maintained in the Press for several months, was fairly shown in the Protestant demonstration held at the Albert Hall (Jan. 31). The building, one of the largest in the kingdom, was closely packed with an audience wholly sympathetic, but no more typical Protestant could be found than Lord Kinnaird, and the only outcome of the meeting was the despatch of a telegram to the Queen, asking her to give the Prime Minister directions to take the necessary steps in the coming session of Parliament for suppressing the Romish practices in vogue in numerous churches.

The object of Sir Wm. Harcourt in promoting a discussion on the "Crisis in the Church" was not easily discoverable. Its importance was due to the fact that it had been originated by the one-time leader of the Liberal party in Parliament, but it was difficult to see what political benefits could be derived from a question from which the nonconformists of all denominations held themselves aloof, and the nonconformists had always been the backbone of the Liberal party. The marked unanimity, moreover, with which laymen of any importance refrained from taking part in the discussion was a further indication of the unwillingness of the leaders of opinion and thought to identify themselves with a movement of which the inception was so obscure. From the correspondence which appeared in the columns of the various newspapers, the only feature of the discussion which seemed to be permanent was the wholly antagonistic view of the Reformation taken by the two parties in the Church. To the High Churchmen, Ritualists, and Anglicans, the Reformation was an isolated act, committed by one of the tyrannous Tudors in order to satisfy his selfish purposes, but his successors and their advisers had been anxious to preserve as far as possible the continuity of their connection with the Church of Rome. Their opponents held that the Reformation was merely an incident in the evolution of independent thought and freedom of conscience in religious matters, which had existed in England since the days of Wycliffe, and had with time increased in strength. The events of Henry's reign and the temper of the Tudors gave the Reformers a political standpoint, of which they took full advantage, but did not press their doctrinal views to extremes, and were content for a while to accept formularies and to adopt ceremonies with which they anticipated the public mind would in time dispense, although in a period of transition they might have had their uses. Any attempt at compromise between two schools of thought, tending in absolutely opposite directions, was futile, and the bishops to whom the spread of religious thought and views was pre-

sumably the first consideration were attacked on all sides for not repressing Ritualists on the one hand, and on the other not insisting upon Evangelicals conforming with the rubrics.

The publication of the Madagascar blue book so immediately after the withdrawal of Major Marchand from his foothold on the Nile at Fashoda was differently interpreted in this country than in France. To the former, the correspondence showed the danger of allowing questions in dispute to be suspended; whilst to the French it seemed only another instance of British eagerness to provoke a quarrel upon a point of little or no importance. The matter of good faith and unequivocal promise was altogether put aside by French publicists, who for once seemed almost unanimous in supporting their Government in the past and in the present. The principal document in the blue book was a despatch dated July, 1898, in which Lord Salisbury called the attention of the French Foreign Minister to the position into which things had drifted. In 1890 the French Ambassador in London had stated in writing that "it is understood that the establishment of the protectorate [over Madagascar] will not affect any rights or immunities enjoyed by British subjects on the island." These rights were the most-favoured-nation treatment, and an agreement that the duty upon imports should never exceed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. In 1894 and 1895 the French went to war with Madagascar. We took up a friendly attitude, and did not issue a proclamation of neutrality, which would have embarrassed the French, because we were assured that our commercial rights under the protectorate would not be interfered with; M. Berthelot, the Foreign Minister, publicly declaring in the Chamber on November 27, 1895, that the occupation of the island would raise no difficulties, as France would respect the engagements made with foreign Powers. Nevertheless, in June, 1898, a decree was issued greatly increasing the duties on British goods. Against this state of things Lord Salisbury ordered Sir Edward Monson to protest. No reply, however, was given to our remonstrance, and shortly afterwards the Fashoda incident threw every other international question into the background; but up to the close of the year no French Foreign Minister had thought fit to make answer to Sir Edward Monson's protest, or to explain what was apparently a flagrant act of bad faith. In addition to this strange display of international discourtesy, the blue book gave instances of the way in which French officials had attempted to boycott English goods, and to force French goods upon the native population. Threats of imprisonment were made to natives buying English goods, and the French local newspaper published at Tamatave gave publicity to the following speech of a French official to a meeting of natives: "I will not allow any one of you to buy any goods whatever in the shops of Messrs. So-and-So, So-and-So, and So-and-So. Any one caught making the smallest purchase,

or carrying on the slightest business, with the houses I have mentioned will be at once imprisoned, no security being given against heavy penalties." At this *un indigène moins moutonneux* (*sic*) protested that "it may so happen that the articles which we need can be only found in the shops which are prohibited to us." To which the official replied: "Well, you must do without them."

The extinction of our trading rights with Madagascar without negotiation or pretext of compensation was an act of high-handed hostility of which our ministers failed to take notice at the time, and Lord Salisbury possibly found some difficulty in reviving a claim which we had failed to press with sufficient insistence at the moment. The simultaneous discussion of the questions of the Nile Valley, Madagascar trade, and the Newfoundland Fisheries seemed a favourable opportunity for the simultaneous settlement of three harassing matters of discord between the two countries; but the disturbed state of politics in France seemed to render any definite arrangement impossible with the constantly changing occupants of the Quai d'Orsay.

The publication of this correspondence almost coincided with that of the convention between the British and Egyptian Governments dealing with the future of the Soudan, an arrangement which provoked a general irritation among French newspaper writers. The convention began by reciting that the Soudan had been reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the two Governments. The Soudan was defined to be territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude conquered or remaining to be conquered. Throughout these the British and Egyptian flags were to fly side by side, except at Suakin. The Governor-General of the Soudan—appointed by Khedivial decree, but only with British consent, and removable only with the same consent—was to have supreme military and civil control, and to be empowered to rule by proclamation. No Egyptian laws or decrees should apply to the Soudan, and no Europeans have special privileges (the capitulations being thereby ignored). Import duties were to be identical with those on goods entering Egypt, but Egyptian goods would enter the Soudan free. The jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals was not to extend into the Soudan, which remained under martial law. No foreign consuls could reside in the territory without the consent of the British Government, and the slave trade was absolutely abolished. The situation created by this document, although the logical outcome of preceding events, could not fail to challenge the notice of European statesmen, bringing before them, as it did, the inferential intention of Great Britain to remain the practical protector of Egypt, and to hold that position against all comers. On this point it was expedient as well as inevitable for England "to have a conversation with Europe" in order that her *de facto* position should be morally recognised by the other Powers.

After the first explosion of irritation had passed off, the tone

of the Parisian journals, and still more of the debates in the Chamber, became more conciliatory. The Press preached peace between the two Powers as a necessity of civilisation, and urged its minister to meet amity with friendliness. In the Fashoda debate no speaker attacked Great Britain; and M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, even complimented Lord Kitchener on his attitude towards Major Marchand.

The thirteen proposals in which Count Muravieff embodied the great idea of the Czar were not very favourably received by the Press of Great Britain or of Western Europe generally. Briefly summed up, those relating to actual warfare amounted to four proposals—that (1) the Powers should agree not to increase their armaments for a specific period; (2) they should not increase their war budgets; (3) that the provisions of the Geneva Convention with regard to wrecked and wounded should be extended to naval operations, and (4) all scientific improvements in naval construction and the manufacture of *matériel* should come to an end. The proposals then went on to suggest (5) the acceptance in principle of good offices in mediation, and optional arbitration in cases which lent themselves to such means, in order to prevent armed conflicts between nations; (6) an understanding on the mode of application and the establishment of some uniform practice in making use of mediation. In order to save the susceptibilities of the Powers having grave questions of difference at stake, it was added that nothing touching the political relations of states or the actual order of things as established by treaties would be discussed at the congress. The only proviso with regard to the meeting place was that it should not be in the capital of any great Power.

CHAPTER II.

The New Leader of the Opposition—Opening of Parliament—Debate on the Address—British Policy in China—The Church and Parliament—Land Law Reform—Reform of the House of Lords—Scottish Crofters—Ministers as Directors—Irish Home Rule—Congested Districts—The Bishops and Their Seats—Egyptian Affairs—London Government Bill Introduced—Slavery in East Africa—Mr. Morley on the Soudan Campaign—The Sultan of Muscat—The Education of Children Bill—The Army, Navy and Civil Service Estimates—Affairs in China—Russian Policy—The Outlanders of the Transvaal—Eastern Africa—Government of London Bill Read a Second Time—The Peers and the Church—Secondary Education Bill Introduced—The Money-lending Bill—Old Age Pensions and other Socialistic Bills—The Telephone Company and the Post Office—Scotch Private Bill Legislation—Bye-elections—National Liberal Federation—Irish Catholic University—Convention with France—Central African Settlement—Mr. Rhodes in Europe—Restlessness in the Transvaal—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Defence—Railways Regulation Bill Withdrawn.

THE assembling of Parliament was preceded by a meeting of the members of the Liberal party, held (Feb. 6) at the Reform Club, to elect a successor to Sir Wm. Harcourt, whose resignation of the leadership was declared to be final. The choice of Sir Henry

Campbell-Bannerman was already agreed upon when the meeting came together, the names of Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Asquith, Q.C., having been withdrawn by their respective supporters. The only significance, therefore, of the gathering, apart from the formal installation of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, was the attitude of those Liberals who desired to reserve the leadership for Sir Wm. Harcourt, should he at any time wish to resume it; and at the same time to publish abroad the domestic squabbles of the party, which had ended for a while in the retirement of its most effective champion. Lord Rosebery's refusal to act again with Sir Wm. Harcourt was too notorious to need expression at the meeting, but Mr. Atherley-Jones (*Durham, N.W.*), who made himself the spokesman of the anti-Rosebery section of the party, insisted that something more than the usual stereotyped expressions of regret should accompany Sir Wm. Harcourt in his retirement. After a slight display of coyness on the part of the more ardent Roseberyites, the words "expresses its continued confidence in him" were added to the formal resolution. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was then formally proposed, seconded and supported by representative members of the various sections of English, Scotch and Welsh Liberal opinion. In reply, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman made a distinctly favourable impression on his hearers, conveying a sense of the responsibility of the post he was ready to assume. He promised to bring all his powers to maintain and advance the name, fame and power of the House of Commons, and urged his party to make the Opposition a reality by giving the Government a watchful and active, and not a violent or reckless Opposition.

On the following day (Feb. 7) Parliament was opened by royal commission, with a speech from the throne longer and duller than usual. No one anticipated that the assembling of Parliament would add much to the enlivenment of political life. The opposing forces were too unequally balanced to render struggles exciting, and whilst the minority were helpless to promote legislation, the Ministry, secure of their majority, were unwilling to attempt reforms or improvements which, however necessary, might alienate some section of their followers. It was, moreover, well known beforehand that the Ministry were keenly interested in only one of their own bills—that for the better administration of London—and that, however many measures might be promised in the speech from the throne, no intention of pushing them through was to be deduced therefrom; for, whilst it was politic to satisfy one section of their followers by the introduction of certain measures of domestic and social reform for discussion, it was still more unadvisable to offend another section by pushing such measures to the extent of legislation.

The speech from the throne, read by the Lord Chancellor, read as follows:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

“The expedition against the Dervishes, conducted with brilliant ability by Sir Herbert Kitchener and the officers serving under him, has resulted in the fall of Omdurman, and the complete subjugation of the territories which had been brought under the dominion of the Khalifa. I am proud to acknowledge the distinguished bravery and conduct of the British and Egyptian troops who have won this victory. My officers are engaged, in conjunction with those of his Highness the Khedive, in the establishment of order in the conquered provinces.

“The Powers who have been in the occupation of Crete have delegated the authority necessary for the government of the island to his Royal Highness Prince George of Greece. The restoration of peace and order resulting from the establishment of his Royal Highness' Government has been gladly welcomed by the Cretans of both religions.

“His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has summoned a conference to consider the possibility of limiting the vast armaments which impose so heavy a burden on every nation. I have gladly signified my willingness to take part in its deliberations.

“A profound impression has been created by the appalling crime which has robbed the people of Austria-Hungary of their beloved Empress. A conference, at which my delegates were present, was summoned at Rome to consider the dangers of the anarchist conspiracy. Though I was not able to concur in all the resolutions proposed at the conference, some amendments in the present laws of the realm upon this subject appear to be required, and will be submitted for your consideration.

“Some of my West Indian colonies have been visited by a hurricane of extraordinary violence, causing loss of life and great destruction of houses and other property. The consequent distress of the poorer inhabitants was promptly relieved, as far as possible, by the strenuous exertions of the local authorities, aided by contributions of money from other colonies and from the United Kingdom.

“I have learned with great satisfaction that the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope has recognised the principle of a common responsibility for the naval defence of my empire by providing for a permanent annual contribution towards that object.

“In parts of my Indian Empire, I grieve to say, the plague still continues; and though it has diminished in some districts previously affected, it has spread to fresh places in Southern and Northern India. Unremitting efforts continue to be made to relieve sufferers from the disease, to check its spread in India, and to prevent its transmission to other lands. I am glad to be able to inform you that the harvests of the past year have

been abundant, and that the trade and revenue of the country have recovered with a rapidity and completeness that have surpassed all expectation.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“The estimates for the service of the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost economy that the circumstances of the present time permit.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“A bill for more fully organising the government of the metropolis will be commended to your careful consideration.

“A measure for the establishment of a board for the administration of primary, secondary and technical education in England and Wales will be again laid before you.

“You have already partially considered provisions for simplifying the process of private legislation for Scotland. They will be again brought before you.

“A measure will be submitted to you for enabling local authorities to assist the occupiers of small dwellings in the purchase of their houses.

“Bills will also be introduced for encouraging agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland, and for the relief of the tithe-rent-charge payer in that country; for providing a more complete distribution of water supply in cases of emergency in the metropolis; for the regulation of limited companies; for the prevention of the adulteration of articles of food; for controlling the contracts of money-lenders; for amending the Factory Acts in certain respects; and for amending the law in respect to agricultural holdings.

“I pray that Almighty God may have you in His keeping, and guide your deliberations for the good of my people.”

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by the Duke of Bedford, who in a remarkable speech which attracted much notice boldly declared that it was unreasonable to expect that Russia would refrain from taking advantage of her railway enterprise in Russia, and urged that we should recognise the fact that she must exercise a dominant influence over Northern Asia. The address having been seconded by the Earl of Cawdor, Lord Kimberley commenced by a general review of our foreign relations, touching lightly on the Fashoda incident, although he confessed himself perplexed with regard to our position in the Soudan. The Prime Minister, in one of his recess speeches, had said that the Kitchener expedition had resulted in the complete subjugation of all the territories, and that these had been brought under the dominion of the Khedive. The recently published agreement between England and Egypt, moreover, had practically made the Soudan part of the British Empire, and, although he had no wish to censure the Govern-

ment for its action, they had to bear in mind that such an announcement was fraught with very far-reaching consequences for the Queen's dominions. He doubted whether the Soudan might not prove too great a strain for the British Army, and hinted at the dangers inseparable from the occupation of a Mahomedan country by Mahomedan troops. With regard to our position in China, and how far we were able to actively support the claims and rights of our countrymen against Russian and foreign influences, the country was kept very much in the dark. There was even more mystery about the arrangements said to exist between Great Britain and Germany with regard to the maintenance of their mutual and several interests in South-Eastern Africa, and he trusted that the Foreign Secretary would be able to clear up the doubts which had been expressed as to the nature of the understanding. Lord Salisbury, in reply, following the line of the Opposition leader, confined his speech wholly to an explanation of the foreign policy of the Government during the recess. Incidentally he thought Lord Kimberley's criticism of the word "subjugation" hypercritical, for which he might have substituted the word "conquered." We held the dominions of the Khalifa by two titles. We held them as forming part of the possessions of Egypt, but we also held them by the more simple, less complicated, and much better understood title of conquest. Lord Salisbury went on to express a hope that the construction of a railway coming up from the south would contribute to the ultimate establishment of the state of things which they desired to see restored. He declined to give details of stipulations with Germany, which, for the time at least, required no action on the part of Great Britain. As to our future policy in China, we had to deal there, as elsewhere, with a Government which was a "going concern," and we had only to take care that the treaties which had been concluded with us were fairly carried out and that the interests of our nation were duly regarded. "If the noble Lord wants to know what is the destiny which is impending over China I will ask him to reveal to me what is going on in a certain palace in Peking, and perhaps on a certain island in that palace. The future of China does not lie in our hands, but in those of the governing body of China." Meantime the Government would do the best it could for British interests, and so far there had been no want of success on the part of the Government. "I believe, if you carefully examine it, you will find that during the past year the advantages which this country has gained in China are not only greater than have been gained in a similar time before, but are also greater comparatively than have fallen to the lot of any other country, and with that we must be satisfied." The address was then agreed to, no reference having been made to the domestic legislation of the session.

In the House of Commons, before proceeding to regular

business, Mr. James Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) renewed his protest against the valueless sessional order, which declared it to be an infringement of the privileges of Parliament for a peer to concern himself in the election of members. Mr. Balfour opposed the motion on the grounds previously stated by him, and the motion was rejected by 359 to 90 votes. The debate on the address was opened by Captain Bagot (*Kendal, Westmorland*) and Mr. W. F. D. Smith (*Strand*), who were followed at once by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*) in his new character of leader of the Opposition. He complained that the Government had not responded to the Czar's rescript with the readiness and alacrity which might have been expected, and in this connection he challenged the Ministry to show what progress had been made towards establishing a good understanding with Russia, which he believed to be the key to the situation in the Far East. Mentioning what he called the strange pilgrimage of Lord C. Beresford, he asked whether he had gone to China as an emissary of the Government. If the London Government Bill was likely to facilitate the work and sustain the power of the London County Council the Opposition would give it their assistance. He criticised the omission of overcrowded and insanitary dwellings and of old-age pensions, and thought a more prominent place ought to have been given to the question of agricultural holdings. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), in reply, reminded the House that bills were not necessarily mentioned in the Queen's Speech in the order in which they would be brought forward. With regard to the question of the aged poor, he admitted that if this Parliament were to come to an end before it had been dealt with in some manner, the Government would be open to criticism. He assured the leader of the Opposition that no time was lost before a reply was sent to Russia, couched in language of the warmest sympathy. In China our progress had been constant and steady during the last year, and our relations with foreign Powers in the Far East were more satisfactory than formerly, and there was much less mutual suspicion. He saw no reason to doubt that the policy of the "open door" would be successful, and that we should have our full share of those concessions upon which so much stress had been put. Lord C. Beresford had not gone to China as a representative of the Government, but on a purely commercial mission. While upon the subject of foreign affairs, he took the opportunity to announce that in future the Under-Secretary would decline to answer questions in that House without notice. This change was necessary in order to obviate possible diplomatic misunderstandings.

The general debate on the speech from the throne was continued by several speakers, who for the most part pressed the Government to give further information on the future of the Soudan, and on the exact purpose of the Anglo-German Treaty. On both these points the Under-Secretary of State, Mr.

Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), declared that it would be undesirable in the interests of this country to say more for the present.

Ten sittings were then devoted to debating amendments proceeding from various quarters of the House, in accordance with the received parliamentary privilege of "grievances before supply," and although these prolonged and resultless discussions were seriously criticised in the Press, in the House they were recognised as justifiable in view of the restrictions now placed upon the debates on the estimates. Sir Ashmead-Bartlett (*Ecclesall, Sheffield*), led the way (Feb. 8) with an amendment urging the Government to take early and effective measures to assist the Chinese Government in maintaining the territorial independence of the Chinese Empire, and especially of the province of Manchuria, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the House passed in the preceding session. A divergence of opinion among the most bellicose Tories at once became manifest, for Mr. Yerburch (*Chester*) "dissociated himself absolutely" from a policy which would certainly involve us in a war with Russia, and he was strongly in favour of coming to an understanding with that Power. From the other side of the House Mr. J. Walton (*Barnsley, Yorkshire, W.R.*) contrasted, to the disadvantage of Great Britain, its position in China as compared with Russia, in commercial as well as in political influence. Replying on behalf of the Foreign Office Mr. Brodrick discriminated between the resolution of the previous session and that now submitted. The former was an academic assurance, while the present was a direct guarantee. He did not believe that the maintenance of our trade and the realisation of our wishes were advanced by speaking with jealousy, still less with hatred, in that House of any Power. The Government recognised to the full the absolute necessity of maintaining British interests in China. Month by month during the past year they had seen advantages gained and restrictions removed. The non-alienation of the Yang-tsze Valley and the opening of its waterways had been obtained; and the Government proposed to send an officer to survey and see how far navigation was possible. The four treaty ports mentioned last March had all been opened or would be open within a month. The opening of Nanning had been made effective within the last few days. The ports occupied by Russia and Germany were both open as treaty ports. British firms were acting in conjunction with German firms in the construction of one trunk railway. The Hankow-Canton line concession had been obtained for a British and American syndicate. To British capitalists concessions had already been granted for 2,800 miles of railways, involving an expenditure of some twenty millions of capital. The right to advance the Burma railway 700 miles had been obtained, and numerous coal and mining concessions had been granted; so that it was unfair to say that British industry and capital had been squeezed out of China. Sir Edward Grey followed, and although he held

that many of the concessions obtained from China were over-valued, he expressed his belief that if the policy of the "open door" were accepted by other nations it would act as the most potent solvent of international rivalries. His most effective criticism, however, was directed against Lord Salisbury's estimate of the value of Wei-hai-wei by evidence of the moral support we had given to China. "The moral support had taken the form of a revolution at Peking and the deposition of the Emperor of China." After a few other remarks the amendment was withdrawn, its supporters being unwilling to challenge a division.

On the following day (Feb. 9) the crisis in the Church occupied the attention of both Houses. In the House of Lords the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Randall Davidson) called attention to "statements lately made respecting the action of the bishops in dealing with irregularities in public worship." According to Sir Wm. Harcourt, he observed, the episcopal veto had been systematically used to cover the most flagrant breaches of the law. As a matter of fact, with three trifling but significant exceptions, no living bishop had in any instance ever exercised that veto at all. Twenty-three years previously a case had been vetoed by the then Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott) on the ground that the facts which were in dispute were at the moment *sub judice* in the courts of law; and the next case was in 1886, when the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Bickersteth) exercised his right of veto in a case which, as far as the records showed, seemed to have been of a somewhat insignificant character. The third case in which the veto was exercised was by the Bishop of London (then Dr. Temple) in the case about the reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral. The matter had been already, he considered, decided in a court of law, and further litigation was undesirable. It had also been said that, short of exercising the veto, the bishops had come to an agreement to allow no case to go forward. There had been no such agreement, though he admitted that one bishop (Dr. Ryle of Liverpool) had expressed his intention never again to sanction a prosecution. In truth prosecutions had ceased because the Church at large—Low as well as High—was against them.

Lord Kinnaird, who had presided at the Albert Hall meeting, declared that some action on the part of the bishops was necessary, and gave a number of figures in support of his contention that illegal practices were greatly on the increase, and contended that the only subjects of the Crown precluded from seeking redress from the law were the aggrieved members of the Church of England. The Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton) thought Sir Wm. Harcourt's letters more amusing than instructive. The picture they drew was that of a Church which was entirely riddled by the insidious treachery of a traitorous crew, which was mismanaged by a body of craven and feeble-minded bishops, while in the middle of this universal disaster there

stepped forth the colossal figure of a new Elijah denouncing judgment, but at the same time clamouring that somebody else, of course the bishops, should take off his hands the trouble of slaying the priests of Baal. The bishops, if they had been to blame, had been to blame for having acted as Englishmen and not as ecclesiastics. Prosecution and persecution were very closely connected in the mind of the ordinary Englishman, and those who had to administer the affairs of the Church would always remember that that public opinion which goaded them to prosecute their clergy would be the very first that deserted them and held them up to derision and contumely when they had undertaken the task forced upon them. It was not, however, to be assumed that because the bishops did not prosecute they were doing nothing. They strove their utmost to bring about a good understanding in all parishes where their intervention was called in, and the consequence was that in most country dioceses all disputed questions of ritual were settled by episcopal intervention, on the grounds of the good sense and good feeling of those who lived within the parish. In the diocese of London, which presented peculiar difficulties, his intervention had been generally successful. Some of the clergy indeed were not prepared to accept his decision on the question of the mode in which the services of the Church should be conducted; but, while regretting that that should be so, he acknowledged that on some of the points involved there was a certain amount of legal obscurity. The archbishop had in this crisis undertaken to hear all that could be said respecting any ceremonial which was claimed as being permissible under the regulations of the Church of England.

Viscount Halifax, president of the English Church Union and a leader of the Ritualist party, pointed out that the Albert Hall meeting, of which so much had been made, was largely a Nonconformist meeting, and he asked with all seriousness what business had Nonconformists to meddle with the internal affairs of the Church of England? Those who thought with him denied, and would continue to deny, that it was within the competence of Parliament or the Crown, according to the traditions of the Church of England, to alter matters ceremonial. It was hateful to them to seem to be in opposition to the bishops. It was impossible, however, to assent to the principle that any interpretation of the rubrics could be legitimate which implied that omission to prescribe was equivalent to prohibition to do. Nor was it possible to assent to the principle that use, however long and continuous, could be brought forward as legitimate evidence of what the Church of England permitted or forbade. He entreated his hearers not to risk the chance of certain disaster by endeavouring to force on the consciences of members of the Church of England decisions of secular courts in spiritual affairs. On the other hand, the Earl of Kimberley thought it vain to disregard the fact that the Church was regulated to a large

extent by the Act of Uniformity. There might be things in that act with which they did not agree ; still it was the charter under which the Church held her position, not as a spiritual Church, but as a Church established by law and enjoying certain emoluments. Subject to that principle he agreed that the Church should be comprehensive. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) claimed that there had been no remissness on the part of any bishop in insisting that the true doctrines of the Church of England should be observed. He shared with a great many other people the belief that the fewer prosecutions they had the better, and his conviction was that the amount of anything like Romanism in the Church was exceedingly small. "I do not say," he continued, "that there are not men who have really gone beyond the limits of the doctrine which the Church of England prescribes. I do not mean that there are not some here and there, but I am sure they are very few, and I am quite certain in the vast majority of the cases in which the ritual has been complained of the clergy who are indulging in these ritual irregularities have no desire whatever to join the Church of Rome themselves, or to get others to join that Church. . . . When you find that a man who is, perhaps, very foolishly going into all sorts of ritual excesses is at the same time devoted to the work which is assigned him to do, you cannot help feeling that you must exercise great delicacy and care before you interfere with such work as his." The Prayer-book distinctly puts it on the bishops and archbishops to settle such matters as were now in controversy if they could, and they aimed at willing obedience. "If, after all, we succeed in bringing about the obedience of the clergy generally, but there are still a few who stand out and refuse altogether to obey, we must consider carefully what step is next to be taken. I have never said, and I certainly do not mean to say, that we shall not have recourse to the courts of law ; but we really ought, for the sake of the Church, for the sake of the work the Church is doing, to try every means before we take those harsh means with which the law courts supply us. I appeal to the great body of the laity of this country to support the bishops in quietly endeavouring to set these matters right, as I assure you we really mean to do." After the archbishop had spoken, the subject was allowed to drop.

In the House of Commons the subject was treated in a more militant tone, and Mr. Samuel Smith (*Flintshire*), as champion of the Evangelical party, moved a direct resolution to the effect that "having regard to the lawlessness prevailing in the Church of England, some legislative steps should be taken to secure obedience to the law." He believed that no change worth speaking about had been made in the practices of the clergy as the result of the charges which the bishops had been delivering during the past twelve months. Besides, the lawlessness was not confined to the clergy ; the bishops, who were largely

selected from the Ritualist party, themselves broke the law. The root of the evil lay in the training given to candidates for holy orders in the theological colleges. The manuals in use in many of these colleges taught almost all the doctrines of the Church of Rome. The voluntary schools were also becoming mere seed plots for the spread of Romanism. Viscount Cranborne (*Rochester*), a representative of the High Church party in the House, disclaimed any sympathy with the extreme practices of certain Churchmen, least of all did he sympathise with the attitude some of them had taken towards their ecclesiastical superiors. But quite as distinctly must he dissociate himself from any approval of the methods which had been adopted in what was virtually an attack on the Church—an attack made with weapons some of which were altogether unworthy.

Mr. Birrell (*Fifeshire. W.*) followed with a racy speech, in which he declared that, though a Nonconformist of the Nonconformists, he found himself quite unable to support the amendment. He declined altogether to have anything to do with any legislative measures designed to harry any particular class or school of thought within the Church. The only cure for the present state of things was to be found in Disestablishment.

Sir John Kennaway (*Honiton, Devonshire*) said that the question for the House to decide was whether they would give the bishops time to do what he believed they were bent on doing, or rush into legislation, and thereby run the risk of bringing about a disruption of the Church of England, which those who remembered what happened in Scotland in 1843 might well regard as a warning and beware. Ultimately, Mr. A. J. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) closed the debate with a judicious speech, which satisfied all but the extremists on both sides. On one point, he said, they were all agreed, and that was that the law of the Church must be obeyed by the clergy of the Church. How obedience could be best enforced was another question. He should earnestly deprecate any course which might have the effect of alienating in the smallest degree the sympathies of any single section of the English Church, or of diminishing the broad toleration which was a characteristic mark and most glorious heritage of that Church. He could not see that any good would be done by depriving bishops of the veto. On the contrary, should need be shown, it would be the duty of the Government to strengthen the bishops' hands. The amendment was then rejected by 221 votes to 89, the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics taking no part in the division.

The next amendment, moved (Feb. 10) by Mr. E. J. C. Morton (*Devonport*), expressed regret that no measure dealing with the ownership, tenure and taxation of land in towns was promised. The debate turned chiefly upon the escape of ground landlords from local taxation, and the proposal that unoccupied land in towns should be taxed at its full value. Mr. Asquith, Q.C.

(*Fifeshire, E.*), who was the principal supporter of the amendment from the front Opposition Bench, wished (1) larger compulsory powers of acquisition to be given to local authorities, which would make it possible to use the purchased land advantageously; (2) to reform local rating so as to make it impossible for an owner to withhold land from public use; (3) to introduce the principle of betterment. These remedies, which, he declared, no one could say were "inconsistent with sound principles of political economy or the elementary rules of justice," inferentially condemned all those who desired to preserve "lungs and open spaces" in our great towns as unworthy of the name of public benefactors. The defence of the inaction of the Government was undertaken by Mr. A. J. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) and Mr. Goschen; the former explaining that the defects of the existing system of rating were being inquired into by a royal commission. Overcrowding, he admitted, and the difficulty of getting land, were the chief obstacles in the way of practical legislation, but a former Conservative Government had in 1890 passed the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and he asked why, in such cases as had been cited, this act had not been applied. If, however, it should be proved necessary to grant larger compulsory powers for the acquisition of land for building purposes, the matter would have to be considered—and, as he hoped, dispassionately. Mr. Goschen ascribed the overcrowding in towns to the fact that more people wished to live in certain spots than there was room to accommodate, and not to the results of the law or of any rating system. He feared that it was almost beyond human power to solve this tremendous problem, and he warned the House lest by increasing the burdens upon land they should put difficulties in the way of the erection of workmen's dwellings on the outskirts of great towns. If any further measures could be taken to prevent overcrowding, the Government would be glad to adopt them. The taxation of unoccupied land, which had been recommended, was not an easy matter to accomplish, but he should not object to its taxation on just terms. To compel proprietors to sell such land in all circumstances would be undesirable, for unoccupied land often supplied much-needed breathing spaces in the metropolis and elsewhere. One of the difficulties in the way of those who desired to tax ground-rents was the impossibility in many cases of distinguishing between and separating the interests of the landlord and the tenant, and, in any case, special contracts would always baffle every attempt to fix the actual incidence of taxation. He trusted that the royal commission might make recommendations which would render possible some reform.

The division which followed showed the difficulties to which the Government would have been exposed had they attempted legislation on this extremely thorny question. The Liberal Unionists could scarcely be expected to think with the Con-

servatives on such a question, and consequently held aloof from the division, in which the amendment was defeated by only 34 votes—157 to 123.

The grievances of Wales were more summarily disposed of (Feb. 13), and although they were championed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on the ground that no proposed legislation had followed on the reports of the royal commissions on Welsh agriculture and Sunday closing, yet the House by 194 to 144 votes endorsed Sir M. White Ridley's view that except under very special circumstances separate legislation for Wales was not desirable.

Much greater interest was aroused by Mr. Labouchere's effort to restrict the powers of the House of Lords. His proposal was that the Upper House should be allowed to reject a bill once; but, if the same bill were passed unaltered by the Commons in the following session, it should become law. It was interesting to find that no definite views on this subject were held by the Radical party. Mr. Mendl (*Plymouth*) and Mr. Cawley (*Prestwich, Lancashire*) supported Mr. Labouchere; but Mr. Lawson Walton (*Leeds, S.*) desired to substitute a more general way of mending the House of Lords by declaring that the power it possessed to overrule the decisions of the Commons demanded the attention of Parliament. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*) at once avowed his distinct preference for Mr. Lawson Walton's amendment over Mr. Labouchere's proposal, inasmuch as the latter had among other defects that of inviting the Queen's action which would be absolutely illegal. He wished to see the Lords' veto abolished, not so much on the grounds of party expediency, but because he regarded it as likely in some time of political excitement to bring about a constitutional crisis which could not but be dangerous to the State. He desired to maintain, as against the Lords, the rights of the representative Chamber, but at the same time he would leave the Lords a sufficient share of their ancient constitutional powers. Mr. Balfour, in reply, pointed out that the proposal would place everything in the State at the mercy of the House of Commons, including the nation, to which no appeal would be allowed. He insisted that the House of Lords had done the country great service by rejecting measures which had never been brought forward again; and, by delaying measures, for which the country was not ripe, it had prevented violent reactions. The House of Lords was very amenable to public opinion, and would not resist any reform which should be called for by the people a second time; but the existence of some constitutional machinery by which the constituencies could again be asked to reconsider their position was not only expedient, but an absolute essential of any healthy community. The divisions which then took place showed a somewhat curious result, for whilst Mr. Lawson Walton's amendment was negatived by 257 to 107 votes, Mr. Labouchere's less

sweeping but more practically applicable reform was rejected by only 223 to 105 votes—the minority in both cases being almost identical.

The grievances of the Scottish crofters and cottars were dismissed (Feb. 14) with scarcely less ceremony than those of the Welsh tithe objectors. Mr. Weir (*Ross and Cromarty*) was of opinion that 1,782,785 acres of land devoted to deer forests, grouse moors, etc., might be advantageously devoted to agriculture and to the bettering of the condition of the labouring classes of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Lord Advocate, Mr. Graham Murray (*Buteshire*), finding that Mr. Weir was generally supported by the Scotch members, pleaded for time in order that the Congested District Board might deal with the problems, which it had already attacked in a tentative way. A beginning had been made in the creation of new holdings, and the crofters had been provided with plant and seed. Under these circumstances the House consented by 197 to 142 votes to give the Government further time to carry out its experiments.

There was the keener relish of something personal in Mr. MacNeill's (*Donegal, S.*) amendment, declaring that twenty-five out of the forty-four actual ministers of the Crown held among them forty-one directorships in public companies, and that the union of such offices was calculated to lower the dignity of public life. The question was warmly debated for the best part of two days (Feb. 14 and 15), although in the end the amendment to the address, which if carried would have amounted to a vote of want of confidence, was negatived by 247 to 103 votes. Notwithstanding this result, there was little doubt that Mr. MacNeill expressed a very widely spread feeling that on acceptance of office a minister should completely sever his connection with commercial life, in order that under no circumstances could corrupt motives be imputed to him. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol W.*), put forward the conventional plea that ministers, like other people, were free to devote their leisure time to such occupations as they chose; and he protested with unnecessary warmth against the idea that all joint-stock enterprise was dishonest, and all directors corrupt. Mr. Balfour followed upon much the same lines, holding that the security and integrity of public life be sought in parliamentary tradition and public opinion than in definite and inapplicable rules. Mr. Asquith (*ire, E.*), however, bluntly pointed out that the existing system, defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, contained elements inconsistent with the principles which should govern the State, viz., first, that a man should devote his whole life to its service; and secondly, that no man should place himself in a position where his public and private interests come into collision. In Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry this had been strictly enforced and acted on, and its relaxa-

tion upon the return of the Unionists to office had been severely commented upon. No actual scandal had arisen, but there had been more than once angry recriminations in the Press and elsewhere with reference to the secret influence of ministers (not in the Cabinet) upon the fortunes of companies of which they were directors.

An even more academic discussion was raised by the Unionist Mr. Seton-Karr (*St. Helens*), and seconded by the Radical Mr. Atherley-Jones (*Durham, N.W.*), upon our dependence on foreign imports for the necessaries of life, and hinted at the establishment of national granaries as a safeguard, or the discovery of means to check the decay of agriculture. Mr. Arnold-Forster (*Belfast, W.*), was rather more in favour of instituting a scheme of national insurance against maritime risks in time of war, though he did not make it clear how this would benefit any but the foreign importer. Politicians so generally opposed as the Radical Mr. Allan (*Gateshead*) and the Tory Admiral Field (*Eastbourne, Sussex*) supported the vague and harmless amendment, which as Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), pointed out was wholly useless until some understanding was arrived at as to the scheme to be pressed upon the Government. Official optimism, never failing at such moments, was voiced by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie (*Croydon*), who hoped to reassure the public by the assurance that the subject had been considered both by the Admiralty and the Board of Trade. He made light of the gloomy views of previous speakers, and while admitting that the price of corn would rise in time of war, he did not believe that there would be any serious scarcity unless it was declared contraband of war, a step which would arouse the hostility of the United States and other countries. As for the expedients suggested, he dismissed protection in any shape as outside the range of practical politics, whilst either national insurance or national granaries would impose a burden too heavy to be borne.

The most important amendment on the address was moved by Mr. John Redmond (*Waterford*), the leader of one of the smallest sections of the Irish party. The retirement of Mr. Morley from the counsels of the front Opposition bench left the Irish Home Rulers without any distinct guarantee that their demands would be formally recognised by the Liberal party. Mr. Redmond, therefore, determined to obtain (Feb. 16) from the new Opposition leader some definite indication of his future policy by moving an amendment in favour of the "legislative independence" of Ireland. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, supported by Mr. Haldane and Sir Henry Fowler, met these tactics by a bold declaration that, though the Liberal party remained the only party attached to the principle of Irish self-government, they claimed the right to say when and how they should apply that principle. They were practical men, and refused to give a promise that Home Rule should be the first subject with which they would

deal on their return to power. He also stated that any Irish Parliament established must be "subordinate and not an independent body". There was no formal alliance between the Liberals and the Irish party, but "alliance, in the sense of sympathy and the desire to co-operate was as strong as ever it was." That this attitude was satisfactory to the bulk of the English and Scotch Liberals was evidenced by the divisions, which showed that only 43 Nationalists were found to support Mr. Redmond, while 300 Unionists and others voted against the amendment, although no member of the Ministerial bench had taken part in the debate.

Two more evenings were devoted to the discussion of Irish affairs. Mr. Field (*St. Patrick's, Dublin City*) urging (Feb. 17) the purchase or control by the State of the Irish railways, and Mr. Davitt (*Mayo, S.*) insisting upon the lukewarmness of the Government in dealing with the distress in the West of Ireland. Mr. Field, to make good his case, admitted the inefficiency of the Irish railway management and their high rates. Mr. Gerald Balfour (*Leeds, C.*) pointed out, and in this was confirmed by Mr. J. Bryce (*Aberdeen, E.*), that Ireland was the very last country where the State should own the railroads. If they belonged to the State the Government would control all employed upon them, and the experience of the Government was not such as to encourage them to increase the servants of the State. He believed that the best means of improving the Irish railways would be by partial voluntary amalgamations, but the amalgamation of all under a central body would necessitate the appointment of a Board of Control, which would be difficult to manage; and, if represented by a minister in Parliament, Irish members would expect the railways to be managed exclusively in the interests of the traders and travellers, and without regard to the shareholders and bondholders. Mr. Field ultimately withdrew his amendment, so that the actual support it might have obtained could not be ascertained. The ground was thus left open to Mr. Davitt's attack upon the Government on account of the distress in the West of Ireland. The lines followed by the speaker on this occasion differed little if at all from his previous indictments of the Government, and the remedy he proposed, "a scheme of migration" to lands compulsorily purchased by the Congested Districts Board, had been urged on more than one previous occasion. The Irish members as a body supported Mr. Davitt, although each had points of difference from him with regard to the efficacy of his proposed remedy. The Secretary for Ireland, Mr. G. Balfour (*Leeds, C.*), whilst recognising the existence of a certain, but not very serious, distress in the West of Ireland, maintained, and illustrated his argument by instances, that the real object of Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Brien was not so much to benefit the unfortunate peasants of the West of Ireland as to stir up an agitation like that which had devastated and disgraced Ireland some years

previously. With regard to the remedy proposed, he regarded migration as an extremely difficult operation, because the people were loth to leave their homes, and in order to carry out the experiment on a large scale it would be necessary to remove them compulsorily. Similarly there was a difficulty in the way of the enlargement of holdings, for in many of the congested districts there was not sufficient suitable land available for the purpose. Where, however, in the immediate neighbourhood of small holdings there was other land that could be divided among them, the Congested Districts Board would undertake the operation. The Congested Districts Board did not now desire compulsory powers, and there was no difficulty about purchasing land for resale to the tenants. The Board had a large number of estates to dispose of, and expected hereafter to find owners willing to sell. Up to the present the work of the Board had been experimental, but it had now reached a point at which its sphere of operations could be usefully extended. For this purpose floating capital to the amount of 60,000*l.* would be employed and an addition would be made to the income of the Board, so that it would be in a position to spend 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* a year in improving estates before resale to tenants.

The debate was prolonged until a subsequent day (Feb. 20) without bringing up any fresh elements of interest or importance, and finally the amendment was negatived by 203 to 102 votes.

The wrongs of the Post Office and Telegraph Service clerks were then discussed and dismissed on the ground that Parliament should not interfere with administrative control. The dangers incurred by shunters and others on our railways having been brought forward by Mr. Maddison (*Brightside, Sheffield*), the President of the Board of Trade stated that he had drafted a bill dealing with the question; but an attempt to extend to British seamen the protection of the Employers' Liability Act was after some discussion negatived, and the Address was finally agreed to (Feb. 21) without amendment.

During this long and practically fruitless debate several events of importance more or less affecting British interests had taken place. Lord Charles Beresford, who had spent the recess in China, studying the political and commercial condition of that unwieldy empire, had returned, and published his views. He held that the rehabilitation of China was possible if entrusted to British, American, German, or even Japanese hands. Any one of these Powers could organise a force of 200,000 men, with which Russia could be kept at bay, and a very simple reform of the financial arrangements of China would enable her to equip and pay such an army. In return China was to throw open her ports and commerce to the world, and to allow the guaranteeing Powers to open mines and otherwise develop the resources of the country.

The sudden death of the President of the French Republic produced but slight effect in this country, where he was chiefly

known as a great adherent to the Russian alliance, and the ease and tranquillity with which his successor, M. Loubet, was elected removed any apprehension of quarrels arising out of the claims of rival pretenders. For many reasons the sympathetic goodwill which in this country had greeted the election of M. Faure to the presidency had melted away, and it would be idle to assert that his sudden death gave more than a passing shock.

There seemed also at one moment danger lest the more friendly feelings which had recently been displayed by the United States towards Great Britain might be jeopardised by the requirements of Canada in the matter of the Alaskan boundary, which, in consequence of the Klondyke gold mines, had suddenly become a matter of serious importance. A British and joint high commission for settling every point in dispute between the two Governments had been sitting in Washington for some months, and although good progress in the settlement of several thorny questions had been made, a difficulty was found in coming to an agreement over the Alaskan boundary. The British commissioners, presided over by Lord Herschell, proposed that the points in dispute should be referred to six arbitrators, who might elect an umpire, while the Americans wished all points to be decided by a majority vote. The difficulty was further increased by the knowledge that if the principle of an umpire were admitted the British commissioners would object to the selection of an American umpire, and the Americans to a European one. Under these circumstances it was decided to suspend the sittings of the joint commission for six months, during which the questions at issue could be handled in the ordinary way of diplomacy.

The House of Commons, having disposed of the Address (Feb. 10) devoted the remainder of the evening to the discussion of a resolution proposed by Mr. Herbert Lewis (*Flint Burgh*) that the "legislative power of bishops in the House of Peers in Parliament is a great hindrance to the discharge of their spiritual functions, prejudicial to the commonwealth, and fit to be taken away by bill." These were the actual terms of a resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1641; but, notwithstanding the precedent, the House took on this occasion a very different view of its duties and responsibilities. On such a question it might be anticipated that the various Nonconformist bodies would be agreed, and that their arguments would run on almost identical lines. Sir E. Clarke (*Plymouth*), in opposing the resolution, argued that if the bishops were deprived of their seats in the Upper House, the Church would have no representatives at all in the council of the nation. He did not approve of everything done by the bishops, but he could not on that ground subscribe to the view that their presence in the House of Lords was prejudicial to the commonwealth. At the same time he expressed his regret that no member of the Cabinet should think it worth while to be present at the discussion. Lord Hugh Cecil (*Greenwich*) replied for the Church party in a speech

which was marked by breadth of view and oratorical power. Far from accepting the view that ecclesiastical peers were detrimental, he turned the tables on the Nonconformists by moving an amendment affirming that it was desirable not only to maintain the legislative power of the bishops, but that other life peers should be added to the House of Lords, especially those who would represent the greater religious denominations other than the Church of England. The Radicals, Churchmen and Dissenters, were alike unprepared for such a flank attack, and unready with a reply. Sir Robert Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*), however, was put forward to say, presumably on behalf of the front Opposition bench, that any attempt to strengthen the Upper House by such means would meet with protracted resistance. The Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster (*Isle of Wight*), while ridiculing the idea that the attendance of the bishops in the House of Lords interfered with the discharge of their spiritual duties, claimed for them a special right to speak on such subjects as education, temperance and the condition of the poor. With regard to Lord H. Cecil's proposal, foreseeing the difficulty of explaining a vote given against a motion made by the Premier's son, he suggested its withdrawal on the ground that the subject was too large to discuss on that occasion. This advice was adopted, and the House was left free to negative by 200 to 129 votes Mr. Lewis's original resolution.

The Opposition, however, found a more promising field for challenging the action of the Government in the general conduct of affairs in Egypt and the Soudan. They elicited at an early date (Feb. 10) that the estimated deficit of the Soudan Budget for 1899 would be at least 317,000*l.*, chargeable to the Egyptian Exchequer. The conduct of the campaign, which had culminated in the victory at Omdurman, was not allowed to pass without criticism, and the inadequacy of the hospital accommodation and nursing staff at Cairo and Alexandria during an outbreak of enteric fever was practically admitted (Feb. 16). The vexed question of the treatment of the wounded Dervishes in the battle of Omdurman, raised by Mr. Labouchere (Feb. 21), elicited the statement that the total number of dead, as counted, was 10,600, and it was estimated that above 16,000 were wounded, exclusive of those killed during the taking of Omdurman, estimated at between 300 and 400 men. Finally it was agreed that the discussion of the action of the troops on that occasion should be postponed until a subsequent occasion, and for the time criticism was directed to the unsatisfactory condition of Uganda and Unyoro. The vote of 256,000*l.* in aid of the British Protectorates in Central and East Africa afforded a good opportunity (Feb. 27) for the discussion of the Ministerial policy in those regions. Sir E. Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), alluding to the mutiny of the Soudanese troops under Colonel Macdonald, said that no information had been afforded to the public, and maintained that its causes ought to be

strictly inquired into. From what could be ascertained it appeared that the pay was too small, and that the companies which had been the first to mutiny had been seriously overworked. Mr. Brodrick, on the other hand, ascribed the causes of the mutiny to a general feeling of unrest among the natives, and to a widespread belief that an attempt at that moment to overpower all European officers would be successful. The officers on the spot believed that the country had largely settled down ; but, of course, until the remnants of the rebellious troops were finally disposed of one must expect to hear of attacks like that of which news had recently reached us. Explaining the objects of Colonel Martyr's expedition, he said that that officer was to explore and to plant posts, if possible, on the right bank of the Nile and to connect Uganda with the territory to which Lord Kitchener's troops had penetrated. It was intended that ultimately he should join hands with Lord Kitchener, occupying the territory to which by treaty we were entitled, and which connected Uganda and the sources of the Nile with the valley. It was not intended to push outposts in every direction, but to strengthen our occupation of the territories which had been acquired. As to the circumstances of our occupation of Uganda, he did not believe that they contrasted unfavourably with the circumstances of our occupation of other African regions. The debate was continued by Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*), Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett (*Ecclesall, Sheffield*), Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), and Mr. H. M. Stanley (*Lambeth, N.*), who regretted that greater progress had not been made with the Uganda Railway. The amendment was negatived by 185 to 66 ; majority, 119.

Notwithstanding this expression of confidence in the Government Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), whose industry in mastering details was unrivalled, insisted upon drawing attention to the alleged violations of the law relating to fugitive slaves in Mombasa, and the action of British officials in the matter. The Government reply was not satisfactory, for while Mr. Brodrick assured them British officials had been instructed not to take any part in the restoration of fugitive slaves to their masters, he was unable to say definitely what their action has been. Ultimately, under considerable pressure, he promised to obtain the information, and to communicate it to the House, and on this understanding the vote was allowed to be taken.

A month having elapsed and no statement having been volunteered by the Foreign Office, Mr. Bayley (*Chesterfield, Derbyshire*) reopened the subject by stating (March 22) that a British magistrate had handed back slaves to their masters contrary to the law. This statement, backed by the offer of documentary proof, was followed by a request from Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*) for a definite statement of the law as to slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate. The ex-Solicitor-General,

Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries Burgh*) supported his friends by declaring it to be unlawful for any British subject to do what was said to have been done on this occasion, and he asserted that this view was in accordance with the declaration of the Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster, in 1897. The Under-Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, admitted that an inquiry was held before a British official. If there had been any cruelty in the case, the persons aggrieved could have claimed manumission. Discussing the question whether slaves should be returned at all, he explained that the statute law forbade the buying or selling of slaves, and that that law was in force on the mainland of East Africa; but the declarations made when Great Britain took over the protectorate of Zanzibar prevented the abolition without compensation of the status of slavery. It was then declared that the status of all slaves possessed at the time by the subjects of the Sultan should remain unchanged. Mr. Buxton (*Poplar, Tower Hamlets*) referred to a despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir A. Hardinge, in which it was stated that the Attorney-General had laid down that a British subject who took part in restoring a slave to his master or deprived any person of his liberty on the ground that he was a fugitive slave was breaking the law. The Attorney-General, Sir R. Webster (*Isle of Wight*), was then forced to defend himself from having ranged himself on the side of the slave-owners. His view of the law, which, he said, had been misunderstood or misrepresented, was that a British subject was prohibited from carrying away or removing a slave or being concerned in such removal. He denied that he had ever laid it down that it was illegal for an official to express an opinion that, according to the law of the country in which he was, a master was entitled to the services of a slave. The slackness of our Government in consistently applying the Emancipation Act in East Africa having been effectually established, the matter was allowed to be dropped.

No time was lost by the Government in introducing their London Government Bill (Feb. 23), of which the management was left wholly in Mr. Balfour's hands. In introducing the measure, he modestly defined the scope of the bill as one intended to complete the edifice of local self-government in the metropolitan area. The organisation of the City of London, with all its charters and privileges, would remain untouched, and the London County Council, established in 1888, would be left to deal with matters in which all parts of the metropolis were alike interested. The new bill proposed to deal exclusively with the Vestries and Administrative Boards, called into existence by the act of 1855. It was therefore proposed to partition these into areas for local self-government, and already sixteen areas were ripe for the creation of municipalities; and it was hoped that all would be arranged by November, 1899. No area was to be constituted a separate municipality that had not a population above 100,000 or under 400,000 inhabitants, or a

ratable value exceeding 500,000*l.* The municipal franchise would be determined by the Metropolis Management Act. Each municipality would consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors—the aldermen to bear the same proportion to the councillors as in the provinces; to hold office for the same period as elsewhere; the elections to take place in November instead of in May. There would be no *ex-officio* link between the London County Council and the new bodies. The powers at present discharged by the Vestries and District Boards, and those exercised by the Baths and Washhouses Commissioners, the Libraries Commissioners, and the Burial Boards, would be transferred to the new authorities. They could promote or oppose bills in Parliament, subject to the provisions of the Borough Funds Act. Machinery was provided to enable the County Council to transfer other powers by agreement, subject to the revision of the Local Government Board, and municipalities other than the recipient had the right of objection. Where the County Council had transferred certain powers to more than half the municipalities throughout London, it might call upon the remainder to take them also. Henceforth, every ratepayer would be called upon for his rates in a single demand note, clearly setting forth all the objects for which the rate is demanded. Each municipality would have one rating authority only, to which every local body having the right to expend rates should send its precept direct. The lighting and sewer rate would be abolished. The present system of auditing accounts would remain unaltered. An order in council would fix the number of aldermen and councillors in the several municipalities, but the total would not exceed seventy-two. Every municipality would be divided into wards, settled by order in council. The general impression created by Mr. Balfour's exposition of the bill was that it went a very little way to bringing about a central Government for London. On behalf of the Opposition, Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman feared that political considerations would influence the election of the new bodies just as much as in the County Council elections. He looked also with misgiving and suspicion upon the contemplated transference of powers from the County Council to the new bodies, and Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) expressed the hope that the bill was "a preparation for something of far greater importance."

The Address having been voted, the Government at once put down supply for the first available day (Feb. 24), and presented a supplementary estimate of 885,000*l.* for the expenses of the Army in Egypt. The amount expended on the Nile Expedition having been 391,000*l.* of which 215,000*l.* had been spent for the benefit of Egypt and had been repaid by that country. This furnished Mr. Morley (*Montrose Burghs*) with his long-wished for opportunity of arraigning the Egyptian policy of the Government. The success of the advance to Khartoum had, he said, in nowise diminished his opinion as to its inexpedience. The

policy of the Soudan advance had been an error from the first, and was now drawing us on rapidly to new responsibilities, new entanglements, and fresh outlay. He wished to know the exact position of this new arrangement announced by Lord Cromer, and what were the relations of Lord Kitchener to the Government of Egypt. What was the nature of the control to which he was to be subject from home, and to what department in London would he report? From what instrument did Lord Kitchener derive his authority, and had he received any such instructions as were given to General Gordon? He also wished to know whether the resources of Egypt were to bear the cost of Lord Kitchener's administration. Another point on which he wanted information was the extent of the area over which the Queen had claimed effective sovereignty with the Khedive. He believed that circumstances would now push the Government into the provinces south of Khartoum, for it would be impossible to keep their new dominion in a ring fence. Mr. Brodrick, who had succeeded to the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs on Mr. (Lord) Curzon's appointment to India, replied on behalf of the Government—many of the events referred to having occurred during his period of service as Under-Secretary for War. He stated that in the coming year the cost of administering the Soudan, which would fall upon Egypt, would be about 317,000*l.* The sums we had advanced during the last ten or fifteen years, either in protecting the frontier or in re-establishing the power of the Khedive—amounting as they did to nearly 10,000,000*l.*—justified us in calling on Egypt to contribute her share; the more so that under our rule the revenue of the country had increased in less than ten years by 1,500,000*l.*, though taxes had been remitted to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* Meanwhile, it was the confident opinion of persons qualified to judge that in about five years, if no unforeseen contingency happened, the Soudan would be able to pay its own way. In any case the absolute control of the Nile was indispensable to the prosperity and security of Egypt. Mr. Brodrick summed up the case for the Government with the remark that they had spent less than 1,000,000*l.* in regaining what their predecessors had spent 9,000,000*l.* in losing. Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), from the other side of the House, and as a Liberal Unionist, had held throughout very similar views to those expressed by Mr. Morley in Opposition. He was therefore able to protest against the advance of our troops into the Soudan, holding the view that no occupation of Upper Egypt by a hostile Power could materially injure those on the banks of the Lower Nile. Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), who had been Foreign Under-Secretary in the Government in which Mr. Morley held a seat in the Cabinet, boldly dissociated himself from his former colleague's attitude. He held that the expedition into the Soudan, which had always been inevitable, had been undertaken at an opportune moment. Where Egyptian territory

left off, British territory must begin. It was inevitable that we should enter into the competition for African trade, and we were bound to prevent the danger of exclusion. If we had gone too fast, the pace had been forced by other nations, but we had acted in conformity with the responsibilities of empire.

His speech was in strong contrast with that of his leader, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who seemed unable to make up his mind upon which side of the fence to get down; and, like Mr. Morley, seemed when in office to have concurred in a policy which when in Opposition he found it easy to condemn. He had always viewed with suspicion, he said, this policy of advance up the Nile. It was necessary that the influence of Egypt should be supreme in the Nile Valley; therefore, while he was opposed to the policy of advance, he did not regard it with the strong antipathy which was shown to it in some quarters. His chief objection to the occupation of the Soudan was that it appeared to involve limitless possibilities. If the amendment could undo what had been done he could not support it; but regarding it as a protest against the continued policy of advance, he had no hesitation in voting for it.

The effect of these trimming tactics was promptly shown by the division which followed, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman finding only 58 members to support him out of 185 English and Scotch Liberals, whilst 167 members of all shades voted against the amendment he had endorsed. The healing of the breach in the Liberal party consequently seemed as far off as ever.

On the following evening (Feb. 25) Sir Edward Grey was able to speak more clearly with regard to the party differences over the Egyptian question. As the guest of the Eighty and Russell Clubs at Oxford, in replying to the toast of the Liberal party, he declared firmly that the evacuation policy, advocated by a small section, was distinctly impossible. On the other hand, the question whether the Soudan expedition could have been avoided was more difficult to answer. He and others of his party not only held that it was bound to come, but that things would have been worse without it. On the other hand the whole Liberal party was united against any further expansion in Africa. The sole question which remained was: Were they prepared to accept the obligations they had already incurred? "If they accepted the result of the expedition, then the differences of opinion in the party would become less and less till they disappeared altogether."

The threatened misunderstanding with France, arising out of the Fashoda incident, had been scarcely explained and adjusted when news was received of a fresh source of dispute. It transpired that France for some unexplained reason had recently demanded a coaling station on the south coast of Arabia. The Sultan of Oman, as the suzerain, granted a port at Muscat capable of being fortified and of receiving a fleet, but a place under British protection by treaty. On this being known at

Calcutta a small squadron was despatched at once to Muscat with orders to insist upon the cancelling of the treaty, and failing to obtain this to bombard the town and to depose the ruler—who chose the former. On the matter being referred to in Parliament the Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, stated (Feb. 23) that the concession to France of a coaling station was contrary to treaty and would be cancelled. The Sultan of Oman had for years been in receipt of a subsidy from the Indian Government, although the relations between him and the British Government did not necessarily interfere with the exercise of sovereign rights, and the French and British Governments agreed reciprocally in 1862 to respect those rights. Lord Onslow in the House of Lords further stated (Feb. 24) that the Indian Office had obtained in 1891 an engagement from the Sultan which placed him under a special obligation as to the assignment and alienation of his territory. Notwithstanding his obligation, the Sultan lately admitted that he proposed to cede to the French Government a port called Bunder Jisseh, five miles south-east of Muscat. On hearing of this by accident, the British agent was directed to protest against the execution of an agreement which would have been contrary to treaty. At the same time the Sultan's attention was drawn to other claims which the Government of India had upon him; and his Highness, after some delay, had complied with all demands.

The matter might at this point have been left to diplomatic arrangement, but the Opposition in the French Chamber, seeing an opportunity of attacking the Ministry, brought up the question. M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, having been forced to speak, declared (March 6) that the British and French had equal rights in Muscat, which in fact had existed up to 1862, when the Sultan became a subsidised sovereign. The French Consul, M. Delcassé went on to say, had asked for a coaling dépôt only, and thereupon pressure was put by the British agent upon the Sultan to induce the latter to refuse. The French Government thereupon complained to Lord Salisbury, who, "profoundly regretting the action of an unauthorised agent, had acceded to the French wish for a coaling station without cession of territory." This extraordinary version of the story, abandoning all reference to the actual demands of the French Consul to fortify the new acquisition, required prompt explanation. On the next day (March 7), therefore, in reply to Sir Charles Dilke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*) explained that in the middle of March, 1898, the French Consul obtained from the Sultan of Muscat the lease or concession of a piece of land as a coal dépôt. On the land, which included a small harbour some way from Muscat, the French had stipulated for the right to hoist their flag and to build fortifications. No hint of these proceedings reached the British Agent until early in the present year, and as soon as they were known they were declared by the British

Government to be contrary to the treaty of 1862, and to the Sultan's special obligation in respect to the alienation of his territory. The Sultan was thereupon required to cancel the lease, which after some hesitation he consented to do. Mr. Brodrick went on to say that the action of the British agent was taken under the instructions of the Government, and that Lord Salisbury had informed the French Ambassador more than once that it was impossible for the Government to recede from its position in this matter. Apparently the French local agent had acted in excess of his instructions, and Lord Salisbury regretted that it should have been necessary to take such public action on our part as a threat of bombardment, though no blame could attach on that head to our agent. There was nothing to prevent France from having a coal store at Muscat, but that was a different thing from a concession of territory with a right to erect fortifications thereon.

Apparently communications must have passed between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsai relative to the apparent discrepancy between the two Ministerial statements, for Mr. Brodrick two days later (March 9) took occasion to make a further statement. The site of the French coaling station had not been absolutely settled, but the Sultan would be advised to grant a dépôt only at Muscat itself. The French Government, moreover, had accepted our view of the treaty of 1862, that it precluded either country from accepting any cession or lease of Muscat territory. The French Government, therefore, had agreed to accept, in lieu of their former concession, a coal dépôt on precisely the same terms as our own.

It was left to a private member, however, to bring in and finally, notwithstanding every discouragement, to carry a measure which in its action promised to be more far-reaching than the London Government Bill, and directly influenced the happiness and well-being of the whole country. The Education of Children Bill, introduced by Mr. W. S. Robson, Q.C. (*South Shields*), provided that the earliest date at which a child should be permitted to leave school should be raised from eleven to twelve years, and would apply to all except those who under existing bye-laws were wholly or partially exempt from school attendance. The principle with regard to factories had been already accepted by the representative of Great Britain (with the explicit approval of Lord Salisbury) at the Berlin Conference of 1890, but no steps had been taken by either the Conservative or Liberal Government to give statutory effect to this important reform. Other countries had long since conformed to this or even to a longer period of education, with the result that in technical and even in commercial training their youths had been able to enter upon the struggle for life better equipped mentally and better qualified physically. In moving the second reading of the bill (March 1) Mr. Robson, in an unanswerable speech, dwelt on the position occupied by England among European nations with regard

to the protection and education of children ; and he strenuously condemned the half-time system as in every way prejudicial to the true interests of the children concerned. The chief and nearly the whole opposition to the measure came from the Lancashire members, headed by Mr. George Whiteley (*Stockport*), and supported by the agriculturalists, represented by Major Rasch (*Essex, S.E.*), who adduced the arguments of "the nimble finger," and the labourers' necessity, both of which were shown to be fallacious. Mr. Buxton (*Poplar*), for instance, doubted whether parents would really suffer by the loss of their half-time children's wages ; for the work done by the half-timers would have to be done by others, and the parents would probably reap the benefit of the change in larger earnings for themselves. The vice-president of the council, Sir J. Gorst (*Cambridge University*), took up a very independent line, and detached his personal from his official opinions with his customary freedom. He said that there could be no doubt that five or six hours of labour in a mill were not a good preparation for attendance at school, and all educational authorities were opposed to the half-time system. The adoption of this measure would result in an improvement in the education of the people, and the only question was whether those concerned would pay the price which would have to be paid for the change. The bill, however, would not really cause any serious disturbance of the existing state of things, for the children who annually left school between the ages of eleven and twelve were only 23,000 out of 600,000, while those who became half-timers between those ages did not exceed 50,000. It should be remembered that half-timers had all succeeded in passing some educational standard, and were therefore children who were likely to profit by further instruction. As far as children in towns were concerned, it appeared to him that the country was pledged to this legislation by its participation in the Berlin Conference. But the case of children in agricultural districts was quite distinct, and was not considered at the conference. To growing children light employment in the fields was beneficial, and an educational system which was good for towns was perhaps not equally good for the country. It was not impossible to reconcile the employment of children in the fields with proper progress in education, and he should like to see children in the country made to attend school until a comparatively advanced age, the schools being closed in summer when agricultural operations were being carried on.

Mr. Asquith (*Fifeshire, E.*) took an even stronger view, and had no misgivings as to his action being endorsed by his colleagues. He thought that even with the adoption of Mr. Robson's proposal the British standard would be ridiculously low compared with foreign countries, but he cordially welcomed any step in the direction of reform. When the division was taken it showed that the second reading was passed by 317 to

59 votes, but out of ten Cabinet ministers having seats in the House only one, Mr. Ritchie, voted for the bill. The others abstained presumably because they held it more important to conciliate the Lancashire members than to support a measure of humanity and practical foresight.

The wording of the paragraph in the Queen's Speech referring to the estimates, as well as the rumours which had been in circulation, had prepared the public mind for increased expenditure on both the Army and Navy. It was, moreover, understood that this year the land forces, or second line of defence, would be the chief object of the attention of the Government. The memorandum prepared by the Secretary of War, Lord Lansdowne, began by showing how the proposed increase to the Army, which had been begun in 1897-8, had been carried out. In that year the total regimental establishments (of all ranks, exclusive of India) was 147,398, and the Government then proposed to itself to increase this force by 25,083 of all ranks by March 31, 1901. The number reached in 1898-9 was 160,139, and it was now proposed to raise 167,632 for the year 1899-1900. The actual strength of the Army on January 1, 1897, was 145,737; on the same day, 1898, 148,677; and on January 1, 1899, 158,318. This large increase, however, had to be taken with some caution, the inflow from the Reserve to the Colours in 1898 having been much greater than usual. At the same time 40,729 recruits of all branches had been obtained in 1898, against 35,015 in 1897, and 28,532 in 1896, while the Reserve on January 1, 1899, stood at 78,798 men. At the same time 1,750 men of the Army Reserve had accepted 1s. a day special Reserve pay with a liability to recall to the Colours in minor emergencies, and it was expected that 5,000 men would within a short time be similarly engaged.

The chief increases to be made during the year were thus apportioned: (1) Cavalry—sixty men and twenty horses to each regiment at home on the lower establishment, and considerable additions to the cavalry dépôt; (2) Field Artillery—five of the new fifteen batteries to be horsed and manned before the close of the financial year 1898-9, and five more in the course of the current year; (3) Foot Guards—the new battalion of the Coldstream Guards had been formed, and two companies added to each of the two battalions of the Scots Guards to form the nucleus of a third battalion; (4) Infantry—six new line battalions raised and on service in the Mediterranean, each home battalion strengthened by the addition of fifty-eight men to be increased during the year to eighty; (5) the Army Service Corps, and the Royal Army Medical Corps to be considerably augmented during the year; and (6) native battalions to be raised in West Africa, British Central Africa and China to be employed on garrison duty.

In connection with a general revision of the schemes of defence a thorough examination was made during the year of

the condition of the armament of our defences at home and abroad. This inquiry revealed the necessity of carrying much further than hitherto contemplated the process of replacing muzzle-loading guns, now forming so large a proportion of the armament, by a smaller number of modern breech-loading and quick-firing guns. In concert with the naval authorities a scheme of rearmament was drawn up based on a consideration of the nature of attack to which each station was liable, and of the importance attached by the Navy to its defence. A satisfactory feature of the scheme, when completed, would be a material reduction in the number of garrison artillerymen required to man our defences in time of war. It was proposed to defray the cost of the works by loan, and that of the guns, mountings, ammunition and stores from the annual estimates.

The estimates of the previous year included provision for six batteries of field guns, and it was intended to include a like number in the estimates of the two following years. Of the total of eighteen batteries of guns fifteen were to be horsed and manned as part of the increase of the Army, the remaining three constituting a proportionate increase to the reserve guns. It was subsequently thought desirable to provide the whole of the eighteen batteries of field guns during 1898-9, and orders were given for their early completion.

All batteries of horse and field artillery were to be converted to a quick-firing system, and the conversion was proceeding with rapidity. The increased rate of firing which would be obtained with the new system made it necessary to provide a larger supply of ammunition and of waggons to carry it in the field; suitable provision was made for this purpose in the vote.

Statement of the principal points of difference between the estimates of 1899-1900 and those for 1898-9:—

Increases.				Variations due to Policy	Automatic Variations.
Amounts provided in Supplementary Estimate for 1897-8 in relief of 1898-9 on account of:—					
Warlike Stores	-	-	-	—	£293,000
Clothing -	-	-	-	—	150,000
Provisions, Forage, etc.	-	-	-	—	60,000
Pay, Provisions, Messing, Clothing, Equipment, etc., of additions to the Army:—					
(a) Programmes of 1897-8 and 1898-9	-	-	-	—	314,000
(b) Programme of 1899-1900	-	-	-	£169,000	—
Militia and Volunteers	-	-	-	41,000	—
Clothing Services (Regular Forces)	-	-	-	117,000	20,000
Armaments and Stores	-	-	-	299,000	—
Works (including Barracks Act Annuity)	-	-	-	145,000	51,000
				771,000	888,000
Decreases.					
Manœuvres	-	-	-	100,000	—
Amounts provided for Clothing and Stores in Supplementary Estimate of February 14, 1899				100,000	—
War Office (3,500£.), Non-effective Votes (16,500£.) and Mis- cellaneous Items (42,300£.)				3,500	58,800
				203,500	58,800
Increase				567,500	829,200

The following is an abstract of the Army Estimates for 1899-1900:—

Votes.		Net Estimates.		Difference on Net Estimates.	
		1899-1900.	1898-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
A	I.—Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Numbers.	—
	Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India -	184,853	180,513	4,340	—
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	£	£
1	Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) -	6,509,000	6,270,940	238,060	—
2	Medical Establishment: Pay, etc. -	305,800	295,800	10,000	—
3	Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc. -	571,000	553,000	18,000	—
4	Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances -	75,000	75,000	—	—
5	Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances -	624,200	614,200	10,000	—
6	Transport and Remounts -	790,000	710,400	79,600	—
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies -	3,425,500	3,351,600	73,900	—
8	Clothing Establishments and Services -	1,090,000	859,785	230,215	—
9	Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair -	2,581,000	1,972,000	559,000	—
10	Works, Buildings and Repairs: Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services -	1,211,900	1,021,300	190,600	—
11	Establishments for Military Education -	111,100	109,550	1,550	—
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services -	60,200	54,300	5,900	—
13	War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges -	248,300	251,925	—	3,625
	Total Effective Services -	17,553,000	16,139,800	1,413,200	3,625
	III.—Non-Effective Services.				
14	Non-Effective Charges for Officers, etc. -	1,555,000	1,567,800	—	12,800
15	Non-Effective Charges for Men, etc. -	1,325,500	1,335,600	—	10,100
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances -	183,700	177,300	6,400	—
	Total Non-Effective Services -	3,064,200	3,080,700	—	16,500
	Total Effective and Non-Effective Services -	20,617,200	19,220,500	1,396,700	—
Net Increase, 1,396,700l.					

The new Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Wyndham (*Dover*), created a very favourable impression on all sides of the House when introducing the Army Estimates (Feb. 27), naturally following the lines laid down in the explanatory memorandum. He began by showing how far the Army was fitted to discharge

the duties required of it. Taking the artillery first, he stated the number of batteries supplied to India and the colonies, and then explained that for home defence a field army of three army corps and four cavalry brigades was desirable. Each cavalry brigade required one and each army corps two batteries of horse artillery, or ten in all. We had these batteries at home. Of field artillery we had forty-four batteries, besides three howitzer batteries. It was said that each army corps required eighteen batteries, or fifty-four in all, for the field army, and that number would be available in two years' time. He dealt next with the alleged deficit of horses, and with the charge that our service batteries, instead of having a full complement of trained men, were mere training schools for batteries abroad, and he said that it was generally acknowledged that drafts for abroad were better trained with a service battery than at a depôt. To supply drafts for India alone it would be necessary to have some 1,500 men at the depôt, imperfectly trained for India, and having no place in the scheme for home defence. The practical question was not whether we should abandon the present system for one involving the creation of a much larger depôt, but whether it might not be necessary to expand Woolwich to meet the requirements of the system now in force. Explaining the position of the cavalry, he said that there were nine regiments in India and three in Africa. For the field army there were at home sixteen line regiments, and one regiment made up out of the three regiments of household cavalry. This number only fell short of what was the ideal number by one regiment, and amply covered the needs of two army corps to be despatched abroad. The eight regiments on the higher establishment would not be asked again to supply any drafts for other regiments. The drafts would be trained with the lower establishment regiments. The wish of any man expressed on enlisting to serve, when trained, in a particular regiment would be acceded to whenever possible. These modifications, he hoped, would go some way to redress the grievances of certain regiments. Twelve cavalry regiments could now be kept abroad, and seventeen regiments could be put into the field at home, it only being necessary to ask eight regiments out of thirty-one to train and supply 100 men each for India. Turning to the position of the infantry, he stated that they had to supply India with fifty-two battalions, and the colonies with twenty-nine. At home for three army corps, seventy-five battalions of infantry would be required, and there were the seven battalions of the guards and sixty-four line battalions or seventy-one in all. They were, therefore, apparently short of the ideal at which they aimed; but last year the House had authorised the increase of the Army by nine battalions, five of which had been raised, and it was anticipated that the remaining four would be raised in a short period. In the meanwhile, four battalions could be improvised. They were not blind to the inestimable value of regimental tradition,

and whenever the two battalions, now forming a regiment, were once two regiments, they were ready to save and preserve every symbol of their glorious past. If all the battalions of any one regiment should unite in asking for facings once worn, the Secretary of State would be willing to consider each application on its merits. Having given the numbers of our non-European colonial troops, he stated the strength of the first-class Army Reserve as 78,798, and explained that it stood lower than would otherwise be the case in consequence of retransfers to the Colours. The Reserve, it was confidently expected, would rise again to 83,000 during the year. The D. Reservists, who received a shilling a day with the obligation to be called out when war-like operations were in preparation, numbered up to February 1, 1,750, and there was little doubt that the contemplated limit of 5,000 would be reached. For the Militia the War Office asked in this year's estimates an additional 41,200*l.*, among the objects in view being the additional training of non-commissioned officers and the maintenance of regimental bands. The Volunteer establishment was 263,963, an increase of 870. A change would be made in the travelling allowances for musketry, so as to enable corps over twelve miles from a range to reach it at less cost than heretofore. Sums were to be provided for regimental transport, for outfits to officers, and for allowances to officers attending schools of instruction. With regard to the general question of transport, he said that for three army corps we needed an army service corps of 12,000 men. At present there were at home only 3,302 men, and they were asking for 40 officers and 1,000 men at a cost of 34,000*l.* He then turned to the subject of recruiting, and stated that in 1898 the cavalry recruits were 3,778. The total number of British recruits in the year was 38,418, as against 27,809 in 1896. The bulk of the recruits came from the plough. Having shown that the comforts of soldiers serving with the Colours were being attended to, he pointed out that the Government asked for an instalment of money to be spent in arming the more important of our military and mercantile ports with modern guns.

The discussion which ensued was more than usually protracted and discursive, and it was not until three evenings had been spent and the closure applied that the vote for 184,858*l.* was agreed to (March 3). Sir C. Dilke wished to see the number of trained horses for the artillery increased. Mr. Arnold-Forster (*Belfast, W.*), wanted the War Office to be overhauled, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, whilst glad that so many men had rejoined the Colours, deprecated the changes that had been made in view of the altered prospects of the men. He ascribed the increase of the vote to the expansive policy of the Government, but Mr. Balfour retorted that the expenditure was to be sought in the responsibilities of the empire, and that the military policy of any Government must largely depend upon the policy of other nations, and subsequently added that the

extension of our territory responsibility in Africa was one of the main causes in the increase of our military expenditure.

The Navy Estimates, although showing an even larger advance than those for the Army, were necessitated by the programme to which the Government had committed itself three years previously. Of the total increase for the year 1899-1900, 2,816,100*l.*, more than two millions were absorbed by the shipbuilding vote, but this sum included practically a revote of nearly two millions on account of work in arrear on the previous year. The total number of officers, seamen and marines required for the current year was fixed at 110,640, as compared with 106,390 in 1898-9, and 10,050 in 1897-8. The increase for the year, *viz.*, 4,250, included 463 officers, 1,700 petty officers and seamen, 215 engine-room artificers, 1,000 stokers, and 500 marines. The continued expansion of the fleet would necessitate increasing the number of flag officers from 68 to 80, of captains from 208 to 245, and lieutenants from 1,150 to 1,550, in proportion as the new ships were ready for their services.

With regard to the progress made with building the new ships under the original programme of 1898-9, the First Lord was able to announce that the work in all cases had been commenced, and that with regard to the supplemental programme put forward at the close of the preceding session four battleships and two cruisers had been ordered in private yards. Tenders for the other two cruisers and twelve torpedo destroyers had been invited, but the strike in the engineers' trade and other labour difficulties had materially delayed the work put out to contract, especially in respect of the machinery, armour, etc.

The detailed results of the year showed that two battleships of the *Majestic* class—the *Hannibal* and the *Illustrious*—had been commissioned. Of the *Canopus* class two would, it was expected, be ready in June; a third—the *Goliath*—in September; and the other two before the close of the financial year; whilst the last vessel of the class—the *Vengeance*—was expected to be ready in July, 1900. Of the *Formidable* class, the cancelling of the *Implacable* in March, 1899, would make it possible to set to work on all three ships designed, and would complete the six vessels which on account of their speed, size and armament had been described as improved *Majestics*. The four battleships ordered under the supplementary programme were to be of the *Duncan* type, intermediate in size between the *Formidable* and *Canopus* classes, but carrying the armament of the former with a speed of nineteen knots. Of the first-class cruisers, eight vessels of the *Diadem* class which were in hand at the beginning of 1898 would be practically ready for sea in 1899. Six armoured cruisers of the *Cressy* type, building by contract, were somewhat in arrear, but recently good progress had been made with them. Four large armoured cruisers of the *Drake* type, speed twenty-three knots, two belonging to the original and two to the

supplemental programme of 1898, were in hand one at Pembroke and the others by contractors. Two other cruisers, included in the supplemental programme, of equal speed but somewhat different design and armament, were awaiting tenders, and would be put in hand without delay. Of the second-class cruisers three of the *Arrogant* class and three of the improved *Talbot* class (*Hermes*) would be delivered in course of the financial year, and ten third-class cruisers of the *Pelorus* type were in a fair way of completion either during or soon after the financial year. Six sloops of the *Condor* class and four twin-screw gunboats of the *Dwarf* class were approaching completion. The torpedo boat destroyers did not show quite so satisfactorily, and the orders for twelve new vessels had not been placed. Of the forty-two destroyers of 26-7 knots two did not pass their trial, but of the fifty of thirty knots thirty-one only had been tried and delivered, and of the remainder some had passed their preliminary trial.

The shipbuilding programme for the year 1899-1900 included the laying down of two battleships, two first-class armoured cruisers, three smaller cruisers, and two sloops for river service.

The supply of naval ordnance had been equal to the increased demands of the fleet. A 12-in. breechloading wire gun for battleships, and a 9-in. similar gun for cruisers had been adopted, the conversion of 6-in. breechloaders to quick-firers for sea-going ships was almost completed, and the magazine rifle had been supplied throughout the service, and both cordite ammunition and cordite cartridges continued to be supplied without difficulty.

The new works for which provision was made in the estimates were not of striking importance. At Wei-hai-wei it was proposed to begin the establishment of a naval depôt; at Malta further accommodation was to be obtained; at Gibraltar, where the works had been transferred to a contractor, the Admiralty mole had been brought up to water level through its entire length, affording protection against torpedo attack, and the commercial mole to be finally completed in 1903, had made satisfactory progress; and at Portland, Dover and Sandwich, the works under contract were being steadily pushed forward. At Hong-Kong the area of the dockyard and water frontage had been doubled, and at Portsmouth, Haulbowline, Devonport, Chatham, etc., works were in progress to adapt the ports to the present needs of the fleet.

The following abstract of the Navy Estimates 1899-1900 shows the expenditure proposed as compared with that of the previous year:—

Votes.		Net Estimates.		Difference on Net Estimates.	
		1899-1900.	1898-9	Increase.	Decrease.
A	I.—Numbers. Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - -	Total Numbers. 110,640	Total Numbers. 106,390	Numbers. 4,250	Numbers. —
	II.—Effective Services.	£	£	£	£
1	Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard and Royal Marines - - -	5,242,700	4,988,000	254,700	—
2	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy - - -	1,606,700	1,491,700	115,000	—
3	Medical Establishments and Services - - -	176,600	167,000	9,600	—
4	Martial Law - - -	12,200	11,400	800	—
5	Educational Services - - -	90,600	86,600	4,000	—
6	Scientific Services - - -	69,500	67,200	2,800	—
7	Royal Naval Reserves - - -	271,000	257,000	14,000	—
8	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—				
	Section I.—Personnel -	2,417,000	2,218,000	199,000	—
	Section II.—Matériel -	3,799,000	2,971,000	828,000	—
	Section III.—Contract Work - - -	6,601,000	5,612,000	989,600	—
9	Naval Armaments - - -	2,710,800	2,549,200	161,600	—
10	Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad - -	795,100	650,100	145,000	—
11	Miscellaneous Effective Services - - -	248,200	232,900	15,300	—
12	Admiralty Office - - -	261,600	247,700	13,900	—
	Total Effective Services -	24,302,000	21,549,800	2,752,200	—
	III.—Non-effective Services.				
13	Half Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay - - -	774,700	752,500	22,200	—
14	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances - -	1,116,000	1,082,900	33,100	—
15	Civil Pensions and Gratuities -	341,500	332,900	8,600	—
	Total Non-effective Services - - -	2,232,200	2,168,800	63,900	—
	IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.				
16	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under -	60,800	60,800	—	—
	Grand Total - - -	26,594,500	23,778,400	2,816,100	—
Net Increase, 2,816,100 <i>l</i> .					

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (*St. George's Hanover Square*), in introducing the Navy Estimates found himself in much the same position as his colleague at the War Office. There was no intention on the part of any outside a small group of extremists to see the estimates reduced, or the efficiency of the Navy impaired; but there was a very wide-spread desire on the part of the House to have a full discussion of our position as a Naval Power. It was there-

fore only after three nights' debate that Mr. Goschen was able to get the votes for men and wages passed.

In making his statement (March 9) Mr. Goschen at the outset drew attention to the singular circumstances in which the estimates were presented, with a conference on international disarmament before us and a war scare not far behind. The extra amount spent in the dockyards during the months of October and November, at the time when the headlines in the Press were largest, was only 13,600*l*. Practically, therefore, there was no abnormal activity, because we were ready and prepared. In the Chancelleries of Europe there was a deeply ingrained idea that England intended war, and was prepared to seize the first favourable opportunity. The idea was absurd; such an opportunist war would be contrary to the whole traditions of British statesmanship. Reviewing the ordinary work of the present financial year, he mentioned that the shipbuilding done had been more satisfactory than in the previous year, but the deliveries of armour and machinery by contractors were still short. In the dockyards, however, new construction had proceeded vigorously; in fact, the dates for laying down new battleships had been anticipated. After giving some details of the progress and chief features of the new battleships and cruisers, he stated that, while the short earnings on armour and deliveries by contractors had been more than 800,000*l*., on the other hand they had spent some 350,000*l*. more on new construction and repairs in the dockyards, while more than the balance had been absorbed by a large excess in the cost and consumption of coal, besides the strengthening of our stores of materials. With regard to *personnel*, the number of men and boys voted would be secured without difficulty. They were to have 106,000 men on April 1; they had 105,000 on February 1. During the year, too, 1,800 Reserve men would have been embarked in her Majesty's ships for practice at sea—this experiment having proved completely successful. The summary of the results of the financial year he regarded as eminently satisfactory, although the total cost, he admitted, was enormous. But if they had enrolled the men, built the ships, secured the guns and their ammunition, strengthened our naval position in all parts of the globe, and had more ships in commission than in any previous year, the taxpayers and the country at large had reaped their reward. Before passing to the programme for 1899-1900, he referred to two subsidiary matters of interest—first, that progress was being made with the works at Wei-hai-wei, and in making a good anchorage there by dredging, adding that the place would be of great importance to us in the China seas; and, secondly, that the expenditure under the Naval Works Act during the year had been about 1,300,000*l*., while for the coming year it was expected to be a little over 1,500,000*l*. In the coming financial year, then, it was proposed to increase the number of men and boys by 4,250,

which would bring the *personnel* up to 110,640. The charge for *personnel* in pay and retired pay and gratuities, and apart from the cost of victualling and clothing was 7,474,000*l.*, or an increase of 452,000*l.* In the vote for armaments there was an increase of 161,000*l.*, chiefly due to the construction of guns, but also to the increased need of ammunition for firing practice. It was proposed to provide about the same number of men in the dockyards as were then at work, being a slightly larger number than money was taken for last year. The liabilities of the original programme of the present year and the supplementary programme together formed an item of 8,225,000*l.* These liabilities had been swollen to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* by the delays of the last two years, consequent upon the labour troubles. That being the situation, what ought to be their course as regards the laying down of new ships? It would be affectation to pretend that this question could be settled without an examination, among other things, of the programmes of other countries. He had studied those programmes, and the result was not reassuring. There had been an immense increase in shipbuilding on the part of other nations. The increase in the French estimates for naval construction was very small, but the case of Russia was different. They had increased their ordinary estimates for shipbuilding construction by 1,500,000*l.*, and if they added the proportion of the money placed at their disposal some time ago, Russia would be able to spend in this year 3,500,000*l.* more than in any ordinary year. Looking, then, to the general situation, and the known programmes of other nations, he had come to the conclusion to lay down the following new ships: two ironclads, two armoured cruisers and three smaller cruisers, which were to be very fast. This last step was designed to meet the almost avowed policy of some of our rivals, who, giving up the idea of meeting us in the open sea, hoped to wear out our patience by attacks on our commerce and food supplies. The money required for this new programme in the coming year would be 550,000*l.*, besides 80,000*l.* for small craft and steamboats. Adding this sum of 630,000*l.* to the liabilities of new construction from former years, there was reached a total for new construction of 8,855,000*l.*, an excess of 1,167,000*l.* over the current year. He discussed the question whether the deliberations of the forthcoming disarmament conference would enable them to diminish or modify this programme, and stated, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that if the other great naval Powers should be prepared to diminish their programmes of shipbuilding, we should on our side be prepared to meet such a procedure by modifying ours. But if Europe should come to no agreement, if the high hopes entertained by the Czar should not be realised, then the programme which he had submitted must stand. The total estimates would be 26,594,000*l.*

The discussion of the estimates could not be taken until some days later (March 13) when Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth

(*Clitheroe, Lancashire*), who had occupied a subordinate place at the Admiralty in a previous Administration, opened the debate by a speech which added little or nothing to a knowledge of the subject, and the public were deprived of the aid of intelligent criticism because official etiquette designated the critic. Alluding to the colossal growth of naval expenditure, he asked whether means might not be found to check it, either by some change of policy and of administration, or by agreement with other Powers. Referring to the Czar's proposal for a conference, he said that if the Government should fail to offer every assistance in promoting the objects of the Emperor, the country would be of opinion that a great opportunity had been lost. It was gratifying that in the autumn there was no need for a vote of credit or for any special efforts. It was right, however, to recognise that a great burden had been imposed upon the Admiralty; and, to guard against any possible breakdown of administrative machinery in that department, some attention should be paid to internal organisation. Examining the programme of new construction, and comparing it with that of France, he commented on the comparative slowness of construction in that country, and pointed out that this gave us a great advantage. France was now building battleships with less vigour than formerly, having arrived at the conclusion that in the race of construction she could not profitably persevere. As far as battleships were concerned, he thought we had good reason to be satisfied with our strength, and he doubted whether there were adequate grounds to justify an increase in the number of these vessels. Sir J. Colomb (*Yarmouth*), as a sailor and a Navy reformer, as well as an alarmist, regretted the offer made by the Government with regard to the Peace Conference. He objected to allowing the naval policy of this country to be settled without any condition in a conference representing only certain of the maritime Powers. Mr. Labouchere endeavoured to bring matters to a practical issue by testing the strength of the opposition to the Government naval policy, but for his proposal to reduce the number of men and boys he found only nineteen supporters. Mr. Allan (*Gateshead*) took up his annual parable against Belleville boilers (March 16) prophesying some frightful calamity as the result of the Admiralty obstinacy. Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*), a former Lord of the Admiralty, whilst inquiring as to the naval progress of Russia, managed to introduce the subject of Fashoda—apparently a naval topic because the place had been approached by a gunboat. He demurred for his own part to the statement that the country had been unanimous in its readiness to take up arms on account of the incident, and he spoke strongly on the part played by the Government in their dealings with contractors during the recent strike in the engineering trade. By relaxing the terms of their contracts the Government had taken sides with the employers against the workmen. The Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Macartney

(*Antrim, S.*), replied with regard to the demand for fuller information concerning Russia's programme, that it was not desirable that everything in the knowledge of the Admiralty should be divulged. The programme of new battleships and cruisers had been drawn up with as full and perfect knowledge as could be obtained of the intentions of other Powers. It must be left to the colonial Governments to determine whether they would contribute towards the maintenance of the Navy. An admirable example had been set by the Cape, and he hoped it would be followed by other colonies. With regard to water-tube boilers, he observed that all great naval Powers were substituting such boilers for cylindrical boilers. The *Terrible* had been called a dismal failure, yet that vessel had done what no other warship in the world had ever done. She had steamed for sixty hours at a continuous speed of twenty knots. Shipbuilding was not likely to be retarded in consequence of any deficiency in the supply of armour.

The Civil Service Estimates which for some years had been adding considerably to the public burdens in the way of cost of education, etc., showed this year a very moderate increase of 387,819*l.*, as compared with an increase of more than a million and a half (1,624,678*l.*) in the previous year over 1897-8. The current year's estimates, however, showed for the first time the working of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1898, and the operation of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the former entailing an additional initial charge of nearly 60,000*l.* upon the Exchequer, whilst the latter measure relieved the estimates of the cost of pauper lunatics and the expenses of the Local Government Board to the extent of 244,000*l.* (represented by a charge of 282,000*l.* on the Consolidated Fund). Consequently for the purposes of comparison the net increase of the year's estimates was 571,604*l.*

Dealing with the various classes of the estimates, the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Hanbury (*Preston*), explained that the completion or advanced state of certain public buildings, such as the Record Office and Hertford House, the transfer of expenses of lighthouses abroad to the Mercantile Marine Fund, and a reduced claim for consular buildings had considerably reduced the charges under this claim, but the requirements of the Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, the new buildings in connection with the Science and Art Department, etc., had absorbed much of the savings, and promised to become an increasing source of expenditure for some years. Class II. showed little variation, and called for no explanation. Under Class III. the largely increased business of the Land Registry under the Land Transfer Act, 1897, accounted for a considerable portion of the rise—a great portion of which, as in Class II., was automatic. Class IV. (Education) continued to put forward the largest claim, and this year's total of over twelve millions showed an increase of nearly a quarter of a million over the

previous year. Under English and Scotch Education was included, for the first time, provision for pensions to elementary school teachers, and a grant towards the National Physical Laboratory to be managed by the Royal Society. Class V., dealing with Foreign and Colonial Services, also showed a constant tendency to increase in proportion with our widened interests abroad. In 1897-8 the estimate for this class stood at 819,229*l.*; in 1898-9 it rose to 1,263,264*l.*; and now 1,458,840*l.* was required—the increase arising almost entirely on account of British Protectorates in East Africa and the requirements of West Africa and the West Indies, Uganda alone taking 108,000*l.* and the Gold Coast 45,000*l.* On the other hand, the deficiency of Cyprus revenues had fallen from 33,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*, in consequence of the improved financial condition of the island. On Class VI. (Non-Effective Services) the transfer of the charge for pauper lunatics (Ireland) to local funds caused a reduction of 143,653*l.* from this class; but the rigid enforcement of the age limit, in nearly all the branches of the public service, had raised the charges for pensioners by 24,741*l.* The Miscellaneous Services included under Class VII. showed that the imperial exchequer had been called upon to contribute 6,500*l.* in connection with the acceleration of the Irish passenger train service and 4,000*l.* in respect of abolished Irish judgeships.

The Civil Service Estimates, therefore, as compared with the previous year, stood as follows:—

Class.		1898-9.	1899-1900.
		£	£
I.	Public Works and Buildings - - -	1,935,061	1,895,622
II.	Salaries of Public Departments - - -	2,180,366	2,160,715
III.	Law and Justice - - - - -	3,760,207	3,809,088
IV.	Education, Science and Art - - -	11,964,681	12,207,860
V.	Foreign and Colonial Services - - -	1,263,264	1,458,840
VI.	Non-Effective Services - - - - -	711,551	592,040
	Total - - -	21,815,130	22,124,165

The Customs and Inland Revenue Estimates showed a net increase of over three-quarters of a million—two-thirds on account of the Post Office, and one-third for the Telegraph Service. The agitation for an improved rate of pay, the purchase of sites and the cost of building absorbed the greater portion of the increased sum required for the Post Office; but it was not stated how far the reduced rates of inland letter postage had benefited or diminished the revenue, and in like manner the cost to the public of the extended free delivery was not shown nor its action in stimulating a wider use of the telegraph system.

The estimated cost of the Revenue Services, compared with that of the previous year, stood as follows:—

Service.	1898-9.	1899-1900.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	855,600	846,600
Inland Revenue - - - - -	1,980,328	1,966,232
Post Office - - - - -	8,002,850	8,552,885
Post Office Packet Service - - - - -	824,350	780,915
Post Office Telegraph - - - - -	3,364,835	3,409,675
Total - - -	15,027,958	15,785,022

Immediately after the presentation of these estimates, the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*), communicated to the House (Feb. 26) the intentions of the Government with regard to the telephone service—hitherto a monopoly in the hands of a company. The Post Office intended to exercise their right to set up local exchanges in London and in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants. With this object he proposed to ask Parliament for a vote of 2,000,000*l.* for capital expenditure.

Meanwhile both Houses had done little more than mark time. One or two academic discussions or perfunctory debates had been gone through; but, whilst awaiting the second reading of the Government of London Bill, neither party showed a keen interest in the proceedings of Parliament.

China and the Church in fact seemed to divide pretty equally public and parliamentary attention. In the former the demand of the Germans for fresh privileges in Shantung, and the claim of the Italians for a port at Sanmun—south of Ningpo—aroused the activity, and consequently the jealousy, of the Russians and English. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, protested against the terms of the Niu-Chwang extension railway loan as an encroachment upon Russia's claims in Manchuria. The English Minister supported the contract; but, on the Russians speaking more peremptorily, the Chinese Government showed a disposition to recede from its agreement. Sir Claude Macdonald thereupon informed the Tsung-li-Yamên, that he must insist upon his countrymen's rights, and Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons (March 7), explained the situation more fully. It seemed, he said, that the Russian Minister at Peking had objected to the employment of an English engineer and of a European railway accountant, and to the charge given on the freights and earnings of lines outside the great wall of China as being contrary to the agreement between Russia and China. Sir Claude Macdonald had been instructed that none of these points constituted foreign control of the railways, or involved possession or control of the lines in the event of default on the loan. The Government regarded the contract as binding on the Chinese Government. Two days later (March 9) Mr. Brodrick said that, as far as the Foreign Office had knowledge, the protest of the Russian Minister had not been renewed. It had been explained that the Russian representations had been

made with the intention of calling attention to the tendency displayed by the Chinese Government not to keep its engagements with Russia, and that there was no opposition on the part of Russia towards the conclusion of a loan for the construction of the railway. With regard to the Italian demand for a coaling station, it had the full sympathy of the British Government, but the question was one for the Chinese Government to consider. This soft answer did not suffice to turn away the wrath of Mr. Pritchard Morgan (*Merthyr Tydvil*), who insisted that the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain in the matter of the Italian demand was in flagrant violation of the resolution of the House of the previous session, maintaining the independence of Chinese territory. Sir Ashmead-Bartlett (*Ecclesall, Sheffield*) generously waived his special interest in the resolution, on the ground that Italy was one of our oldest allies. Mr Brodrick, however, stood to his guns, and declared the intention of the Government to support diplomatically Italy's negotiations—that they welcomed the presence of Italy in China, and that the policy of the Government was not to stand in the way of any friendly Powers so long as British interests were not threatened. No one on the front Opposition bench appeared desirous of taking part in the debate until Mr. Courtney had expressed his mournful regret that our attitude had not been more reserved. Sir Edward Grey thereupon retorted that it was no longer possible for Great Britain to stand aside and hold no intercommunication with other Powers. Our policy should be to keep in constant touch with other countries interested in the Far East, and to guard against the danger of drifting into an unfriendly attitude.

Speaking at Reading (March 13) Sir Edward Grey defined his views more specifically, urging a better understanding with Russia. The obstacle to such a policy was Russian distrust of our policy. "A distrust, written large and very unpleasantly all over the last blue book on China affairs. We had created that distrust in the mind of the Russian Government in past years, and to discover the cause we might go back even to the time of the Crimean War."

A fuller debate on the whole Chinese question was raised some days later (March 20) by Mr. J. Walton (*Barnsley, Yorkshire, W. R.*) who had made a special study of the subject. Member after member admitted that the policy of the "open door," which implied the integrity and independence of China could no longer be maintained, and that spheres of interest or influence were necessary to fall back upon. The difficulty was to clearly define our sphere and to "ear-mark" it, whilst abstaining from any attempt at annexation or administration. Mr. Brodrick, however, speaking for the Foreign Office, was not prepared to admit that the policy of the "open door" had failed, and he enumerated the solid advantages obtained through it by this country, far outweighing the concessions granted to

other countries. "We stand," he added, "by the necessity of safeguarding, to the utmost of our power, the particular sphere (the Yang-tsze) in which we are interested. I do not call it a 'sphere of interest,' but the particular part to which our trade mainly goes." The Government, however, had no intention of undertaking the whole Government of China, or demanding concessions with their eyes shut. They recognised to the full the value of an understanding with Russia, and were not without hope that that object might be obtained. Sir Edward Grey, defining the policy of the Opposition, held that there must be an agreement between the Powers based upon the recognition of spheres of interest as opposed to annexation. He, moreover, entreated the Government to rid itself of the traditional distrust which paralysed our policy throughout Asia and weakened it in Europe.

Colonial affairs were again brought forward on the vote on account for Civil Services (March 20), when Sir Ashmead-Bartlett raised a debate on the state of affairs in South Africa, with especial reference to the refusal of the Transvaal Government to enfranchise the Uitlanders residing within the borders of that republic. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, expressed his doubts if the Uitlanders themselves wished us to go to war to obtain the redress of their wrongs. It was true that President Kruger had not kept the promises of reform he had made at the time of the Jameson raid, nor did his latest proposals with regard to a change in the conditions of the franchise seem to be of the slightest value. The true way, Mr. Chamberlain thought to remedy the grievances of the Uitlanders, was to give real municipal powers to the people of Johannesburg, but there seemed to be no chance of any such concession. As a rule, however, the British Government could only interfere with plain breaches of the convention of 1884, and it was not contended that the grievances most complained of were due to infractions of that document. We might at any time interfere if the comity of nations were not observed by the Transvaal, and we had actually and quite recently procured the repeal of the Alien Law, and had endeavoured to obtain some measure of justice for the "Cape boys." Moreover, as the paramount Power in South Africa, we could make friendly suggestions to the Government of the Transvaal in the general interest; but it would not be dignified to make them, when, as we had reason to believe, they were not likely to be heeded. Meanwhile, the ministers were carefully watching the situation, and they had the utmost confidence in Sir Alfred Milner. Both Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) and Mr. Buxton (*Poplar, Tower Hamlets*), representing the Foreign and Colonial Office views of the previous Ministry, expressed their approval of the policy pursued by the present Government in dealing with the Transvaal.

On the same evening (March 20) in the House of Lords, the British position in Central Africa was raised by the Earl of

Camperdown, who requested some official information with reference to the disastrous expedition sent out under Major Macdonald. Ostensibly its object had been to come to terms with the hostile tribes lying inland from the Uganda frontier, and to define more clearly the frontiers of our own and the Italian sphere of influence. Lord Salisbury admitted that there had been rumours of certain dangers (arising from the action of French explorers) and these made the Government anxious to establish our military power at some station on the Upper Nile. Unfortunately the mutiny among the Soudanese troops brought that branch of the expedition to an untimely end. The suppression of the mutiny occupied several months, and so diminished the force under the command of Major Macdonald that it was not thought wise to prosecute the original intention of the expedition to its full extent. Another important point was associated with the name of Major Martyr. A considerable portion of Major Macdonald's troops, with others found in the Protectorate, made an expedition from the higher waters of the Nile down the river bank, and that expedition under Major Martyr had been, on the whole, successful. On his arrival at Bora it was found that the Dervishes, having heard that a British force was *en route*, had dispersed. Major Martyr pushed forward, and the last they heard of him was that he was at Bedden, where the *sudd* commenced. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury promised that as soon as Major Macdonald's report was received it should be presented to Parliament.

The Government was probably wise in postponing the second reading of the London Government Bill until a date (March 21) when, by the suggestion of shortened holidays, they might curtail useless discussion. Mr. Herbert Gladstone (*Leeds. W.*) was put forward by the Opposition to move an amendment which from its vagueness might hope to attract those who thought the Government's bill went too far and those who might think it did not go far enough. He thought that no bill would be satisfactory which, while disturbing the existing condition of affairs, failed to simplify or complete it; and, at the same time, he desired to pledge the Government to do nothing which might render the unity of London more difficult. It seemed, although it was not clearly stated, that Mr. Gladstone's desire was to put aside without consideration all the special claims of the City of London, to increase indefinitely the powers of the London County Council, and at the same time to give greater powers to the new Municipal Councils. How these apparently contradictory objects were to be attained did not appear very plainly from Mr. Gladstone's speech. Mr. Asquith, who spoke on a later day (March 22), also made a brilliant speech, which conveyed the idea that his convictions on the subject were not very deeply rooted. He declared that a bill which did not deal with the prerogatives and powers of the City Corporation failed to grapple with a difficult problem,

and he deprecated any scheme which would take away from the central authority of London any of the power which it ought to possess. Whether this central authority would be best represented by the Lord Mayor, or the Chairman of the London County Council, Mr. Asquith did not decide. He denied that the bodies to be established could be called municipal boroughs, utterly lacking as they were in the powers of real municipalities. As for the creation of a "Greater Westminster" he had no words too scornful for such pitiful gerrymandering. The Solicitor-General, Sir R. Finlay (*Inverness Burghs*), said that the enormous size of London rendered it impossible to dispense with the services of efficient local bodies. They all desired to have a strong central authority, but it would be a mistake to starve the local authorities in order to aggrandise the central body. No attack could be made with any justification on the administration of the City. Answering some of the criticisms passed on the details of the bill he stated that it would be impossible to arrange the districts so as to ensure that in every one of them there should be an equal distribution of rich and poor, and he pointed out that the bill specially provided for the observance of the act for the equalisation of rates. He justified the creation of "Greater Westminster," and, replying to objections that had been raised to the financial provisions, he showed that nothing in the measure prevented the local municipalities from borrowing money for their expenditure through the County Council. Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) who doubtless had been mollified by Mr. Balfour's proposal that under the bill women would retain their votes and might be elected as councillors, thought that the bill might be accepted as a substantial instalment of reform, although it did not embody all the recommendations of the royal commission of 1894. He was in favour of the bill being referred to the Grand Committee, when, votes being in some measure influenced by argument, it might, undergo important improvement. Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*) admitted that there must be a central body, but no powers ought to be given it which could be discharged effectively by the local bodies. What were needed were capable municipalities to represent local interests, and there should be a committee formed from those municipalities to deal with matters which were common to them all. He regretted that the Government did not intend to link the new boroughs with the County Council.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts (*Westminster*) pleading *pro domo sua*, asserted that no area in London possessed boundaries so deeply marked in history as Greater Westminster, and that its municipal traditions were 1,000 years old. He denied that it could justly be called a city of the rich, and, answering the argument that the area would be unwieldy, pointed out that, in the list of scheduled areas, it stood seventh in respect of size, while it ranked fifth in respect of population. Mr. Burns (*Battersea*) on

the other hand, was of opinion that the Westminster municipality ought to be divided into two or three districts. Sir J. Lubbock (*London University*), a City banker, as well as an economist of repute, maintained that the absorption of the Corporation in the County Council was not practicable, and if a change were effected the metropolis as a whole would lose financially. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in closing the debate for the Opposition, said he would not join in any attack on the City. The bill would, he thought, effect division and not combination and concentration, and he was afraid that one result of it would be that the poor would be stinted in necessary public services. Local bodies for administrative purposes were necessary and useful, but as municipal bodies they were wrong in theory and confusing. Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Government, upheld the rights of the City against absorption by the County Council. Defending the principle underlying the financial provisions of the measure, he said he believed the normal course would be for the new boroughs to borrow through the County Council. At the same time it was undesirable that the new municipalities should be prevented from borrowing for themselves in cases of necessity; but as to the details of the financial provisions he was quite ready to entertain amendments. Against the equalisation of rates the Government had no prejudice, and he cited figures to prove that the principle would not in any way be violated by the scheme of the Government. With respect to the complaint that the Government were creating cities of the rich as against cities of the poor, Mr. Balfour pointed out that the London County Council had itself approved thirteen out of the fifteen areas scheduled. Generally the plan of the Government was the plan foreshadowed by Lord Rosebery in 1895. "Although we believe that London should be one, we believe that unity will best be obtained, will best be strengthened, by maintaining local spirit, by encouraging local spirit, by developing local spirit. We desire to see London a unity, but not London a unit." Mr. H. Gladstone's amendment was then negatived by 245 to 118, and the bill read a second time; the Opposition deciding to reserve their objections until the committee stage, and not many days elapsed before the order book bore evidence of their determination to mould the bill into a very different shape to that designed by its authors.

All this time, however, foreign policy alone seemed to be interesting Parliament, the Press and the people, and when there were no troubles abroad of our own to occupy attention, those of our neighbours—especially when disastrous—afforded keen enjoyment. The Opposition in both Houses were fully aware of the prevailing tone, and consequently questions and motions on foreign affairs became more than usually frequent, as the references made to China, the Soudan and Muscat have already shown. Externally, however, our relations with both

Russia and France had seemed to undergo but little change, but that little was in the direction of more harmonious feeling.

The House of Lords during the session before Easter had found but little occupation, and had divided its time between ritual, educational and social questions. Lord Kinnaird continued his crusade against the Romanising tendencies of the Anglican clergy, and the remissness of the bishops in enforcing the law by moving (March 3) for a return of all the cases in which the bishops' veto had been exercised under the Church Discipline Act, 1840, and under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874; and he also asked whether a return could be obtained showing the number of churches in England, belonging to the Church of England, in which confessional boxes had been put up. The Archbishop of York (Dr. Maclagan) remarked that he had ascertained that in the last twenty-five years there had not been ten cases in which any English bishop had exercised the veto. The Earl of Dudley said that with regard to the Church Discipline Act, 1840, the return could not be granted, as there was no record necessarily kept of such cases. A return was, however, in course of preparation, which would give the information asked for as to the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874. Any return as to confessional boxes must necessarily be incomplete, as neither incumbents or churchwardens could be compelled to give the information asked for. The labour involved in attempting to obtain the return would be out of all proportion to the value of any information obtained. Under these circumstances the Government could not consent to grant such a return. The Earl of Northbrook, Viscount Clifden, and the Earl of Kimberley expressed their dissatisfaction with this reply. The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Randall Davidson), while courting inquiry into these matters, urged that the suggested return of the number of confessional boxes might possibly be inadequate and misleading because the vestries were generally used for hearing confessions. The growth of the use of the confessional was, he believed, a very real danger. After a few words from the Earl of Portsmouth, the Marquess of Salisbury said that the great importance which noble lords attached to this matter of confessional boxes, as distinguished from any other aspect of the question, ought to override the mere technical objection which the Home Office very properly put forward. He deprecated and dreaded the spread of the practice of habitual confession in the Church of England. "But" he added, "remember you are dealing with a spiritual matter, and I very much doubt whether Parliament will find that its powers are adequate to accomplish the end which I believe the enormous mass of the people desire. If there were any means of repressing or discouraging the practice of habitual confession, such means would deserve all our consideration. I fear, however, that you are undertaking an effort to coerce consciences which greater powers even than the British Parliament have failed to effect,

and that you are more likely to increase the disease than to stop it." Having expressed his agreement with the general opinion that the return relating to confessional boxes ought to be granted, Lord Salisbury ended with the declaration: "It is for them [*i.e.*, the clergy] to teach their flocks—and they cannot do it too earnestly or too often—the evils which may attend habitual and systematic secret confession. But let us be careful lest we hinder their work and prevent them from doing that which it is their proper charge to carry out, by bringing in the arm of the flesh, which never yet beat down a religious error, and has often made the evil worse than before."

Shortly before the close of the preceding session, the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord President of the Privy Council, had brought in two bills, which expressed generally the views of the Government with reference to the reform of secondary education. It was intended that public opinion should express itself with regard to the views of the Government on the education question. He therefore proposed (March 14) to begin by introducing a bill which would provide for the establishment of a Board of Education for England and Wales. Its object, he explained, was to constitute a board of the same character as the Board of Trade or the Board of Agriculture. Like the Board of Trade, and unlike the Board of Agriculture, the new department would have a parliamentary secretary as well as a president, but the office of vice-president would cease to exist, although the present vice-president would continue to be a member of the board. The bill would give more elastic powers for the transfer of the educational functions of the Charity Commissioners to the new department. At first there would only be such an inspection and examination of local schools as would bring the endowed, municipal, private and proprietary schools within their areas to some common local scheme. It was intended that the inspection should be optional, except in the case of schools which were being conducted under schemes framed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In the first instance, no attempt would be made to impose upon the schools anything like uniformity in their course of instruction, but the inspection would be made in accordance with the advice given by the consultative committee. Although the Government were unable to ask Parliament to vote funds for the inspection of schools which were mainly for the benefit of the upper or middle classes, they recognised that in the case of the poorer schools the cost of inspection might properly form a charge on a fund placed at the disposal of the counties for educational purposes. It was considered that the registers of teachers, both primary and secondary schools, might be most properly managed by the department itself, but it was provided that the regulations relating to the registers should be framed in accordance with the advice given by the consultative committee. The action of that committee would not be stereotyped by the

terms of the bill, which provided, however, that two-thirds of the members should be representatives of the universities or of other teaching bodies. Parliament would retain control over proceedings taken under the provisions of the bill, as there was a clause providing that all orders should be laid upon the table of both Houses before they were submitted to the Queen in Council. It was necessary that the organisation of the Science and Art Department should be thoroughly revised, and the task would be undertaken by a departmental committee, which would be appointed as soon as the principle of the amalgamation of the two departments had been approved by Parliament. The inquiry would occupy a considerable amount of time, and it was therefore proposed that the present bill should not come into force until April 1, 1900.

The reference to the Science and Art Department could not fail to revive out of doors the recollection of the report of the select committee of the House of Commons which had reported so unfavourably on the administration of that department. There was no reason to suppose that the committee had been animated by any special feeling to the authorities at South Kensington, or that they had done otherwise than made a report in accordance with the evidence brought before them. That report was condemnatory in nearly every particular, and in one point at least—the termination of the engagement of the keeper of the Art Library, who had given evidence against the heads of the department—the committee showed that if the exact letter of the Treasury rule had been observed, the animus displayed was open to suspicion. The duke's apology for the act (March 16) was scarcely regarded as a vindication of the Science and Art Department.

The Money-Lending Bill, which also engrossed the attention of the Upper House, was framed upon the recommendations of a select committee appointed for the purpose, before which much important evidence has been given, and the evils of the practice fully exposed. Lord James of Hereford, who had undertaken to apply to practical use the findings of the select committee, had succeeded in framing a bill with which the keenest legal intellects of the House of Lords had but little fault to find. The bill in fact having been framed on ordinary business lines, and not in compliance with popular outcry, commended itself to all who wished to see an end put to the abuses of usury. The bill provided that every person carrying on the business of a money-lender should be registered under one name only, and that he should not carry on his trade under false and deceptive names. One clause laid it down that the term "professional money-lender" should include every person who carried on the business of money-lending, or who advertised, or announced himself, or held himself out in any way as carrying on the business; but that it should not include any pawnbroker, or banker, or other person carrying on a com-

mercial or general financial business, in the course of which he might lend money. The object was to provide a sufficient protection to those who were legitimate lenders of money. It further provided that a copy of every contract, with the conditions, should be given to the borrower. The bill proposed to give power to the courts to review and go behind any contract with a money-lender, and to relieve the borrower where the burden of the contract which the latter had undertaken was totally disproportionate to the amount of benefit he had received. It provided that, where the interest was less than 10 per cent. per annum, the court should not exercise any power of review. Where the interest exceeded 10 per cent., or where the amounts charged for inquiries, bonus, etc., were excessive, the court might reopen the transaction, and might order a statement of accounts to be made between the borrower and the lender, in order to ascertain the amount which, according to all the risks and circumstances of the case, should be regarded by the court as fair and reasonable.

The only serious opposition provoked by the bill came from the Duke of Argyll, who, through the medium of a letter to the *Times* (March 3), urged certain objections to one of the clauses, although approving of the measure generally. This clause empowered the courts to revise bargains involving an interest at the rate of more than 10 per cent.; and this the duke regarded as an unwarrantable interference with freedom of contract. Lord James, in defending his bill (March 16), said that without the clause he feared that not only would the bill be worth very little, but it might even add to the power of the money-lender by enabling him to say that his proceedings had parliamentary sanction. The duke was consistent in opposing the clause, for he had opposed the Irish Land Act of 1881, which provided that contracts between landlord and tenant should in some cases be revised. With respect to another criticism on the bill, Lord James said it was true that pawnbrokers could charge as much as 25 per cent., but they were not pawnbrokers in the eye of the law when lending sums of over 10%. Further, the bill would endeavour to place pawnbrokers and other money-lenders on a more general level in this respect. The second reading was then agreed to without a division.

Experiments in State socialism were even more numerous in the House of Commons, and both the Government and private members showed a desire to dabble in them. In the majority of cases no reasonable hope of legislative results could have existed in the mind of their authors, whilst the feeling of the majority towards the Government measures was generally so lukewarm that their abandonment at any stage would have occasioned no surprise, and probably as little regret. Before Easter no fewer than five bills were brought in dealing with the subject of Old Age Pensions, besides an Outdoor Provident Relief Bill. Of these only one, and that especially fathered

by Hon. L. R. Holland (*Bow and Bromley*), reached a second reading debate (March 22), which was summarily cut short by the Wednesday time limit. Its author was, however, able to explain its main principle, which was to provide that a person who had from the age of twenty-five years insured against sickness and funeral expenses, should be entitled to receive from the County Council of his district a pension of 5s. a week on reaching the age of sixty-five years. Mr. J. Chamberlain, anticipating the action of the Government, said that some attempt would be made during the session to deal with this question, and that meanwhile the Government would support the bill under discussion on the understanding that it went before a select committee. On behalf of the Opposition Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman also gave a general support to the principle of the bill; and, but for the desire of some amateur philanthropists to air their special views, the second reading might have been carried, whereas it was adjourned, and the debate never resumed.

The Cottage Homes Bill fared somewhat better, for it not only was read a second time, but succeeded in passing the ordeal of a select committee, to which it was twice referred. This excess of care was, however, fatal to its vitality, for the bill was never brought to the notice of the House of Lords. Its proposer, Mr. J. Hutton (*Richmond, Yorkshire, N. R.*) explained (Feb. 22) that the object of the bill was to provide the necessitous and deserving poor after the age of sixty-five with suitable accommodation and maintenance, and so to save them from the stigma of pauperism. The measure enacted that the council of any borough, of any urban district, or of any parish, might, with the consent of the County Council, provide and maintain cottages for the aged poor. In areas where the population was sparse the County Councils would be empowered to group several parishes together for that purpose. Inspectors appointed by the County Councils would be responsible for the condition of the cottages, and deserving persons not actually destitute would be admissible to the homes, but would be required to make some suitable contribution towards the expenses. It was intended that the County Councils should supply local councils desiring to set up these homes with adequate funds for the purpose, and that they should also supply three-fourths of the cost of maintenance out of the general county rates. It was hoped that Parliament would consent to contribute the remaining fourth. The bill did not apply to Scotland, Ireland or London.

The chief opposition to the bill came from the Conservative side of the House, nevertheless Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincolnshire*), on behalf of the Government, recognising a general desire that a distinction should be made between the deserving and undeserving poor, was willing to allow the second reading, if the bill was then referred to a select committee, with the result

already stated. In the interval, however, the Government had managed to elaborate a measure of their own—the Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill—of which the management was by a fantastic arrangement entrusted to the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. In moving for leave to bring in the bill (March 14) he explained that its object was to extend to the occupiers of small houses the same facilities for becoming the owners of their houses as had been given to the owners of small farms in Ireland, and to the holders of small tenancies in this country. The operation of the bill would be voluntary, the present owner not being compelled to sell, nor the local authority to advance the purchase money. The bill had not attempted to define the classes whom it was intended to benefit. The fact that persons occupied houses of a certain value would bring them within the scope of the measure. The value was 300*l.* and under, and the amount that might be advanced was 240*l.* Wherever and whenever the expense under the bill should rise above a rate of 1*d.* in the pound, the operation of the bill was to cease until the expense sank below that limit. All ownerships would be registered by the local authority, and transfers would be freely made upon payment of a fee not exceeding 10*s.* When an owner's work took him to another place, and he ceased to reside in consequence, the local authority would have power to take over his dwelling at a price to be fixed by arbitration. When the annual instalments were not paid regularly by a purchasing occupier, or when he failed to keep the house in sound and in proper condition, the local authority was to have power to enter and to sell the house. The bill would apply to Scotland and Ireland as well as England. In this case the opposition, as might have been foreseen, came from the Radical quarter of the House, where it was attacked on various grounds. Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*) wishing that the freehold of such houses should when acquired vest in public bodies; Sir J. Pease (*Barnard Castle, Durham*) being unwilling to relieve working men of responsibilities which they were willing to incur; and Mr. Asquith (*Fifeshire, E.*) holding that the means for supplying the demands dealt with by the bill already existed. Notwithstanding this and much subsequent wrangling the division showed that the extreme Radicals had comparatively small support, and the Government was able to carry the bill through all its stages and eventually to place it on the Statute Book.

Shops bills, dealing with the provision of seats for assistants, with shop hours, and with shop inspection and regulation, also bore witness to the activity with which the interests of that class were promoted, although their introduction by Liberal members coincided with the Service Franchise Bill of the Conservatives, of which the chief object as explained by Sir Blundell Maple (*Dulwich*) was to give effect to the view expressed by Lord Justice Rigby in the Court of Appeal in the case of

Clutterbuck v. Taylor. It proposed, therefore, to do away for the purposes of service franchise with the distinction between apartments with partitions going up to the ceiling and apartments with partitions which did not quite reach the ceiling, and consequently re-enfranchised a large number of policemen, shop assistants, warders, gardeners, stablemen and others who voted from the time of the passing of the Representation of the People Act in 1884 till the decision in the Appeal Court ten years later. Sir Charles Dilke moved an amendment deprecating any addition to the existing complexity of the franchise system, and described the measure as a "frittering little bill," but met with scant support, Mr. Logan (*Harborough, Leicestershire*) supporting the second reading on the ground that it at any rate enfranchised somebody, a line of argument which demolished the objections of Sir Charles Dilke. The Solicitor-General, Sir R. B. Finlay (*Inverness*), offered no opposition, and the second reading was carried by 188 to 88 votes, no valid objections having been advanced against a measure which restored the franchise to those who had been disfranchised by a mere technicality.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, founded on the report of a select committee, was left by the Government in the hands of the President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. W. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*), presumably on the ground that its main object was to protect dairy products, especially butter, from fraudulent rivals. The representatives and supporters of British and Irish agricultural interests were agreed as to the dangers incident upon the importation of margarine, and endorsed by large majorities the desire to protect the public from adulteration, whilst recognising that from a commercial point of view margarine should be obtainable by those who were ready to purchase it under its own name.

The vexed question of the claims of the National Telephone Company, the rights of the Post Office, and the needs of the public, had long occupied attention, and given rise to much discussion. The need of some improvement in the existing condition of telephonic communication was recognised by the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*), was entrusted to move a resolution (March 6) on which the Government proposed to found a bill, which if carried would allow the Post Office to greatly extend telephone exchanges. He claimed that the department had a perfect right to undertake the task of developing telephonic communication in rivalry with the National Telephone Company. It was the object of the department to popularise this system of communication, which was vital to the trading and commercial interests of the country. At the same time the department wished to deal as fairly as possible with the company; but the service supplied by the company was neither efficient nor sufficient, and it was limited practically to rich subscribers. It was not right that so important a medium of communication

should be limited in that way. Under the bill 2,000,000*l.* would be placed at the disposal of the Post Office for the development of communication, and London would be the first place where action would be taken. The operations of the department would be extended to smaller municipalities subsequently. With private wires the Post Office had no concern. The system in Switzerland would be copied, and a small subscription of about 3*l.* a year would be demanded, and then small fees or tolls would be paid as for telegrams. He believed that the department would attract subscribers from classes which at present made no use of the telephone. Arrangements would be made to utilise the express messenger system in connection with telephone exchanges, and thus anybody, whether a subscriber or not, would be able to take advantage of the system. It was also intended to give certain large municipalities power to establish telephone systems, the necessary funds coming from the borough rates. A competing municipality would not have the right to refuse the National Telephone Company way-leaves which it took itself. As much as was useful of the plant laid down by municipalities would be purchased by the Post Office at the end of 1911, and corresponding treatment would be meted out to the Telephone Company.

A bill was subsequently brought in founded on this resolution, but it evoked much opposition, not altogether unprovoked, from the supporters of the National Telephone Company, who had every reason for wishing to preserve their valuable monopoly intact. Public opinion was not greatly stirred by this obstructive policy, and in the absence of outside support the Government was forced to proceed with the utmost caution, its own supporters being divided in either interest or opinion; but at length after a prolonged struggle, and by the help of Parliamentary stratagem, the bill was ultimately got through its various phases.

The education question, after the long debates of previous sessions, was this year left to pursue its course undisturbed, except by an academic discussion raised by Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*), who wished to demonstrate (March 7) that the existing system of primary education in England and Wales inflicted a serious grievance upon a large number of people. He drew a lurid picture of the condition of voluntary schools, of the tyranny of church managers, of the disabilities of Nonconformists wishing to become pupil-teachers or to attend training colleges, and of the unscrupulous proselytising carried on by the clergy. Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*) a Radical, and an educational expert, declined to endorse Mr. Lloyd-George's exaggerated complaints. He maintained on the contrary that "those who knew most about the question from experience were satisfied that the barrier between voluntary and board schools was of the thinnest description and could easily be removed." Naturally those who supported

voluntary schools argued that the board schools obtained too much for what they did, whilst the adherents to board schools maintained that religious teaching in voluntary schools was obnoxious to Nonconformists. The vice-president of the council, Sir J. Gorst (*Cambridge University*), made an indiscreet but obviously truthful analysis of popular opinion, which drew upon him criticism from both sides. He said that most agricultural labourers were indifferent upon the subject of the education, religious or secular, given to their children. He explained that the people in villages would not have board schools because they disliked the idea of paying school rates. The conscience clause was the remedy for the religious difficulty that Parliament had provided, and it was a fair one; but the conscience clause was very seldom used except when parents were instigated to use it by representations from the outside. In rural districts the children in Church schools generally received the religious instruction which their parents approved. Only on one day in the week was the catechism taught, and then only to children whose parents acquiesced in that course. Nonconformist children were not debarred from becoming pupil teachers in rural schools, but young people in the country were very unwilling to become pupil teachers. Touching on the subject of training colleges, he admitted that the existing accommodation was much too limited, and observed that Nonconformists had established fewer such colleges than the Church of England. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) speaking rather as a leader of the Opposition than as a private Nonconformist, found fault with the administration of the Education Department, which, he alleged, was not impartial, because it favoured voluntary schools. He described our system of elementary education as most expensive and inefficient, and urged that decentralisation was desirable, because the department could not manage satisfactorily 20,000 schools. Mr. Balfour, however, found no difficulty in rallying his supporters by assuring them that the object of the resolution was to attack the voluntary school system, which the majority wished to maintain, and this appeal was promptly endorsed by 204 to 81 votes.

Another effort was made this session to pass a bill for improving Scotch Private Bill Procedure, which for many years had appeared in the speech from the Throne as a matter requiring attention. In the previous session the Government bill had met with much adverse criticism, and was therefore referred to a select committee—composed mainly of Scotch members—for improvement. From that ordeal it emerged in practically the same form, as regarded essentials, as originally presented. Its primary object was to save much of the expenditure incurred in the promotion of private bills, by rendering it unnecessary for technical inquiries to be conducted at Westminster, and to allow them to be undertaken in the localities affected by such bills. The Lord Advocate, Mr. A. G.

Murray (*Buteshire*), on introducing the bill, explained that it provided that the selection of the persons to conduct the local inquiries should be left to the chairmen of committees of the two Houses, acting with the Secretary for Scotland, and it was arranged that while the persons selected need not be members of either House, such members would not be ineligible. With this one alteration this was practically the same bill as was approved by the select committee last session.

The precise form of objection to the bill in its altered form was expressed by Sir C. Cameron (*Bridgeton, Glasgow*) who saw in it the means by which Scotch members might be excluded from hearing the evidence for and against local bills. Mr. T. Shaw (*Hawick Burghs*) thought that a joint commission of Scottish members of both Houses should be appointed to deal with Scottish private bills on the spot where they originated. On the other hand Sir R. Reid (*Dumfries*), an ex-Solicitor-General, held that the bill would be unobjectionable if the committees to consider local bills consisted of members of either House; while Mr. Munro-Ferguson (*Leith District*), an ex-Lord of the Treasury, disapproved of the form of delegation provided in the bill, and expressed a strong preference to a system of parliamentary devolution. The Lord Advocate, in explaining the constitution of the panel from which the commissioners to conduct inquiries were to be selected, said there was no intention to limit unduly the number of members of Parliament nominated upon the panel. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman thought it would be better to choose the tribunals of inquiry from among the Scotch members, and there would be no difficulty in inducing them to serve. Notwithstanding these differences of opinion with regard to the machinery required, the wish for some better system of procedure was general among the Scottish members, and the second reading was ultimately agreed to without a division.

Outside Parliament, political events were generally devoid of interest, except in so far as they pointed to something of a revival of the Liberal Opposition, but whether it was more of the Harcourt or of the Rosebery variety it was difficult to determine. A controversy arose over the rough treatment of the Mahdi's remains, which had been taken from the great mausoleum at Omdurman and scattered to the winds of the desert or to the waters of the Nile. The dogmatists, civil as well as military, were clear that the method employed was the only safeguard against Mahdism becoming a worship, and his shrine a place of pilgrimage. On the other hand, the sentimentalists insisted upon the respect due to a fallen foe, and the scandal attaching to the desecration of a dead man's grave. Neither side convinced its opponents, but the incident was utilised by platform speakers at a loss for more important matter. The death of President Faure, the election of his successor, M. Loubet; the severe illness, and subsequent recovery, of the Pope; the failing health of the Czar, and his intention of with-

drawing more and more from an active part in politics, were events and rumours which but slightly affected the United Kingdom. The gradual disintegration of the Chinese Empire, the continued danger from the Dervish power which was again gathering together its shattered forces, and the sudden death of Lord Herschell, "the cement of the Liberal Cabinet," were matters which came home more nearly to the average elector, while for the moment "the crisis in the Church," the comparison of the wrongs of voluntary and board schools, and the wearing of party medals by school children were forgotten.

The bye-elections in Scotland and Yorkshire conveyed but little information as to the wishes of the electors. In North-West Lanark, a distinctly industrial constituency, Dr. C. M. Douglas, an advanced Liberal, at one time Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, was returned by a majority of 359 votes over Mr. G. A. L. Whitelaw, a local Conservative landowner, who in 1892 had carried the seat by a majority of 81 votes, and lost it in 1895 by 97 votes to Mr. Holburn, a Labour candidate. The poll on the present occasion was a larger one than in 1895, so that the absence of a Labour candidate could scarcely have kept many electors away. In the Rotherham Division of the West Riding Mr. Acland's seat had been one of the safest on the Radical side, and from 1885 to 1895 it was not seriously disputed, his majority in each contest having been about 4,000. His retirement had been announced a long time in advance, and only held back until the party arrangements were complete. Mr. W. H. Holland, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who had sat for Salford (North) from 1892-5 was chosen to champion the Liberal cause, while Mr. R. H. Wragge decided to test the strength of Unionist opinion in this Radical stronghold. Whether owing to the traditional jealousy of Yorkshire and Lancashire, or from some local cause, Mr. Holland's majority fell below 2,000, the actual figures being Holland 6,671, Wragge 4,714, the Unionists never having polled so many as 3,000 votes on any previous occasion. The small borough of Hythe, which for so many years had been represented by a chameleon politician who possessed the permanent qualification of being chairman of the South Eastern Railway, had in 1895 returned a Conservative by a substantial majority of 463 votes. Sir J. Hart, who had on that occasion stood as a Liberal, again offered himself on Sir J. B. Edwards' retirement, but the Conservative electors by a majority of 527 returned Sir E. Sassoon, who for some time had been nursing the borough. The West Riding had another opportunity of proving its staunchness in the Liberal cause. Since 1885 the constituency had been continuously represented by Mr. T. Wayman, a prominent wool-stapler, who had been Mayor of Halifax on several occasions. The Liberal majority, however, had been steadily decreasing, and in 1895 he was only 306 votes above the Unionist candidate,

Mr. Clay. Mr. Wayman having retired, the Radicals put forward Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, a young and untried man, who had acquired a reputation at Cambridge as a fluent speaker, but whose chief recommendation to the constituency was that he was the son of Sir G. O. Trevelyan, who had recently retired from political life, after having been successively Secretary for Ireland and Scotland in Mr. Gladstone's later Administrations. Mr. Trevelyan carried the seat (March 8) for his party by an increased majority, polling 6,041 votes against 5,057 given to his Conservative opponent, Mr. P. S. Foster. The elevation of Sir H. Cozens-Hardy to the bench caused a vacancy in North Norfolk, which he had represented as a Liberal for many years, and by a substantial though somewhat varying majority, which in 1895 had just exceeded 500. His opponent on that occasion was Sir. H. K. Kemp, who again came forward as a Conservative, but was thoroughly defeated (March 16) by a neighbouring landowner, Sir W. B. Gurdon, who had been a clerk in the Treasury, and for many years private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. Sir W. B. Gurdon polled 4,775 votes against 2,610 given to Sir H. K. Kemp.

The National Liberal Federation, which had selected Hull as its meeting place (March 21), was attended by upwards of 1,000 delegates from 400 associations. Dr. Spence Watson, who presided, spoke in a somewhat depressed tone of the political outlook of the party. The loss of Sir Wm. Harcourt seemed, in his opinion, more supportable than that of Mr. John Morley, the man most fitted to carry on the Gladstone tradition; but he gave it to be understood that by the withdrawal of both the task laid upon the party was all the harder. He held that the Liberal policy should be to make the empire better, and leave to the Tories to make it bigger. The reforms he mentioned as before them were—the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church, Home Rule, the great group of land questions, including that of ground values, and the group of social questions which clustered round the drink traffic, and also the reform of education by which a child might be able to ascend to the highest regions of knowledge. There was still, however, the great obstacle in the way of all Liberal legislation and reform, the House of Lords. Whoever was to be their Premier must undoubtedly have a fair understanding with the Sovereign that, whatever might be needed, even if it should be the refusal of supply, to effect this reform of the House of Lords, he should be given liberty to carry it through.

Some of these suggestions were subsequently put forward for discussion in the form of separate resolutions, expanded to meet the views of various sections of the party; but on the other hand the questions of Disestablishment, Home Rule and the Liquor Traffic were left severely alone. The evening meeting was addressed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman who made up for

any want of clearness and comprehensiveness on the part of the delegates, and treated their misgivings as to the present and future of the party with a robustness of faith that should have encouraged, if it did not convince, his audience. After acknowledging the cordial reception given to him by the delegates, he boldly asserted that he did not believe in the divisions in the Liberal party that were talked of by a few mischievous Liberals and a good many of their opponents. "Our party," he said, "is not an inert and mechanical party; it is a party that moves and thinks, and, therefore, must speak its mind." Turning first to the Irish question, he astonished his hearers by the warmth of his defence of Home Rule, asking how they could abandon this Irish policy so long as they called themselves Liberals. "We will remain true to the Irish people as long as the Irish people are true to themselves. Twice we have essayed to embody this policy in a statute, and twice we have been foiled." A little later, however, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moderated his ardour for a prompt settlement of the Irish claims, and he refused to make Home Rule the first item of his Liberal programme. "I repudiate the necessity, the expediency, aye, and the possibility, of any such promise. Putting aside the question of wise or unwise, I declare it to be impossible."

Turning then to the foreign policy of the Liberals, he claimed that they were imperialists, but they abjured the vulgar and bastard imperialism of irritation and provocation and aggression; of clever tricks and manoeuvres against neighbours, and of grabbing everything, even if we had no use for it ourselves. It was satisfactory that the gate was closed upon one, at least, of the great evils of expansionist ambition by the practical completion of the partition of Africa. Step by step the British Government had been led to the assumption of the Soudan, but the Liberal party had from first to last declined to share the responsibility of recommending it to the country.

After criticising the reckless extravagance of our national expenditure, which in thirty years of comparative peace had risen from 71,250,000*l.* to 116,000,000*l.*, he stopped short of appealing to his hearers to take up once more the old Liberal watchword "Retrenchment." He held instead that the first object of Liberals was to make the whole system of parliamentary representation a system whereby the mind of the country was evoked more completely and more equitably, but, above all, they desired to limit the power of the second Chamber to overbear the appointed representatives of the people:—

"The next subject to which I would refer is the question of the housing of the very poor. I am not speaking of the questions which affect what are called artisans' dwellings. What I think rather has touched the heart of the country is the stories we have heard of the effect of overcrowding in our large cities—aye, and in many places which are not large cities—and

the earnest desire felt to do something to cure the great evil—the question of poor old-age.”

After speaking of the crisis in the Church, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman drew attention to the taxation of land values, observing that it was an intolerable injustice that an enhanced value should be given to the land by the improvement and development of a locality, while the owner of the property, who reaped the benefit, contributed nothing to the cost.

The appearance of anything like a misunderstanding between the two factions of the Unionist party was naturally hailed with delight by the Liberals, whose inability to agree upon a common line of policy was the frequent theme of their opponents' satire. Early in the year Mr. A. J. Balfour had published a letter in which he put forward his views on the demand of the Irish Roman Catholics for a separate university. He suggested that two new universities should be founded in Ireland, one in Dublin and one in Belfast, on similar lines, and rigidly subject to the Tests Acts. All scholarships and fellowships paid out of public funds were to be thrown open to public competition irrespective of creed, and no public endowment should be given to the Chairs of Philosophy, Theology or Modern History, the only difference being that the governing body of the Dublin University would be Roman Catholic, and that of Belfast Protestant. Mr. Balfour supported his scheme by various arguments, as a Unionist, a Protestant and a lover of education. He specially insisted, however, that this suggestion was a personal one, and that it in no way bound the Government of which he was a member, or indicated their intentions. A week or two later he repeated this assertion in reply to a deputation of the Manchester branch of the National Protestant League, which affected great alarm at Mr. Balfour's opinions, imagining that, notwithstanding his express detachment on the matter, there still lurked the intention of legislating in their sense. The party, he assured his visitors, was in no sense committed to the views he held. No party whip had been or could ever be used in furtherance of them. “I fail to see how the party are implicated. So far as I am concerned I say that it is a matter of indifference to me whether I remain in public life or not; but it is not a matter of indifference to me if, in remaining in public life, I should be prevented from expressing, even against my own interests, views which I conscientiously hold.” He quite recognised the duties which a party leader owed to his party, but if they involved silence on a matter “where your conscience moves you,” then the position of a party leader was not one which a self-respecting man could undertake.

There was little doubt that Mr. Balfour in this matter expressed the feelings of many Conservatives and Liberals who were not swayed by either fear or bigotry. The claim of the Unionists since 1886 had been that they had done no wrong to Ireland by denying her a national Parliament, because she could

obtain everything reasonable from the British Parliament. Here, however, when a vital question was presented, it was the Liberal Unionists, of which the Duke of Devonshire constituted himself the mouthpiece, who deliberately deprived themselves of their strongest argument against Home Rule. In his congratulatory speech to the Liberal Unionist Council (March 16), the duke found much satisfaction in reviewing the recent declarations of Liberal leaders on Home Rule, and came to the conclusion that it was no longer the chief object in their programme as it was in Mr. Gladstone's days. It was no longer a cause of alarm as it was then; rather it was a beneficial influence, for it acted as a clog upon their opponents, and it helped to unify their own party—which was of some importance since it contained strong Conservatives on the one side and advanced Radicals upon the other. By a somewhat abrupt transition, which might, however, have been suggested by the idea of party differences, he passed to Mr. Balfour's declarations on the subject of granting a Roman Catholic University to Ireland. Some, he said, had thought it necessary to protest against these declarations, and even to withdraw from the ranks of the party. He himself did not see in these declarations anything which would justify opposition to the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour had been careful to explain that these were his own personal views, and that the Government were not pledged by any declaration of his. He himself believed that several members of the Government were equally strongly opposed to these views. He should be extremely surprised if, during the existence of the present Government, any practical measure dealing with this subject were brought forward, though he admitted that he had not recently given any close study to the subject. Put briefly, this declaration of the Cabinet's intentions meant that the narrow bigotry of the Ulster Protestants, supported by the extremer forms of Protestantism in Scotland and England, had been allowed to triumph, and that expediency rather than justice was the recognised aim of political management.

By a singular coincidence, the signing between Great Britain and France of a convention defining the limits of the two Powers in Central Africa took place on the day (March 21) on which the German Minister of Foreign Affairs explained to the Reichstag the state of the negotiations with Mr. Rhodes. The arrangement with France concluded between Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon promised to put an end to the rivalries and misunderstandings which on more than one occasion had threatened to bring the two nations into collision. Egypt and the Valley of the Nile were tacitly omitted from the convention, which provided that the definite delimitation from the northern frontier of the Belgian Congo to the sixteenth degree of latitude was to be carried out by a mixed commission, on the general principle of Great Britain retaining the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur, while France kept Wadai and Bagirmi, and generally the territory to

the east and north of Lake Chad, north of the fifteenth degree. Great Britain recognised that the French sphere extended south of the Tropic of Cancer as far as the western limit of the Libyan Desert. From the Nile to Lake Chad, and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels, the two Powers mutually conceded equal treatment in commercial matters; and thus France would obtain commercial establishments on the Nile. Finally, the two Powers mutually undertook to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.

This arrangement, by which an enormous tract of territory was apportioned to themselves by two foreign Powers, wholly without reference to the wishes of the natives, was received with favour both in Paris and London. It was, however, looked upon with very different eyes in Constantinople, where the ignoring of the Sultan's suzerainty aroused the belief that the downfall of Mahomedan rule was desired alike by Great Britain and France. Italy also was aroused to angry protest at the implied suggestion conveyed by the treaty, that the former Power would do nothing to support Italian pretensions to Tripoli and its hinterland.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes had come to Europe on a short visit with the especial view of improving the prospects of the settlers in Rhodesia, and of cheering the shareholders in the company which had done so much to develop the country. He was still convinced that the Cape to Cairo Railway was to be the means by which success was to be ensured to the settlers, and his object was to persuade the British Government to give a guarantee for a portion of the interest on the capital raised to build the railroad and to complete the telegraph. His negotiations with the British Colonial Office were not wholly successful, and he was forced to fall back upon the shareholders of the Chartered Company for means to carry out his schemes. As a very considerable saving of time and expense could be effected by traversing a part of the country recognised to be within the German sphere of influence, Mr. Rhodes betook himself to Berlin, where he was most courteously received by the Emperor and his ministers, and at length questions in Parliament obliged the latter to make some statement which would satisfy public curiosity in the state of the proceedings. In reply to various questions, Herr von Bülow said that as regarded the laying of telegraphs through the East African Protectorate, an agreement had been made with the Trans-African Telegraph Company by which German interests and rights of supremacy had been safeguarded in every respect. The company had received permission to construct the line in question at its own cost through German territory, and it must be completed within five years. It bound itself to erect at its own cost, apart from the through wires required for its own purposes, another separate wire to be used for the telegraph traffic of German East Africa, and to be

the property and maintained at the cost of the German Government, which would keep up the company's wires at the cost of the company. At the end of forty years the German Government could take over the line without compensation of any kind. Mr. Rhodes expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of his negotiations, and highly gratified by the reception he had met with.

Almost simultaneously came from South Africa mutterings of an approaching storm which Mr. Rhodes had done something to provoke. The Transvaal Government had gone out of its way since the raid to show its dislike and distrust of the Outlanders, on whose behalf and possibly at whose instigation the unfortunate expedition was undertaken. The promises made at the time, when the Boers would have been taken unprepared for a serious uprising, had never been fulfilled. Additional burdens had been imposed upon the gold industry, from which the Transvaal Government drew large sums, which were spent in arms and armaments in view of future complications. Complaints as to the treatment of the Outlanders arrived from time to time, but the British Government recognising that the Boers had a reasonable grievance against men, whom, rightly or wrongly, they regarded as implicated in Mr. Rhodes's schemes, had shown every desire to postpone pressing their demands, and had endeavoured to calm the growing excitement. The Outlanders, either of their own motion, or, as was alleged, stirred up by the mine owners and capitalists, who were the objects of every form of taxation, at length determined to take united action. A petition signed, as it was stated, by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, was forwarded to the Queen. The Boer Press and the Boer authorities at once declared that a great proportion of the signatures were fictitious and that the petition had been got up by a small body of disaffected persons, but there was very little support forthcoming of either charge. The petition rehearsed the regular Outlander grievances, noting that the promises of redress had not only not been kept, but that since they were made the position of the Outlanders became worse. For example, the Raad had passed a Press law giving the President arbitrary powers, and an Aliens' Expulsion law permitting the expulsion of British aliens at the will of the President, without, as in the case of the burghers, an appeal to the High Court; and the municipality granted to Johannesburg was declared to be worthless. "Half of the councillors are necessarily burghers, though the burghers and Outlanders number 1,000 and 23,000 respectively. The Government rejected the report of the Industrial Commission, which was composed of its own officials." The High Court had been reduced to a condition of subservience, and the police, exclusively burghers, were ignorant and prejudiced, and a danger to the community. "Jurors are necessarily burghers, and justice is impossible in cases where a

racial issue may be involved." After mentioning the shooting of the man Edgar, the petition ended by declaring that the condition of the British subjects was intolerable, and asking for an inquiry to be held into their grievances.

The difficulty of insisting upon reforms in the sense prayed for was increased by the fact that the petition seemed to imply that British force should be employed in order to help men to divest themselves of their British nationality, and to adopt citizenship with those who had no desire to admit them. Moreover the Outlanders at one time, before 1894, could have been nationalised in the Transvaal without hindrance, but as citizenship involved military service when called upon, the British settlers had with very few exceptions abstained from paying this price, and on several occasions, when frontier wars were menacing, had claimed exemption. It was therefore not unnatural that the Boers, with the memory of the raid still rankling in their minds, had shown no desire to conciliate such unwelcome immigrants, whom the gold discoveries had alone attracted. Doubtless underneath this surface cause of hostility there was the deeper racial feeling which separated the Dutch and British throughout South Africa, and the remembrance of the way in which, fifty years before, the fathers of the present generation of Boers had "trekked out" across the Vaal River to live their own lives according to their own ways.

Shortly before the House rose for the Easter recess Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had the opportunity at the National Liberal Club (March 22) of reviewing the position of the party of which he had been elected the leader. The results of the bye-elections, although no seat was actually gained, gave sufficient grounds for hoping that the Liberal party was awakening from its prolonged slumber and depression. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was therefore fully justified in adopting a cheerful tone. He admitted that their opponents had a great majority in the Commons, and the Lords in their pocket; but what had they done? Mr. Balfour was giving up his Irish University scheme because it did not suit the Liberal Unionists. A private bill on the half-timers question, which embodied a clause of a bill the Government had themselves brought in, and which fulfilled a pledge they had made at Berlin, had been read a second time by an enormous majority, and now it was said the Government were afraid to find time for the bill. The same thing was happening in the case of the bill to prevent railway accidents. The present was not a Government at all; it was mere wire-pulling. Mr. Brodrick had accused him of talking platitudes, and the Duke of Devonshire of opportunism. He was not afraid of the word; but there was bad and good opportunism. Bad opportunism was that of a Government which rested upon the simultaneous support of extreme reactionaries and some advanced Radicals, and which had to please one after the other, which gave subsidies of public money in order to

stifle the scruples of powerful classes and interests in the country. But good opportunism was nothing more than a recognition of the fact that they might do harm if they rushed at a thing which was momentarily impossible, and that they ought to watch for the proper time and the proper method, lest they should do more harm than good to the cause which they sought to serve. It was the kind of opportunism by which most of the good had been done in the world.

The Government only a few days later afforded a painful object lesson in opportunism. In face of the opposition raised by the railway interest in Parliament, Mr. Ritchie announced the intention of the Government to withdraw the Railways Regulation Bill which had been introduced with the object of protecting the lives of railway servants, especially shunters. The bill aimed at making the adoption of automatic couplings compulsory within five years from the passing of the bill. That there was urgent need of some such protection as proposed was borne out by the ghastly return of men killed or injured annually on our railways. Unfortunately railway directors could rely on the support of railway shareholders, if an expenditure likely to reduce dividends was suggested; and although every statement of this kind was traversed by those more interested in the lives of railway men than in the interests of shareholders, the Government decided to bend before the storm, and to withdraw the bill without venturing a challenge of strength upon the second reading.

CHAPTER III.

The Socialists at Leeds—Mr. Courtney in Cornwall—Harrow Election—The Budget—Small Houses Acquisition Bill—Decoration of St. Paul's—Board of Education Bill—The London Government Bill in Committee—The Finance Bill—The Primrose League at the Albert Hall and the Salvation Army at the Mansion House—The Education Estimates—The Vice-President's Protest—The Church Discipline Bill—Technical Education Bill for Ireland—China and the Transvaal—The Licensing Commission—Lord Rosebery and the State of the Liberal Party—The Queen's Eightieth Birthday.

THE Easter recess, although marked by several stirring events abroad, in which Great Britain was more or less closely interested, was singularly devoid even of political speeches. The disputes between the representatives of the three Powers concerned in the administration of the Samoan Islands, each jealously asserting the claims of their respective Governments, had culminated in the appointment of three commissioners with nearly absolute powers to revise the Constitution. In the recent disturbances the co-operation of the British and American representatives against the German officials had been the most marked feature.

A Socialist gathering at Leeds (March 31) was noteworthy as being one of the first public conferences of a body which for some time had been steadily increasing in numbers, although

their weight in political life was but vaguely recognised. Mr. Sidney Webb, who presided, said the conference included members of bodies of every size, from the London County Council and the London School Board to Boards of Guardians, District Councils, Borough Corporations, and even Parish Councils. The object of it was educational, and to give them an opportunity of exchanging experiences, in order that they might be enabled better to discharge their duties as representatives of the electors and ratepayers. The 30,000 local governing bodies, which had all been created within the last seventy years, now administered directly at least 400,000,000*l.* of capital, and directly employed about 400,000 persons, representing 4 per cent. of the total population. But all the mighty accomplishments of municipal government during the last seventy years were insignificant compared with what they wanted to see accomplished in the next seventy years. In some quarters a commencement was being made in the problem of better housing as well as the relative question of locomotion. He was not in favour of Socialists on public bodies using their representative positions for promoting general schemes of propagandism, or wide, impracticable proposals. Mr. F. Brocklehurst (*Manchester*) agreed that many Socialists too often regarded themselves merely as propagandists. He urged that our great municipalities should have an increase of local powers, with less interference by central authorities. Councillor Godbold (*West Ham*) represented a Socialist majority of a Town Council which had now realised almost the whole of their aims, and was getting somewhat hard up for a programme. Mr. W. Crookes, L.C.C., believed in drawing together into one representative body all the various public functions and public work now spread amongst various bodies. There should be more generous treatment of labour representatives on public bodies. He was now acting as chairman of a Board of Guardians which had sent him into the workhouse in 1861. Mr. Shepherd (*Bristol*) contended that it was the duty of a labour representative to look first after the interests of his own class. Mr. Day (*Norwich*) maintained that no enterprise or undertaking of a corporation such as a tramway should be carried on with a view to earning profits. The chairman said much depended upon whether any profits so earned went into a common fund in which all the ratepayers shared. After a short adjournment the representatives met in three separate sections, which dealt respectively with educational, poor-law, and municipal questions. Councillor A. Priestman (*Bradford*), in the Municipal Section, read a paper on "The Unemployed," and advocated the appointment of a committee in each Town Council, whose duty it should be to press forward this subject. The case of the unemployed was more urgent, and might be dealt with more productively than a solution of the problem of old-age pensions. Old-age pensioners would be apt to become a constant menace to the labour market, whereas the

more that was done for the unemployed the less urgent would be the necessity of old-age pensions. Dr. Martin (*Chorlton*) was disposed to think that the reform of the abuses of our land system lay at the root of the settlement of the question of the unemployed. Mr. Day (*Norwich*) believed this difficulty of the unemployed was the outcome of our competitive system. A question of such far-reaching responsibilities was eminently suitable for a body of social reformers, and the various suggestions put forward were evidence more of the interest aroused than of the remedies proposed for the complex problem of the unemployed.

On the following day (April 1), Mr. Sidney Webb read a paper upon "Technical Education." Many people, he said, were apt to make the great mistake of thinking that technical education meant trade teaching. As a matter of fact, it meant legally all instruction above the level of the elementary school, with the exception of Greek and literature. Hitherto it had been necessary to pick up our captains of industry, our administrators, our lawyers, doctors and poets almost entirely from a small section—10 or 20 per cent. of the population—who had enjoyed the advantage of something better than elementary education. If it were possible to carry forward the education of the clever children belonging to the other 80 or 90 per cent., a vast amount of ability would be utilised which at present was going to waste. This was what technical education was trying to do. What was wanted was an adequate number of scholarships, which must in all cases be accompanied by a full allowance for the scholars' maintenance as they rose from the elementary school to the university. In London they spent 40,000*l.* a year on this education, and he himself would urge that 1*l.* per 100 inhabitants should be devoted to this purpose. In addition to scholarships, however, it was necessary to have efficient secondary schools and genuinely accessible universities. The whisky money was rapidly transforming the whole of English education, and it was the special duty of Socialist and Labour members to resist strenuously any attempt to confine its use to a narrow middle class. The chairman (Mr. F. Brocklehurst), explained that in Manchester they had remedied the overlapping of educational authorities by agreeing what work should be undertaken by the School Board and what by the City Council. Mr. Brookhouse (*West Bromwich*), remarked that personal culture and personal advantage to working-class students were of more importance than merely to give them technical education to qualify them the better as servants who could be more effectively used by employers in the system of competition for increased profits. Mr. W. Crookes was not particularly keen on sending on all the little boys and girls of the artisan class up to colleges and universities. A skilled artisan or a thoroughly domesticated woman was as much use to the whole community as the most highly cultured people at Oxford,

or Newnham or Cambridge. If a working man with technical and secondary education was incidentally for a time a better profit-making machine, he was also more valuable to himself, could command higher wages, and was less likely to be imposed upon. The chairman said it was evident, from both paper and discussion, that the range of the work of the technical education committees was only limited practically by the amount of money at their disposal, and that they could if they liked branch outwards and upwards into the higher fields of secondary education.

Municipal hospitals, municipalisation of the drink traffic, out-door relief, tramp children, art teaching in board schools and light railways, were among the other subjects which attracted attention, and invited discussion. On the question of outdoor relief, Mr. W. Crookes suggested "as a simple proposition and as a stepping stone to universal pensions," that every person above the age of sixty-five years or permanently disabled, whose income from all sources did not exceed 10s. per week, should receive 9d. a day, payable out of national funds. His aim was to utilise the existing poor law system as a stepping-stone towards old-age pensions, by adopting the regulations and restrictions under which out-door relief was actually afforded.

It was unlikely that the London County Council would allow Parliament to go into committee upon the London Government Bill without being informed as to the feelings and views of that board. A number of the Progressives were, as a body, hostile to the measure in any form; but by a majority of two-thirds the recommendations of a committee especially selected to report on the bill had been adopted. These included suggestions that the word "borough" should be used in preference to "division of London"; that considerations of local feeling and historical association should be weighed in conjunction with those of administrative convenience; that the proposed borough of Wandsworth should be divided, and that the formation of a Greater Westminster was inexpedient; that the Privy Council should have not so great freedom of action as was contemplated by the bill; that the council of each district should consist of elected councillors only; that it was undesirable that women should be elected as mayors or aldermen; that elections should be triennial in May; that the auditors for the new councils should be appointed by the Local Government Board in the same manner as the auditors of the Council; that the Privy Council should not have power to revise the London Building Act, 1894, and to transfer duties from the Council to the new local councils; that the local councils representing merely divisions of London should not have the power of promoting and opposing bills in Parliament; that the proposals for optional transfer of power were inadvisable; that the provisions of the bill dealing with rating were objectionable; that the proposals with reference to the making of by-laws by the local authorities could only result in great complications and in

serious lack of uniformity; that the bill should contain provision for the reform of the corporation of the city; that greater equality in the burden of rates as between the different districts of the metropolis should be provided; that the new councils should not have the power of appointing upon all their committees persons not elected by the ratepayers.

In the critical state of foreign affairs, and in view of the small interest taken in London government by other centres, both Mr. L. Courtney, Unionist, and Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal, in addressing their respective constituents devoted their remarks mainly to the subject of finance. The former speaking at Liskeard (April 5), reminded his hearers that in 1868 Mr. Bright said a Government deserved a vote of censure which could suggest an expenditure of seventy millions a year, whereas now the Budget showed an expenditure of more than a hundred and ten millions. He held it was an advantage to get money by taxation from few instead of many articles, because nearly every new article taxed required new machinery for its collection. To the suggested taxes on sugar and corn Mr. Courtney offered an uncompromising hostility, declaring they must fight most severely against any suggestions of change which were class suggestions. After admitting in the main the justice of the present system, Mr. Courtney wound up with a characteristic proposal that the deficit should be met by a fractional rise in the income-tax—say one-third per cent., which would make a considerable addition “as well as provide a good exercise in arithmetic.”

In another speech Mr. Courtney dealt more especially with the old-age pension problem, suggesting that the system of deferred pay as existing in the Army and elsewhere might be developed. Under some such arrangement employers would deduct, not compulsorily as in Germany, but in agreement with their workmen, the fixed weekly levy upon their wages to be paid into the Post Office with the object of giving them a State guaranteed pension at sixty-five.

Sir Henry Fowler at Wolverhampton (April 6) was even more at a loss for materials for an exciting party speech, and therefore contented himself and presumably his hearers with an academic lecture upon the history of modern taxation, of which the tendency due exclusively to the Liberal party had been to reduce indirect taxation enormously to the relief of the working classes. The result was that now the “manual labour class” paid about 45,000,000*l.* a year, while “the other classes” contributed about 55,000,000*l.* Anticipating a deficit on the coming Budget he denounced the idea of meeting it by suspending the Sinking Fund or by a loan.

A bye-election for the Harrow division of Middlesex consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Ambrose, Q.C., caused no change in the state of parties, although it showed a stronger Liberal feeling in the constituency than had been anticipated.

No contest had taken place since 1892 when Mr. Ambrose had been elected by a Conservative majority of 2,619 votes. On the present occasion Mr. J. E. Cox polled 6,303 votes against 5,198 given to his Liberal opponent, Mr. Corrie Grant. This election, however, could not be taken as conclusive of the opinion of the constituency, inasmuch as nearly 6,000 persons—a third of the constituency—abstained from voting.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's annual financial statement was precluded by a debate (April 13) on clerical obedience, introduced by Mr. Gedge (*Walsall*) who desired to pledge the Government to not giving preferment to any clergyman unless satisfied that he would obey both his bishop and the courts having ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Mr. S. Hoare (*Norwich*) moved as an amendment that obedience to the bishops and the Prayer-book should be the test. Mr. Balfour expressed a strong preference for the latter course, holding that it would be a pity to select for recorded censure any particular association of Churchmen. Moreover the motion had the air of persecution, but it was persecution which could hurt nobody. Another objection to the resolution was that it did not cover the whole ground. The House disapproved of all lawlessness in the Church, and did not deprecate it only in the case of one particular section. He did not believe that any effectual remedy could be found for existing troubles in a mere strengthening of the measures against lawlessness. Lord H. Cecil (*Greenwich*) deprecated the resolution as likely to rally the whole of the High Church party to the flag of the English Church Union, the existence of which he personally regretted. He urged the House not to hamper by any injudicious action the archbishops and bishops in their efforts to maintain order in the Church. Sir E. Clarke (*Plymouth*) did not think it desirable to pass any resolution on this subject. Parliament had no right to interfere with the doctrines or ceremonial or discipline of the Church; but its duty was to see that the law of the Church, as accepted by the Church and realm, was impartially enforced in the courts established for the purpose. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman thought the debate might have ended after the strenuous and admirable speech of the First Lord of the Treasury. Ultimately the resolution, which Mr. Gedge had offered to withdraw, was negatived without a division. The amendment having thus become the substantive motion, Mr. Bartley (*Islington, N.*) moved to add to it the words—"And the law as declared by the courts which have jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical." Mr. Balfour could not agree to the amendment, which would impose an improper test upon clergymen seeking preferment. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said all that would be asked of a clergyman was whether he would obey the law as declared by the properly constituted authorities. In the end Mr. Balfour withdrew his opposition to the amendment, as he understood from what had been said that it was interpreted to mean merely that the law

must be obeyed. He did not think, however, that that would be the interpretation of High Churchmen, and feared that there would be misunderstanding. Mr. Bartley's amendment was carried by 200 votes to 14, and Mr. Hoare's resolution was then agreed to.

The practical business of Parliament after Easter (April 13) opened with the unfolding of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Budget, of which some of the difficulties had been removed by the unwonted activity of trade and general prosperity of the country. The final figures of the year 1898-9, inclusive of the charges thrown upon the revenue by the supplementary estimates, were: Revenue, 117,857,000*l.*, as compared with 116,016,000*l.* in 1897-8. Deducting the amount that went to the Local Taxation Account, the Exchequer received 108,336,000*l.*, as against 106,614,000*l.* in 1897-8. His estimate of the revenue for the year had been 107,110,000*l.*, and it was exceeded. Explaining the details of the revenue, he stated that Customs produced less than his estimate. Tea, however, showed an increase of 62,000*l.* His estimate of the yield from tobacco was 10,630,000*l.*, but the receipts had only been 10,420,000*l.* Excise produced 29,200,000*l.*, an increase of 250,000*l.* over his estimate. Beer produced 247,000*l.* more than in 1897-8, and spirits 636,000*l.*, or 260,000*l.* over his estimate. The death duties yielded 15,633,000*l.*, of which 11,400,000*l.* went to the Exchequer, the remainder going to the Local Taxation Account. The Exchequer receipts were 300,000*l.* in excess of those of the previous year, and 730,000*l.* over the estimate. Having given the details of the revenue from the death duties, he went on to state that the stamp duties yielded 7,600,000*l.*, and the income tax 18,000,000*l.*, or 300,000*l.* more than his estimate. The land tax showed a decrease, due to the relief given to small freeholders in the Finance Bill of last year. Turning to the country's expenditure, he reminded the committee that he provided in his last Budget for an expenditure of 106,829,000*l.* There were supplementary estimates of 1,986,000*l.*, and the net expenditure was 108,150,000*l.* Adding certain expenditure in aid of rates and for certain naval and military purposes, the total aggregate expenditure provided by the State last year was 121,224,000*l.* Describing next the position of the National Debt, he stated that 7,577,000*l.* had been set aside for reduction of debt in the past year. The market value of our Suez Canal shares was 26,450,000*l.*, or 4,000,000*l.* more than it was two years before. That unearned increment might well be set against the expenditure of less than 1,000,000*l.* for the reconquest of the Soudan. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to deal with the estimated revenue and expenditure of the current year, and we give the results of the statement in a tabular form, as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1899-1900.
Compared with Receipts of 1898-9.

	Estimate, 1899-1900.	Exchequer Receipts, 1898-9.
	£	£
Customs - - - - -	21,770,000	20,850,000
Excise - - - - -	29,850,000	29,200,000
Estate, etc., Duties - - - - -	11,150,000	11,400,000
Stamps - - - - -	8,050,000	7,630,000
Land Tax - - - - -	800,000	770,000
House Duty - - - - -	1,650,000	1,600,000
Property and Income Tax - - - - -	18,800,000	18,000,000
Post Office - - - - -	13,200,000	12,710,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,300,000	3,150,000
Crown Lands - - - - -	450,000	430,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, etc. - - - - -	787,000	713,000
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,850,000	1,883,000
Total - - - - -	111,157,000	108,336,000
Estimated Increase of Revenue in 1899-1900, 2,821,000<i>l.</i>		

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1899-1900.
Compared with the Issues of 1898-9.

Service.	Estimate, 1899-1900.	Exchequer Issues in 1898-9.
	£	£
National Debt - - - - -	23,000,000	25,000,000
Other Consolidated Fund - - - - -	1,603,000	2,044,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts - - - - -	1,147,000	—
Army - - - - -	20,617,000	20,000,000
Navy - - - - -	26,595,000	24,068,000
Civil Services - - - - -	22,180,000	22,025,000
Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - -	2,813,000	2,816,000
Post Office - - - - -	8,553,000	8,030,000
Telegraph Service - - - - -	3,638,000	3,347,000
Packet Service - - - - -	781,000	820,000
Total - - - - -	110,927,000	108,150,000
Estimated Increase of Expenditure in 1899-1900, 2,777,000<i>l.</i>		

Commenting on the estimated expenditure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the principal causes of the increase, and pointed out that it followed a similar increase of more than 5,000,000*l.* last year, and that the total increase in our estimated expenditure, if they included the local taxation account, was no less than 19,076,000*l.* more than it was four years ago. During the time, however, that our naval and military expenditure had been constantly increasing no less than 29,296,000*l.* had been devoted to paying off our old debt. In 1902 and 1904 no less than 7,000,000*l.* a year would fall into the new sinking fund, and if no fresh arrangements were made the fund would be increased until in 1905 it would amount to 9,214,000*l.* a year. In his opinion it ought not to be allowed to increase to such an

extent. He proposed therefore to prolong the Savings Bank annuities from 1905 until 1911, with the result that the annual charge for them would be reduced. He proposed to cancel the book debt of 13,000,000*l.* to the Savings Banks which was established in 1892, and also to cancel 15,000,000*l.* of Consols now held for the Savings Banks by the National Debt Commissioners, and in the place of the book debt and Consols so cancelled to set up terminable annuities of 746,000*l.* and 870,000*l.*, expiring in the year 1923, when Consols would be redeemable at par. In the true interests of the sinking fund they should not only prolong the Savings Bank annuities and set up other annuities, but should also reduce the fixed debt charge from 25,000,000*l.* to 23,000,000*l.* a year. If they did that they would still have this year 5,815,000*l.* for the reduction of the debt. Incidentally the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that, whereas in 1884-5 the amount of Consols in the hands of the public and Government Department was 529,986,000*l.* and 82,775,000*l.* respectively, at the present time the amounts were 358,000,000*l.* in the hands of the public, and 162,000,000*l.* held by public departments. If these proposals were accepted he would have to provide for an expenditure of 110,927,000. Against that, on the existing basis of taxation, he expected a total revenue of 110,287,000*l.*, which left nearly 900,000*l.* to be obtained in order to balance the account and leave a reasonable margin for contingencies. As a result of the reduction of the duty on tobacco the revenue, he believed, would reap a golden harvest in the future from increased consumption, and, therefore, he proposed to look elsewhere for his sources of supply. He proposed two new stamp duties—a duty of 5*s.* per 100*l.* on the nominal value of all documents representing foreign or colonial bonds, stocks, or shares, which were not at present liable to any duty, to be paid on the first occasion when any such document was negotiated here. His second proposal was to impose the ordinary mortgage duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* on loan capital or debenture stock created by any corporation or company under statute. He also proposed that the companies' capital duty stamp of 2*s.* per 100*l.* should be raised to 5*s.*, and that letters of allotment and renunciation should bear a sixpenny stamp in future. The total yield from these increased stamp duties was estimated at 450,000*l.* He also proposed an increase of indirect taxation upon wine. The present duty was 1*s.* per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, 2*s.* 6*d.* on wine between 30 degrees and 42 degrees, and a surtax of 2*s.* on sparkling wine. He wished to raise the duty to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on wine not exceeding 30 degrees, and to 3*s.* on wine between 30 degrees and 42 degrees, and to increase the surtax on sparkling wine to 2*s.* 6*d.* He also proposed a duty of 3*s.* per gallon on still wine imported in bottle. From these changes he anticipated an increase of revenue of 420,000*l.* The total increased taxation which he proposed would thus be 870,000*l.*

Treating the items of his final balance-sheet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at a revenue of 111,157,000*l.*, as against an expenditure of 110,927,000*l.*, which left a small margin of 230,000*l.* for contingencies.

This result may be more easily appreciated by means of the annexed statement :—

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1899-1900.

EXPENDITURE.		REVENUE.	
	£		£
National Debt - - -	23,000,000	Customs - - -	21,770,000
Other Consolidated Fund		Excise - - -	29,850,000
Services - - -	1,603,000	Estate, etc., Duties - -	11,150,000
Payments to Local Taxation		Stamps - - -	8,050,000
Accounts- - -	1,147,000	Land Tax - - -	800,000
Army - - -	20,617,000	House Duty - - -	1,650,000
Navy - - -	28,595,000	Property and Income Tax -	18,300,000
Civil Services - - -	22,180,000	Post Office - - -	13,200,000
Customs and Inland Re-		Telegraph Service - -	3,300,000
venue - - -	2,813,000	Crown Lands - - -	450,000
Post Office - - -	8,553,000	Interest on Suez Canal	
Telegraph Service - -	3,638,000	Shares - - -	787,000
Packet Service - - -	781,000	Miscellaneous - - -	1,850,000
	110,927,000		
Surplus of Revenue over			
Expenditure - - -	230,000		
Total - - -	111,157,000	Total - - -	111,157,000

The reception of the Budget—even by the Conservatives—was anything but cordial; and by those disposed to look upon it leniently it was accepted rather as an expedient than as a statesmanlike attempt to deal with the financial situation. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) held that the reduction of the sinking fund in a time of unexampled prosperity was wholly without justification. Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) took a similar view, and at the same time deprecated the increase of the wine duties, which would be regarded abroad as an act of hostility towards wine-growing countries, amongst which our Australian colonies, of which the imperialist party professed so much care, would be seriously injured by the strength test which it was proposed to apply. Such a proposal, Mr. Courtney thought, was a bad introduction to the Hague Conference. Sir Wm. Harcourt's (*Monmouthshire, W.*) appearance in the House for the first time this session was warmly greeted from both sides of the House; but as his speech advanced it was mainly from the Conservatives and forward Radicals that he gathered applause. In a vigorous speech he denounced the Budget as an admission to the world that we were too weak and cowardly to face our responsibilities. He considered the proposals in every sense most disastrous. They were a fatal blow to the standard of national integrity which we had hitherto maintained through good and evil report. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli alike when the country was threatened with war—as

in 1859—scorned to resort to such a measure. With more similar strong language Sir Wm. Harcourt denounced the Budget, whilst suggesting no alternative plan by which revenue could be raised or expenditure reduced; he nevertheless left a general impression that Sir M. Hicks-Beach's qualifications as Chancellor of the Exchequer were yet to be discovered. If, however, to dissatisfy everybody, even your own partisans, were a test of statesmanship Sir M. Hicks-Beach had succeeded to a degree hardly achieved since Mr. Robert Lowe. In his case, however, sensible relief had been given to the taxpayers, of which in the present case, except to Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Bristol constituents and the landed proprietors, no evidence was forthcoming. In the course of his reply to the various strictures upon his proposals the Chancellor of the Exchequer adopted the strange position that the new duties were not at all likely to injure the wine trade of our colonies, or to provoke retaliatory measures from foreign countries. From both positions he was subsequently forced to retreat.

Further discussion of the proposals of the Government was adjourned until the Finance Bill founded thereon was brought forward. In the interval it was found convenient to take up (April 17) the discussion of the Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill which had provoked the opposition of a section of the Radicals on its first introduction. Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*) again took the lead with an amendment claiming that the freehold of such acquired houses should vest in the local authorities or public bodies, and also to postpone the whole subject until the Local Taxation Committee had made its report. Among those who spoke against the bill from the Opposition benches—for widely different reasons—were Sir Joseph Pease (*Barnard Castle, Durham*), Mr. Alexander Ure (*Linlithgowshire*) and Mr. John Burns (*Battersea*). In the opinion of Mr. Asquith the operation of the bill would be so restricted that it was hardly worth while putting it on the Statute Book. In any case it would only effect that minority of the working classes who were assured of the fixity of their employment; and for them building societies and loan societies were already doing all that the bill would do. He should not however vote against the second reading. On the Ministerial side of the House, Mr. Leighton (*Oswestry, Shropshire*), Mr. Kimber (*Wandsworth*), and Sir Blundell Maple (*Dulwich*) expressed their intention to abstain from voting. The principal speech in support of the bill was delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, who justified the limitation of its scope on the ground that it was necessary to deal with some great social questions step by step. He denied that any heavy burden would be thrown on the rates, seeing that the local authorities would not be required to advance money under the act except on good security. He could not admit that as a rule workmen moved about too much in search of labour to care for a fixed residence, and hinted that

there was nothing to prevent small shopkeepers from taking advantage of the act. From statistics with which he had been furnished, he believed that between ten and twelve years' purchase of the gross rental was the selling value of the kind of house the bill had in view, and that under its provisions a purchaser would become owner in from sixteen to twenty years' time without paying annually more than he did at present. The amendment was negatived by 249 to 69, and the bill read a second time; Mr. Chamberlain's subsequent motion that it should be referred to the Standing Committee on Law being carried by 224 to 79 votes.

After a few nights had been delivered to general business and rather prolonged discussion of unpractical reforms, the Government announced their intention of occupying the time of the House with their Finance and London Government Bills to the exclusion of private members' efforts at legislation. In the Upper House also the desire to proceed with practical business was more apparent after Lord Russell of Killowen had introduced his bill for suppressing illicit commissions (April 20), and the Earl of Wemyss had ventilated his views (April 21) on the proper decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral. The latter might possibly have been regarded as a connecting link between clerical and educational questions, which engrossed so much attention. The Prime Minister said the answer to the question whether Government could do anything in the matter must be an absolute negative. Nor did he believe that any member of the chapter would greatly care to take action, seeing that ecclesiastical litigation was one of the most expensive amusements in which a man could indulge; and when appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were lightly suggested, he could not help thinking that that unfortunate body had burdens enough already on its shoulders without being required to determine whether the architecture which was prevalent in the days of the Exarchate of Ravenna was proper to apply to St. Paul's, and what the precise tone of the decorations should be. As to the Government attempting legislation, the state of public business in the other House scarcely encouraged them to enter upon so thorny a question; but there was no reason why Lord Wemyss should not himself introduce a bill on the subject, so that their lordships might have a definite proposal to consider. Lord Ribblesdale thought that a good deal of harm was being done in St. Paul's, but it was clear that only the influence of public opinion could put a stop to it. Earl Egerton joined with those who objected to the dean of a cathedral having the power to alter the character of that cathedral by a system of decoration. We did not want St. Paul's turned into a St. Peter's at Rome, nor an imitation of St. Mark's at Venice, nor of St. Sophia at Constantinople. Earl Brownlow reminded their lordships that when the choir was reopened, and the present decoration of that part of the cathedral for the first

time exhibited, there was a perfect pæan of approbation both from the Press and the public, in consequence of which a considerable sum of money poured in for the continuance of the work. As to the stencilling of the stone under the dome, that the dean had assured the deputation of architects who waited on him was entirely experimental, and it had already been stopped.

The Board of Education Bill, which although to a great extent a permissive bill if carried out in a sympathetic spirit, aimed at reviving the responsibilities of local school managers. In the debate on the second reading many interesting speeches were made by those possessing special means of judging the value of its recommendations. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) did not think it possible for any who took interest in the education of the country not to rejoice at the appearance of this bill. It was the first attempt to do what, in his judgment, ought to have been done something like five and twenty years sooner, because, through all that time, our educational system had been suffering from the want of that completeness which was necessary in order that any part of it should work as well as it was possible to make it work. He hoped that private schools would be allowed to obtain inspection on the same terms as any of the other schools. Nor should schools which gave religious instruction be hindered from getting inspection on the same terms exactly as schools which did not give such instruction. To put a kind of fine on schools which gave religious instruction by making them pay for inspection seemed to him neither wise nor just, and he trusted the bill would make explicit and satisfactory provision on this point. The Marquess of Ripon sincerely regretted the limitations of the bill. He had hoped ministers would have seen their way to deal with secondary education as a whole. The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Randall Davidson) agreed that the bill did not go far enough, but it went in the right direction, and it was a practical measure. The Earl of Kimberley also criticised the bill as inadequate. So far as it went, however, it was an improvement on the measure introduced last year. The Duke of Devonshire said that though the Government deemed it desirable completely to reorganise the Education Department before the new local authorities were called into existence, he knew of no insurmountable reason why a measure dealing with those authorities should not be passed next session. As to inspection there were, he believed, some 800 public and 5,000 private schools. The systematic inspection of the latter would obviously require a very large and highly trained staff, and for financial as well as other reasons such a staff would scarcely be at the disposal of the Education Board in the near future. While thanking the Primate for the general support he had given to the measure, he regretted that the religious question should have been raised in connection with it. There was nothing in the bill before them to change, and he knew of no inten-

tion to change in any respect, the administration of secondary education in the matter of religious instruction. He could not allow that the Charity Commission was in the nature of a judicial body, its functions being almost entirely administrative. With respect to the consultative body he should prefer to postpone detailed explanation till the committee stage. The bill was then read a second time without a division.

In the House of Commons precedence was given to financial questions, and the general discussion of the Budget was concluded without bringing out more than a reiteration of Sir Wm. Harcourt's denunciation, who remarked that apparently to the imperialists the meaning of "taking up the white man's burden" was the suspension of the sinking fund. We were to have the glory of an imperial policy, and those who came after us were to pay for it. Sir M. Hicks-Beach reminded his predecessor in office that he had himself three times suspended the sinking fund. With a fixed charge of 23,000,000*l.* for the debt there would still be nearly 6,000,000*l.* a year for the payment of principal—just the amount which Sir Wm. Harcourt had thought sufficient to apply to that purpose during the year 1886-7, when the total of the debt was very much greater. He also dwelt on the fact that a constant increase of the sinking fund must tend to raise the value of Consols till the public were disgusted at the price which would have to be paid for them. With this singularly inaccurate prophecy the discussion closed, and within less than six months Consols which then stood above 110 had dropped to considerably below 105.

The London Government Bill, on the passing of which the Ministry had staked their credit, occupied no less than twelve nights in its discussion in committee, and but for the warning that prolonged debate would curtail the Whitsun holidays might have gone on for longer. The Opposition saw their opportunity, and determined to use it to the best advantage; for as the metropolitan district, now represented by a Unionist majority, was also the most hopeful field for the Liberals at another general election, it was highly important that the electors should be conciliated. The question was which party could claim to have best represented the wishes of the voters. The first skirmish (April 24), arose on the question of the inclusion of the City of London within the operations of the bill moved by Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*), and negatived by 208 to 103 votes. Mr. Stuart (*Hoxton*), the champion of the London County Council, assisted by Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean*) and Mr. A. Birrell (*Fifeshire, W.*), next displayed a remarkable hostility to the word "borough," preferring the term "district." Mr. Pickersgill (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*), was more successful in obtaining the introduction of a suggestion that every unscheduled borough should be formed with due regard to efficiency of administration, local history and association, and also should

have a population of between 100,000 and 400,000, or a rateable value of 500,000*l.* (April 25). Clause 2 (constitution of Borough Councils), raised the sex question, which was debated with great vehemence and at great length. Having decided by 245 to 140 that the new bodies should consist of mayors, aldermen and councillors, Mr. Boulnois (*Marylebone, E.*), proposed that no women should be eligible for either category, but this was negatived by 127 to 101 votes. Mr. T. H. Robertson (*Hackney, S.*), then proposed that only the office of mayor should be placed outside the reach of the ladies, and this was agreed to by 179 to 77 votes. The House then put itself into a ridiculous position by passing by 155 to 124 votes, on the motion of Mr. Webster (*St. Pancras, E.*), an amendment excluding women from the office of alderman. This led to a hopeless tangle of amendments, and in the end it was agreed that the whole matter should be reconsidered, and in like manner Mr. Buxton's (*Poplar*), proposed substitution of triennial for annual elections was adjourned. Subsequently when the matter was rediscussed (May 4), Mr. Balfour, after much pressure from the metropolitan members, agreed that any municipality might, if it wished, adopt the triennial system. This decision was subsequently modified (May 8), and it was decided that the Local Government Board might, under certain conditions, make an order directing all councillors of a borough to be elected triennially. The maximum number of councillors for any borough was fixed at seventy and the aldermen, not necessarily to be chosen from among the councillors, at one-sixth of their number. An attempt to relax the residence qualification of councillors and aldermen was strongly resisted by metropolitan members of all shades of opinion, a very strong protest being raised by them against "carpet-baggers" and "political bounders". Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean*), whose previous experience as a metropolitan member gave authority to his views, was desirous that the borrowing powers of the new councils should be absolutely controlled by the London County Council instead of by the Local Government Board, but Mr. Balfour would only consent to the appeal to the latter being final, in cases where the London County Council had refused its consent to a proposed loan.

On the question of the transfer of powers actually exercised by the London County Council to the new Borough Councils, Mr. Balfour was more pliable (May 9); accepting a clause which permitted the voluntary interchange of powers between the two authorities, subject only to the approval of the Local Government Board. He also withdrew the clause (6) delimiting the respective powers of the old and new authorities under the Building Acts, but resisted all attempts by the Radical members to withhold and limit the new councils' power to promote bills in Parliament. After a prolonged discussion, and in view of the unanimity of the London members, Mr. Balfour con-

ceded (May 16), that the new Borough Councils should act as overseers for the purpose of rate-collecting, and that the town clerk should be the officer responsible for the registration of voters. New clauses were also added (May 18) to the bill qualifying borough mayors as justices of the peace, protecting open spaces, including the precincts of the Inner and Middle Temples, within the City of London. The parliamentary divisions of Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Lewisham and others were added to those already scheduled, and the attempt to divide Westminster into two boroughs was decisively negatived, and the bill was reported to the House on the eve of the Whitsuntide recess.

The other important measure of the Government was the Finance Bill, against which the Opposition made a strong and not altogether useless stand. The debate was opened (May 1) by Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*), who expressed the fear that the new wine duties would diminish consumption and so reduce our trade with both France and our own colonies. With regard to the sinking fund, he said that the effect of the plan would be to reduce the fixed amount of the sinking fund from 25,000,000*l.* to 23,000,000*l.* He urged the Government to appoint a select committee to consider the whole question of the Savings Banks' investments. As to the National Debt, it was a tax upon the industry of the country, and it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get rid of it as far as he could. Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*) pointed out that by enlarging the scope of trust investments a good deal could be done to reduce the price of Consols. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, with regard to the wine duties, that any other taxation would have interfered more with the trade and industry of the country. Explaining his reasons for his proposal with regard to the debt, he said that they ought not to incur loss in the future by adding largely to the amount set aside annually for the reduction of the debt at a time when the Consol market was narrowing considerably. If they did not reduce the fixed debt charge, it would not be very long before it would be practically impossible for the Government to purchase the Consols which they required. There was no doubt that the position of the Savings Banks and their fund was one of considerable difficulty; it was, however, so important that it deserved exhaustive inquiry, which should include the area of investment, the rate of interest, and the limit of deposits. He intended to communicate with members who took an interest in the subject with a view to ascertaining in what way and by whom such an inquiry could best be conducted. With regard to fixed debt charge, the money set aside for the payment of the debt was surplus revenue raised by taxation, and to propose fresh taxation in order that the fixed amount might be paid would be unreasonable and would result in an agitation against the fund.

On the following day Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) delivered a weighty and conclusive reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arguments, putting before the House the essential need of paying off the debt in time of peace. Its repayment, he showed, constituted a war fund, as the money so employed could be used in the payment of the interest on a new loan. From a commercial point of view it was equally incumbent upon us to diminish the burden of the debt, and in the keen struggle for commercial supremacy which was going on and would constantly increase, it was of the greatest importance to help the next generation. Sir Wm. Harcourt followed with a more conventional speech. In his opinion, the policy of expansion was the source of all our evils, and the Government should test the wishes of the taxpayers in this direction by making them pay its cost. Instead of that, by suspending the sinking fund the Government wished the taxpayers to believe that the policy of expansion was a cheap policy. He reminded the House that the Liberal party had preferred to run the risk of incurring unpopularity by imposing fresh taxation rather than having recourse to this expedient. Sir Wm. Harcourt also expressed his disapproval of the decision to increase the tax upon light and cheap wines, and criticised very closely the financial proposals. Referring to the suggestion that the Savings Banks' funds might be invested in other securities besides Consols, he expressed disapproval of any change of the kind, and showed how difficult it would be to find other first-class securities that would serve the purpose. Indirect taxation, he held, was unjust to the poor among the community, and there were still kinds of property which remained untaxed. After a prolonged discussion, Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*), a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, closed the debate. He justified the increase of expenditure that had taken place in the last four years. He asserted that the sum granted in aid of agricultural rates had gone into the pockets of the agricultural ratepayers and not of the landlords. With regard to the voluntary schools grant, he showed that if it had not been given a great burden must ultimately have been laid upon the taxpayers and ratepayers. As to the increase of expenditure on the Army and Navy, he observed that pressure had been put upon the Government to strengthen those services from both sides of the House. The result had been that we had been able to make satisfactory settlements in different parts of the world. Referring to the proposal for the reduction of the debt payment, he reminded the House of the similar operation which he conducted in 1887, which had not compromised the safety of the sinking fund; nor, he added, would the present proposals bring it into danger. He explained also at some length the results of his great conversion scheme. Sir H. Fowler's amendment was then negatived by 280 to 155, majority, 125; and the bill read a second time.

The committee stage of the bill (May 11) found the Government in a more yielding mood, although they absolutely refused to consider Mr. Broadhurst's (*Leicester*) suggestion to reduce the tea duty from 4*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. Sir Howard Vincent (*Sheffield, C.*) urged that colonial wines which from their alcoholic strength would come under the new act should be exempted altogether. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the idea on the general ground as involving a return to the vicious policy of preferential duties which this country had abandoned forty years ago. He pointed out, moreover, that the appeal for exemption came with ill grace from two colonies, Victoria and South Australia, which imposed heavy import duties on English manufactured articles. Sir Howard Vincent's amendment having been negatived by 192 to 57 votes, Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) then moved for a reduction of the proposed duty of 3*s.* per gallon on still wine in bottle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that his intention was that the more expensive lighter wine should pay some extra duty, but after consideration he had determined to accept the amendment, and later on to propose a surtax of 1*s.* per gallon on still wines imported in bottle. The effect of the change which he proposed would be a reduction of 6*d.* per gallon on the amount which he at first provided for, and there would be a slight loss to the revenue. The total tax on still wine would be an alcoholic rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* *plus* a surtax of 1*s.*; the same surtax being imposed on spirits imported in bottle. Mr. Harwood (*Bolton*) then moved that on wine not exceeding 26 degrees proof spirit the duty should be only 1*s.* per gallon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, was unwilling to make any concession towards the policy of preferential treatment, but he was willing to accept an increased tax of 3*d.* per gallon on wines not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, instead of 6*d.*, as originally proposed. The result of the changes would be that the Exchequer would lose 110,000*l.* on the estimated increase of the wine duties, while the additional duty on spirits would not produce more than 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* Although the Finance Bill was under discussion on several subsequent occasions, no further changes of importance were introduced.

The annual gathering of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall (April 19) attended by 10,000 delegates representing 15,000,000 members was a somewhat strange occasion to defend the financial policy of the Government; but Mr. Balfour, who presided in the absence of Lord Salisbury, seemingly remembered that he was expected to make special reference to his official position as First Lord of the Treasury. He began however by explaining that the objects of the league were to maintain the constitution, religion and the British Empire. The first was in no immediate peril; and the Government had done its best to keep the clergy and preserve religious education. Thirdly, as to the empire, he would not survey the past year's

foreign policy, but would draw their attention to a recent controversy between two schools of financiers. It was a fundamental truth that empire rested on two foundations—adequate defence and sound finance. It was admitted, he thought, that our defences were stronger than they had ever been, but the Opposition had attacked the financial policy of the Government because they intended to reduce the 7,000,000*l.* set apart for the reduction of the debt to 5,800,000*l.* Perhaps the true fault of the Budget, from an Opposition point of view, was that it did not inconvenience the taxpayers. But he must remind them that those who professed to value the empire must be prepared to pay additional taxation for it if necessary. In 1845 there was a correspondence between Sir R. Peel, then Prime Minister, and the Duke of Wellington, then Commander-in-Chief. The relations with France were then uneasy, and Lord Palmerston had declared that a French invasion could not be resisted. In that correspondence the Duke of Wellington thought that England could not defend its own shores, and that it would practically be hopeless to defend our colonies. Sir R. Peel, while not going so far, did not think home defence satisfactory, and admitted that the protection of the colonies was beyond our power. But thirty years of peace had done little to diminish the debt of nearly 800,000,000*l.*, and though much was necessary for defence the condition of finance was prohibitive of any complete scheme. Now not only Great Britain but the colonies were safe from attack; all the liabilities of the Crimean war had been paid off, besides 200,000,000*l.* of the old debt, and the condition of every class, especially the working classes, had improved, as was shown by the rate of wages; by the consumption per head of luxuries and of necessities; by all the statistics with regard to the housing of the working classes; and, above all, by the diminution of pauperism.

If the discussion of financial questions at such a gathering seemed incongruous, very striking and instructive were the proceedings of a meeting held at the Mansion House (April 21) under the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Vose Moore), to appeal for support for the social work of the Salvation Army. With a few words of introduction, reminding his hearers that the Salvation Army assisted daily upwards of 18,000 persons, the Lord Mayor called upon "the General" to explain the work of his army. Mr. Bramwell Booth said that their object was to rescue what was called the worthless class. In business the prevention of waste often meant the difference between poverty and affluence, and he believed it would make a great difference to the nation if the worthless people in our midst could be turned into honest citizens. It was a monstrous thing that the workhouses should be harbouring thousands of able-bodied paupers who lived and grew fat at the public expense. The cost of the various agencies carried on in this country by the Salvation Army last year was 150,000*l.* but 143,000*l.* of that

amount was found by the persons who were benefited. The Earl of Aberdeen bore testimony to the splendid results which had been accomplished by the social work of the Salvation Army. He had visited the farm colony, and, as one who knew something of agriculture, he was highly pleased with what he saw there. It was gratifying to learn that a tract of land had been secured in Western Australia for the over-sea colony. Lord Monkswell also had visited the farm colony, and was gratified with what he witnessed. The Salvation Army undoubtedly understood how to do the greatest possible amount of good with a small sum of money. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who took the place of Lord Loch, could only speak to them of South Africa, where the work of their organisation came before him in a very practical way. The Parliament there was asked to make a grant in aid of the work, and he was a member of the Cabinet to whom the matter was submitted for consideration. Statistics were called for, and it was seen that the Salvation Army afforded a home for the waifs and strays—for the homeless—and that it was through the medium of their agencies that those who had been in prison or destitute obtained a fresh start in life. The practical outcome of the opinion of that Parliament on the work was a vote in aid, and it had been continued ever since. He was told that in fifteen of our colonies grants were now made by the different Parliaments towards this social work, not on a sentimental basis, but as a practical return for the good work done in distant parts of her Majesty's empire. He had been told that members of other religious organisations in this country objected to details of the Salvation Army's work; but let them put those details aside and recognise that the work that was being done was for the betterment of humanity. Lord Justice Rigby said that, although he might be far behind the majority of those present in his knowledge of the everyday working of the Salvation Army, he hoped he was not far behind them in his sympathy with its work. For many years he had the honour of being consulted by the Salvation Army in matters which fell within the scope of his profession, and so he possessed rather special information as to the way in which the funds entrusted to it had been administered, and also on the question of its constitution. He remembered the time when it was supposed that, though the leaders of the movement might be really earnest in their desire to do good, they could not be expected to have those prudential qualities which would turn to the best account the properties which they had. He soon found, when he had to do with them, that a man might be an enthusiast without being a visionary, and bold without being reckless.

By a coincidence the Mansion House meeting was followed (April 24) by a revival in the House of Commons of the old-age pensions question. At the general election promises were made by candidates on both sides without counting the cost

of their fulfilment, but each side wished to throw upon its opponents the unpleasant duty of explaining this fact. A mass of evidence had been taken on the subject, but it all pointed to the impracticability of the schemes proposed, but it was only natural that the Opposition should affect indignation that the Government could not legislate without further inquiry. The Government probably wished to do something, but they hardly knew what, except that they would not risk their chances at the next election by proposing a scheme of which the cost would fall on the voters for the benefit of the non-voters. There were several schemes from rival philanthropists before the House, and their respective authors doubtless regarded them as panaceas. The Government therefore moved for a committee to consider and report upon the best means of improving the condition of the aged and deserving poor, and of providing for those of them who were helpless and infirm, and to inquire whether any bills dealing with old-age pensions, and submitted to Parliament this session, could with advantage be adopted. Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the Opposition, said that he and his friends had always recognised the urgency and gravity of this problem ; but many of them were not satisfied that any scheme yet put forward was both practical and adequate. He went on to attack Mr. Chamberlain for having tried to make party capital out of old-age pensions, and promptly endeavoured to make capital out of his rival's failure. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in support of the motion, said that it was not in the power of anybody to propose a final scheme at the present time, and that whatever might be done must be regarded as largely experimental. The proposed committee would enter upon this inquiry with a great advantage, previous inquiries having cleared the way. He went on to say that for his own part he had only invited discussion on the subject, and had made "a proposal" of his own. To which Mr. Asquith retorted that the proposal in question was sufficient to maintain an action for breach of promise. Mr. Lecky (*Dublin University*) followed in a weighty speech, urging that this question of pension was one of the most dangerous that could be raised. It meant the undertaking of an obligation which could not be met in the event of anyone of several possible contingencies, and could not be left unfulfilled without provoking a social catastrophe. Mr. Logan (*Market Harborough, Leicester*), a Radical "forward," was by no means deterred by this warning, and moved an amendment declaring that the further inquiry could shed no more light on the subject, and called upon the Government to make such proposals as they deemed good. Mr. Balfour, while opposing the amendment, explained that the Government would not consider themselves bound to wait for the report of the new committee before bringing forward a scheme of their own, of which they would accept the responsibility. The appointment of the committee was then agreed to by 263 to 93 votes, but the actual nomination gave rise to considerable discussion (May 1),

and subsequently the selection of the chairman, Mr. H. Chaplin, to even keener opposition.

The intimation given in the House of Lords that the Government were prepared to deal with the question of secondary education gave some interest to the Vice-President's annual statement in the House of Commons in moving the education vote (April 28). Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge University*), in asking for a vote of 8,753,986*l.* for the cost of education in England and Wales, admitted that, notwithstanding the large additional expenditure of last year, his estimate showed a further increase of 186,240*l.* Public opinion on the subject of education was making satisfactory progress, as appeared for instance in the hearty welcome accorded to Mr. Robson's bill for raising the age of compulsory attendance at school. That was the first reform necessary, and without it all other reforms would be nugatory. With regard to the question of irregular attendance, which had been much before the public of late, he should be extremely disappointed if, when the figures for 1899 were made up, it did not turn out that there had been a great improvement in attendance. As it was, the average rate, which had declined during the years 1895-7, rose in 1898 to 81.66 per cent., the highest attained since the passing of the act of 1870. He had referred last year to the large number of children who were supposed to be attending school as full-time scholars, while employed to such an extent in manual labour that they came to school quite unfit to receive any intellectual instruction at all. He then spoke from conjecture, but the returns ordered had since come in, and they showed that at least 145,000 children were so employed for wages or profit, and there was every reason to believe that these figures were greatly below the truth. The hours of work apparently ranged from ten to seventy a week; the average earnings did not exceed 1*s.* a head. Sir J. Gorst went on to claim that the department had done its best to increase the number of teachers, and explained the changes about to be introduced. In conclusion, Sir J. Gorst said he understood that his official position and functions were to be the subject of criticism. Powers had often been attributed to him which he did not possess, and in fact the Order in Council of February 25, 1856, which constituted the office he held, simply provided that the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education should "act under the direction of the Lord President" and "act for him in his absence." Those were the functions he was appointed to discharge, and he had endeavoured to the best of his ability to perform them. On the vote for 5,153,987*l.*, necessary to complete the sum required, being put from the chair, Mr. Herbert Lewis (*Flint Boroughs*) moved to reduce the Vice-President's salary by 100*l.* as a protest against the alleged undue subserviency of the Education Department to the managers of Church schools. The debate which ensued wandered over many topics. Mr. Birrell (*Fifeshire, W.*)

did not think it in accordance with good sense or good feeling that Sir J. Gorst should remain in the position he occupied. Mr. Cripps (*Stroud, Gloucestershire*) could not allow that the department unduly favoured Church schools: the exact opposite was the case. As to the aid-grant, the requirements of "my lords" had more than swallowed up all the benefits which might have accrued from it. Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) complained that in 8,000 parishes people were obliged to send their children to voluntary schools whether they liked the teaching in them or not. Under such conditions the parents ought to have some control over the schools. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (*Scotland, Liverpool*) admitted the grievance; indeed he claimed for the Nonconformist what he claimed for the Roman Catholic child—namely, that he should be brought up without any offence or prejudice to the faith of his fathers. Mr. Lloyd-George (*Carnarvon Boroughs*) maintained that even under the board school system Roman Catholics received special privileges. In a maiden speech, Mr. Middlemore (*Birmingham, N.*) criticised the Government for not themselves taking up the question of raising the school age. Sir John Lubbock (*London University*) sympathised with those who thought it a hardship to have to contribute both to voluntary and board schools, and suggested that subscriptions to the former in any given district should be treated as a set-off against the school board rate. Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*) hoped that during the coming year the department would set themselves to formulate a plan for allotting the grant on the "block system" which prevailed in Scotland, whereby a school received its share, not in proportion to the number of subjects taken, but in proportion to the general efficiency of the work. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), who described the Vice-President as "not a skipper, not even a pilot, but merely a boatswain," considered that if we were ever to bring our rural schools up to the level of those in Germany or Switzerland we should have to rely less on pupil-teachers. Sir J. Gorst, in reply, vindicated the department from the charge of indifference to the interests of Nonconformists, and declared that he knew of no case in which a Nonconformist pupil-teacher as such had been treated tyrannically; accusations to that effect had been brought, but they had not been substantiated. A Government Bill to meet the needs of defective children was being prepared and would be pressed forward. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman followed in the same strain as Mr. Birrell regarding the official position of the Vice-President, who, they declared, showed a strange lack of regard for his own personal dignity by retaining a position in which he was unable to give effect to his avowed views, and by showing contempt for his office, his department and his chief. The reduction having been negatived by 155 to 71 votes, Mr. Balfour thereupon moved the closure, which was carried by 153 to 63 votes, and the vote agreed to.

On the report of the vote being brought up (May 1) Sir John

Gorst defended his position in the department, observing that as to all-important questions his views and those of the Lord President were entirely in accord. No doubt the department had been sometimes overruled by the Government, as happened in the case of other departments under Administrations chosen from either side of the House; but the duke, who was the embodiment of political honour, had not therefore thought it necessary to resign, and it seemed to Sir J. Gorst that it would be a presumption on his part to do so. Formerly a charge had been brought against him of speaking against his chief at the India Office on the Manipur question; but during the whole time he was Under Secretary he retained the full confidence of Lord Cross, as he now enjoyed the confidence of the Duke of Devonshire. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said his quarrel was not so much with Sir J. Gorst, whose great ability he admired, as with the Government for allowing the affairs of the Education Department to be conducted as they did. He gave instances of the Vice-President's inopportune irony and his ostentatious silence, and ended by inviting the Government to find him a more congenial post.

The second reading of the Church Discipline Bill unexpectedly coincided with the sitting of the court of the archbishops, which met at Lambeth to hear cases of disputed ritual. The court did not assume to be a court of law, but was held in accordance with the directions contained in the preface to the Prayer-book for cases in which the clergyman and his bishop were not in agreement as to ceremonial matters. The points argued before the metropolitan regarded the ceremonial use of incense in the English Church and the use of processional lights. The proceedings were very lengthy, and much evidence was tendered in support of the traditional custom.

In the House of Lords the interest in the ritual question had apparently expended itself before Easter; but in the Commons Mr. C. M'Arthur (*Exchange, Liverpool*) was anxious to create new offences, a new tribunal and new punishments by means of a Church Discipline Bill, which affirmed the royal supremacy, did away with the episcopal veto, and substituted deprivation for imprisonment in the case of clerical disobedience. The Attorney-General met the bill by an amendment declaring that while the House was not prepared to accept a measure which made fresh offences and ignored the authority of the bishops, it was of opinion "that if the efforts now being made by the archbishops and bishops to secure the due obedience of the clergy are not speedily effectual, further legislation will be required to maintain the observance of the existing laws of Church and realm." Lord Hugh Cecil (*Greenwich*) did not like the amendment, nor did he think the course taken by Government either very wise or very dignified. Whenever legislation might be brought forward of the same kind as the present bill, which aimed at removing the disciplinary authority from the

bishops to a lay tribunal, that legislation would be strenuously and uncompromisingly resisted. Lord H. Cecil went on to illustrate with great force, by appeal to the language of the Prayer-book, the utter incompatibility of the procedure contemplated under Mr. M'Arthur's bill with the view of the office of a bishop which commended itself to the authors of the reformation settlement in this country. Neither was it conformable to the idea of the royal supremacy. The true remedy for present troubles was to be found in an appeal to an authority which the whole High Church party looked to—the authority of the bishops. That authority was being exercised, and with no common measure of success, against what was illegal. He believed the archbishops, in the tribunal they had set up, would come to a wise and an independent decision, and he had not the least doubt the overwhelming mass of the High Church clergy and laity would defer to that decision whatever it might be. Sir Wm. Harcourt did not add much help to either side by his speech; but he admitted that the bishops were or ought to be before all others the guardians of the law of the Church; the question was whether they had done their duty in that capacity. He did not find much evidence to answer that question in the affirmative. The bill before them contained a good deal in which he could not concur at all, but at all events it asserted the necessity of action, and it had the merit of providing a cheap form of procedure. He cordially agreed, too, in the necessity of removing the veto or, at all events, limiting it to the repression of merely trivial and vexatious prosecutions. If only because the bill did that much he should vote for the second reading.

Mr. Balfour wound up the debate with an appeal to the House to reject the bill by an overwhelming majority. He defended the bishops from the charge of doing nothing to vindicate the law or to establish harmony in the Church, and he anticipated good results from the Lambeth tribunal. The action of the bishops would, he hoped, render further legislation unnecessary. There must, he admitted, be a court of law somewhere in the background, for no spiritual organisation could possibly flourish on litigation. "Of this," he continued, "I am sure, that if time should show that the existing organisation of the Church cannot secure that obedience which exists in the body of every communion, whatever its character, and if the remedy is such as to destroy the practical episcopal character of the Church, then I think that will be the beginning of the end of the Church of England." He did not, however, anticipate any such results, but believed, on the contrary, that the existing law, as administered by the present episcopate, would be found sufficient. Mr. Balfour ended his speech by an eloquent declaration that if the Church was to remain the Church of the great majority of Englishmen, it must also remain the institution that was purified and remodelled at the reformation. The House then divided, and although both the tellers were from the

Government side of the House, the bill was rejected by 310 to 156 votes, the minority being made up of 119 Liberals, 33 Conservatives and 4 Liberal Unionists.

No session seemed complete unless it included some more or less successful scheme to relieve the needs of Ireland, or to satisfy the grievances of some section of its inhabitants. The proposal introduced this year by the Irish Secretary, Mr. Gerald Balfour (*Leeds, C.*), was in a great measure based upon a bill introduced two years previously, but not adequately discussed. Nominally establishing a department of agriculture and other industries, and technical instruction in Ireland, the new bill, he explained, concentrated in one department functions at present distributed between five or six different departments; provided machinery and funds for extending to other parts of Ireland the operations of the Congested Districts Board in the congested districts; and promoted technical instruction in relation to urban industries. The income to be allotted to the department would be 166,000*l.* a year, derived chiefly from the Imperial Exchequer, from the Irish Church Fund, and from certain savings effected under the Judicature Act of 1897. A definite sum of 55,000*l.* a year was allocated to urban technical instruction; 10,000*l.* to sea fisheries; and the remaining 101,000*l.* to agriculture and other rural industries. The new department, which would be directly responsible to Parliament through the Chief Secretary as its president, and a new parliamentary officer as its vice-president, was to be assisted in the application of its funds by an agricultural board and a board of technical instruction; but only a minority of the members on these boards would be nominated by the Government, the majority being chosen by the County Councils. After Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) had protested against the introduction of so important a measure under the ten-minutes rule, and denounced its finance as shabby and unsatisfactory, the bill was read a first time.

Foreign and colonial affairs, although occupying space in the newspapers and obtaining spasmodic attention from the public, were but slightly touched upon in Parliament. In fulfilment of a promise made by Lord Salisbury, the Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to China was laid on the table. Under its provisions, as explained by the Prime Minister (May 1), England had agreed neither to undertake nor encourage the construction of any railway by English persons or others north of the great wall of China. Russia, on the other hand, had made exactly similar stipulations with respect to the basin of the Yang-tsze. There were in the agreement certain provisions with regard to the railway to be made to Niu Chwang, and our interests in that respect were entirely protected. He was anxious not to appear to attach to the particular stipulations of this agreement an exaggerated importance; but he attached very great importance to the agreement itself as a sign of good feeling between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia.

In the House of Commons this assurance was amplified by the Under-Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, who, in reply to a question (May 9), said that the Yang-tsze basin had been defined by the Government as the provinces adjoining the Yang-tsze River and Ho-nan and Che-kiang. The Government claimed that no portion of the territory should be leased, mortgaged or alienated to any other Power. The treaty rights of Great Britain under the Treaty of Tien-tsin were not in any way abrogated to the north of the great wall. A few days later (May 15), he further informed the House that a demand for a railway to Peking was stated to have been made to the Yamên by the Russian Government; but it was understood that the Yamên had declined up to the present to grant the concession. The proposed extension of the Manchurian Railway did not in any way affect the basin of the Yang-tsze.

It was in the Lower House also that questions were put with regard to events passing in the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to questions from Sir Charles Cameron (*Bridgeton, Glasgow*), admitted (April 28) that communications had passed between the Imperial Government and the President of the Transvaal relative to the dynamite concession, which the former held to be a breach of Article 14 of the London Convention of 1884. Almost simultaneously it became known that a petition from over 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, complaining of oppression and unjust treatment had been transmitted to the Queen. Mr. Chamberlain stated (May 1), that, having regard to the position which this country occupied in relation to the South African Republic, there could be no doubt as to the propriety of receiving the petition; the High Commissioner having considered that the general genuineness of the figures could be proved. At a later date (May 18), he announced the approaching interview between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger, which had been brought about through the intervention of President Steyn of the Free State. Its aim would be to arrive at the settlement of the difficulties which threatened the good relations which her Majesty desired should constantly exist between this country and the South African Republic.

If the President and officials of the latter were similarly inspired, the means adopted by them to show their desire for friendly intercourse were somewhat peculiar. A number of persons in Johannesburg were summarily arrested on a charge of high treason, and in the telegrams allowed to pass under official control grades in the British Army were assigned to the various prisoners, who for a while were not allowed to communicate with counsel. The president of the South African League, which body it was desired to implicate publicly, repudiated any knowledge of the conspirators and of the arrested enlistment of men to take arms against the republic. It was subsequently admitted that the case had been got up by agents of the Government with the privity of some high officials, that

neither the capitalists nor the South African League were involved, and at length with shame the case was dropped. In this country there was not the least idea in any responsible quarter of encroaching upon the independence of the Transvaal as guaranteed by treaty and convention. Mr. Goschen, in presiding at the South African dinner (May 18), assured his hearers that Sir Alfred Milner had accepted President Steyn's invitation to meet President Kruger in order, if possible, to reach "such an arrangement as her Majesty's Government could accept and recommend to the Uitlander population as a reasonable concession to their just demands, and a settlement of the difficulties which have threatened the good relations which her Majesty's Government desire should constantly exist between themselves and the Government of the South African Republic." President Kruger apparently was not altogether free from suspicion as to the character of the proposed interview, for he answered that the terms of Sir Alfred Milner's reply "go further than his intention," an expression which Mr. Goschen explained when he described the British High Commissioner as particularly fitted to deal with the tangle which must be unravelled. In conclusion Mr. Goschen pointed to the good relations existing between parties in Cape Colony, where equal rights were accorded to Dutch and British. He dwelt upon the fact that the liberality of the Cape in contributing to the cost of the Navy—a liberality he held up for imitation to the rest of our self-governing colonies—was not confined to men of one party or of one race. The original proposal was made by the Government of Sir Gordon Sprigg. It was taken up and carried in a different but not a less acceptable shape by a unanimous vote under the Government of Mr. Schreiner. That Government had done, perhaps, even more to strengthen the defences of the empire by the act of last December, carried by Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Solomon, which practically gave the Admiralty a free hand in Simon's Bay. But the services of the Cape citizens, British and Dutch, to imperial defence were not, as Mr. Goschen said, to be measured by their intrinsic worth, but by the spirit which prompted them.

The report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the licensing question showed a very strong divergence of opinion, and incidentally led to the resignation of the chairman, Viscount Peel, who had been led to expect greater support for his proposal that compensation at the full market value of a licensed house, resting on no legal foundation, could not "for a moment be entertained." On this point, however, he had the support of only the seven temperance members of the commission. The majority report—signed by seven out of eight of the neutral members, all the trade members and one temperance member, sixteen in all—held that the outgoing publican was entitled "to a compensation equivalent to the fair intrinsic value of the licence and goodwill." The other points of diver-

gence between the two reports were in respect of the disqualification of justices and the constitution of the licensing authority. On other points, however, the commission was practically unanimous, admitting the need of an extensive reduction of existing licences, and that the abolition of tied houses was impracticable, and insisting upon the expediency of dealing with the real occupier. All sides, moreover, were agreed in recommending safeguards to be taken in granting new licences, renewals and transfers; and for protecting children; in the constitution of watch committees; in police administration; the regulation of clubs, and the treatment of habitual inebriates.

The Liberal party, which since the meeting of Parliament had been strengthening its position in public esteem, as proved by the results of recent bye-elections, was thrown into disarray again by a speech from Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club (May 5). To the ordinary reader there seemed as little malice in the ex-leader's remarks as he intended, but it was easy for extremists, eagerly on the watch for causes of offence, to place an interpretation upon Lord Rosebery's words which did not make for reconciliation between the two sections into which that party was divided. After a graceful reference to the loss the party had sustained by the death of Mr. T. Ellis, the senior whip, to whose qualities and merits he paid a very ample tribute, Lord Rosebery went on to deplore the decay of parliamentary Liberalism, which robbed politics of all its interest, and was a real disaster. It was in Parliament—not in the country—that this change of view was noticeable. "I believe," he said, "that the nation itself was never so heartily, so consciously to some extent, in sympathy with Liberal aims. Well, then, you may ask me, if that be so, why they do not vote Liberal. Well, since the general election they have voted pretty Liberal. But when I say Liberalism I say quite frankly I do not mean sectional Liberalism, but the old Liberal spirit which existed before the split of 1886, which weakened one part of the party, and led the other part to associations which, I may say without impertinence, it may some time find distasteful. As I said, the Liberal spirit is as powerful in the country as it ever was. In fact, the nation is always essentially, but moderately, Liberal. The nation does not sympathise with extremes, yet it is always mainly Liberal. But it is sometimes alienated from Liberalism by causes which I have declined to state. I have no right to offer advice to the active politicians I see around me. But if I did venture to do so, I should say that until you have the Liberal party as it was before 1886, reconstituted in some form or another, or until you have a new party which will embody all the elements which existed before 1886, you will never achieve that predominance in the country which existed when I began public life, the heritage and almost the birthright of the party. If the old Liberal party as it was before 1886 is to be revived again, or any new

party is to be founded on its severance, this factor, at any rate, must be prominent to the minds of those who construct or revive—the factor of the larger patriotism that I have called imperialism.” As if he had not introduced enough explosive elements into his speech, Lord Rosebery went on to speak of imperialism. Not content with generalities, he touched on Mr. Morley’s intention to raise the whole question of the Soudan by opposing the grant to Lord Kitchener. “If,” said Lord Rosebery, “it be true that there is an intention in the House of Commons to oppose a vote for a pittance of 700*l.* a year or so for a gallant soldier to support the coronet which he won on the field of battle, I should say that that, too, was an imperfect way of promoting imperial interests. But that I do not believe, because it seems to me so wholly incredible.” Subsequently replying to the toast of his health, Lord Rosebery said he trusted nothing had occurred that night which could be taken as an indication that he had any intention of returning to that active arena which he deliberately and for good reason forsook in 1896.

As was natural, Sir Wm. Harcourt was not likely to let the charge, for such it seemed to be, remain unchallenged, and on the next evening (May 6) at the dinner of the Welsh parliamentary party, made a speech of which the drift, notwithstanding the absence of reporters, found its way into the newspapers. Sir Wm. Harcourt fastened upon the words of his former colleague and leader as implying a desire to revert to the Liberal programme as it existed before Irish Home Rule was introduced into it. “Mr. Gladstone’s ashes were hardly cold before they were advised to wipe out the whole of the inheritance which he had left the Liberals.” Such a policy would mean dropping other important questions such as Welsh Disestablishment, temperance reform, land reform, and the abolition of the Lords’ veto. He believed that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman would not adopt such a suggestion, but would take up the whole burden of the Liberal programme. “What they wanted in a leader was a man who said to his troops ‘Go forward,’ and who was not prepared to invite them to retire to the rear. At all events the time had come when the Liberal party must make up its mind whether its march was to be forward or backward. If it allowed itself to be defeated by such counsels as he had referred to, it would deserve to be destroyed.”

Lord Salisbury (May 18), when speaking at a Primrose League banquet, referred in a somewhat different tone to Lord Rosebery’s speech, declaring that for good or for evil the Liberal party of 1886 had passed away for ever. “The past is never reproduced. You may come back to analogous results, you may obtain some of the conditions, or even all of them, which you enjoyed before, but when the method, the system, the circumstances by which those results were obtained are once shattered they can never be reproduced.” He held, moreover, that the

great Liberal successes of the century had been almost entirely won upon parliamentary representation and the extension of the franchise, but that material was exhausted.

Lord Rosebery had an opportunity of replying to Sir Wm. Harcourt's strictures on the occasion of a dinner given (May 16) by the Northbrook Society to Lord Elgin, but wisely refrained. He contented himself with saying that when their guest became Viceroy of India "he left his party in power, or at any rate in office." He returned to find it "disheartened by a superfluity of retired leaders." The more important part of Lord Rosebery's speech, however, was addressed to Lord Elgin, whose reluctance to accept the office he had just laid down had been overcome by Lord Rosebery, acting at Mr. Gladstone's request. Lord Elgin had during his five years perhaps the most difficult task of any Viceroy since Lord Canning; he had had to deal with plague and pestilence, war and famine; and he had left behind him a memory surpassed, perhaps, by none. He had had, too, a frontier question to deal with, and the Indian frontier always seemed to Lord Rosebery like a cactus hedge—admirable for keeping out those outside and keeping in those inside, but undesirable for occupying as a seat. But it was no good to strengthen the frontier unless they gave the nations behind it something worth defending, and Lord Elgin was well aware of both requirements. Lord Elgin, in the course of his reply, said his desire had been to minimise warfare, and that desire had been shared by Sir W. Lockhart. Frontier wars might occur again, but he did not regard the situation as hopeless. If time were given they might seek a more heroic remedy than patience, but at any rate the tribes now knew that they could not offend with impunity. As to the state of things within our own borders, there were difficulties which might come to the surface at any moment, but he would say distinctly that he had formed the opinion that there was less uneasiness and a less unsettled feeling in India now than when he arrived there, though he did not say that that was due to any act of his.

The only other events to which notice need be called were the opening of the Peace Conference at the Hague under the presidency of M. de Staal (May 18), and the laying of the foundation of the new buildings at the South Kensington Museum, to be thenceforward called the Victoria and Albert Museum, by the Queen, almost on the eve (May 17) of her eightieth birthday. There was a rumour afloat that her Majesty would in future make no public appearances in London, and, although nothing beyond a rumour, it sufficed to bring together all along the route an enormous assemblage of people, from whom her Majesty received a most enthusiastic greeting, bearing witness to no diminution of the popularity and affection displayed on the occasion of the golden and diamond jubilees. The actual birthday, although marked by no special display, was celebrated with loyal demonstrations at Windsor,

and throughout the country with general expressions of loyalty, and in many parts of the United States with a friendliness hitherto unusual.

The Peace Conference assembled at the Hague was regarded by sceptical critics as little more than the humouring of a powerful monarch, whose army would throw the balance to the side on which it fought. The most extravagant claims were put forward by its partisans, who prophesied that the Congress would usher in disarmament partial or permanent, even if it failed to make war impossible, or at the best would lay down general principles, which there was no authority to enforce. When however it appeared from the president's opening speech that it was to turn its attention chiefly to arbitration and mediation between Powers at variance, the hope that some practical suggestions would be made revived, and its proceedings were watched with eager interest by others besides the members of the peace party.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Chamberlain on Old Age Pensions—Mr. Morley, Lord Spencer and Sir Wm. Harcourt on the Liberal Party—The Bloemfontein Conference—The South African Imbrolio—Mr. Robson's Bill—Grant and Vote of Thanks to Lord Kitchener in Parliament—London Government Bill—Illegal Commissions Bill—The Telephone Bill—Lord C. Beresford on British Policy in China—The Indian Tariff Bill—Youthful Offenders Bill—The London Government in the Lords—The Tithe Rent Charge Bill—The Bye-elections—Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain on the South African Crisis—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on the Liberal Party—Legislation by the Lords and Commons—The Niger Company and Mr. Chamberlain—The Transvaal Dispute—Debates in Parliament—Irish Agriculture and Technical Instruction—Colonial Loans Bill—Board of Education—The Indian Budget—Old Age Pensions, Committee's Report—Prorogation of Parliament—Convocation and the Clergy—The Peace Congress.

It would be difficult to gauge accurately the influence or importance of the Irish National League of Great Britain, which was this year convened to meet (May 20) at Bradford. It, however, claimed for itself to be wholly free from those sectional dissensions which distracted the Irish party elsewhere. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who presided, may have regarded himself as outside the rivalry of the Parnellites and the Redmondites, or the Dillonites and the Healyites, but this view was not altogether shared by lookers-on. In his address, disregarding his own axiom that "American subsidies varied inversely with Irish dissensions," he assured his hearers that "the labours of the members of the league were dictated exclusively by the love which every true Irishman bore to his country, and by their unselfish desire to set it free. They therefore felt very much inclined to ask the people of Ireland why they did not act in the same spirit." Mr. O'Connor perhaps had unwittingly furnished the answer himself, for his countrymen as a body were far too logical and too practical to consent to the total abandonment of supplies from America.

Among the charges most persistently brought by Radical writers and speakers against Mr. Chamberlain was his altered attitude in office towards the question of old-age pensions. By the Radical Press he was accused of something worse than treachery, and was accused of having won his own and many other seats at the general election by promises which he had taken no steps to fulfil. The hasty appointment of another commission on the subject just before Parliament adjourned was taken as only a device to postpone still further the settlement of the question, and to relieve the Government, and especially Mr. Chamberlain, from the necessity of proposing a definite scheme. Mr. Chamberlain was keen enough to appreciate the hostile attitude of the Opposition, and probably therefore seized with satisfaction upon the opportunity offered him by a deputation of the Oddfellows' Conference in session at Birmingham (May 24) to express his views upon the problem before the public. The advantages which the great friendly societies had conferred on the country were well known, but he would venture to point out two defects. The great societies had caused a number of weaker imitations to spring up which were financially unsound. The great reason for deficits at present was the unexpected extent of the demand for old-age sickness, which in many cases amounted to almost a permanent pension. Under existing circumstances—"either you must increase your subscriptions or you must throw out of benefit numbers of men who are thoroughly deserving of it, who have entered the society in the expectation that they would obtain it, and who would be much disappointed, and would consider they had a right to regard themselves wronged, if they did not obtain it. If you really passed a resolution urging Government to secure a pension, say of 5s. per week, for every man and woman who reaches the age of sixty years, then I tell you frankly that you will have no assistance from me to secure a result which I believe to be absolutely impracticable, and which, even if it were practicable, would be most mischievous and undesirable in the interests of all friends of thrift." A pension of 5s. a week for people of sixty years of age and upwards would cost 34,000,000*l.* per annum, and would necessitate a great increase of taxation. Even were that difficulty got over, such a proposal would do more harm than good, for it would mean one gigantic scheme of out-door relief for everybody, good and bad, thrifty and unthrifty, for the wastrel and drunkard and the idle man, as well as the industrious workman: "We must have some test. The one test I have always advocated is that a man through his working life should have contributed to a friendly society. . . . Rome was not built in a day, and we are not going to have old age pensions in a week; but I have never given up my own faith that the thing is right in itself—that it is necessary and desirable—and that it may be so worked out as to contribute to thrift, and not to discourage it.

. . . It is my hope now that it may not be many months—at all events before the present Parliament comes to an end—before something considerable may be done in the direction of which I have spoken.”

Whilst Mr. Chamberlain was endeavouring to smooth the path for his colleagues, Mr. John Morley was strewing it with obstacles of every kind gathered from various quarters of the empire. He had journeyed far away from his own constituents north of the Tweed, and had accepted the office of president of a Liberal association in the Forest of Dean (for which district Sir Charles Dilke was the sitting member), and at Lydney he delivered (May 25) his presidential address, which from its scope and style was intended for a much wider audience. He observed that there had been complaints lately of political apathy, but he thought it was not apathy but rumination. He had been challenged to explain or even make a scathing analysis of Lord Rosebery's speech, but he would not do so, for various reasons. Lord Rosebery had compared himself and other retired leaders to disembodied spirits. He did not believe in ghosts; it was nothing more than a dark horse in a loose box. People talked as if sectional Liberalism only came in with Home Rule; but in 1885 the differences between the Liberals under Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington were as strong as those between Liberals and Tories now. Already in 1885 the great English boroughs had deserted the Liberals. Lord Salisbury the other day treated all questions of parliamentary representation as done with; but that could not be while their ridiculous registration system and franchise system remained; and then there was redistribution. Lord Salisbury had spoken of the Liberal triumphs being due to extension of the franchise. They were equally due to finance, and he thought the country was again beginning to think that finance was safer in Liberal than in Tory hands. Mr. Chamberlain had ridiculed Welsh Disestablishment, and asked whether any one would be a penny better off. He did not much like that argument, but who would be a penny better off for the Soudan? Mr. Morley hoped for much from the Peace Conference. Holland was a small country, but it had done much for Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and he hoped something great might come now. He was sure that Lord Salisbury would do all he could, but he was afraid there was a change in the ideals of the country. Sir C. Dilke, who followed Mr. Morley, found himself somewhat unpleasantly placed. He had never thrown in his lot with the “little Englanders,” and had learnt during his stay at the Foreign Office to take a wide view of British responsibilities. He said while they rejoiced in the settlement of African questions with France, and at the use of peaceful language, they retained their contempt for a policy which had sacrificed Greece and the true interests of the United Kingdom in the Eastern Mediterranean, and for Lord Salisbury's

blunders, especially that by which he had given away in Madagascar an independence which had not been theirs to give; just as in Tunis and in Siam he had given away what was not theirs to give, against their interests. In China they could discover no settled policy; but he said not a word which could suggest that he was prepared to abandon Wei-hai-wei, or to submit without protest to the encroachments of Russia.

Lord Spencer, in his speech at Trowbridge (May 26), kept away from dangerous topics, and seemed a little uncertain whether "the additional gloom" caused by Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Morley's retirement, or the "bright sunshine" of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's succession was the most distinctive feature of the Liberal situation. The hopeful view on the whole predominated; but he was careful not to darken the prospect by any reference to questions on which the party is divided. When he dealt with old-age pensions, he left it uncertain whether he approved or condemned them. He was in favour of a "large measure of Home Rule" for Ireland, a conveniently ambiguous term, which might stand for anything from County Councils to virtual independence. He declined to define imperialism, but he claimed for the Liberal party that it had drawn the component parts of the empire closer together. On the other hand, on the points about which the party was united he spoke with much decision. He would not hear of countervailing duties, and demanded local control for voluntary schools, on the ground that "the clerical managers of many of these schools hold doctrines which are repugnant to children who use them." Lord Spencer, who spoke with the authority of an ex-President of the Council, evidently wished to give local control a very large field. The school board, or the parish council, or the overseers, or whoever might be the local authority for the purpose, would have to inquire not merely into the religious teaching given in voluntary schools, but into the opinions of their managers. It was not enough that the parents had the right of withdrawing their children from the religious lesson. The feelings of the children themselves were also to be considered, and if they disliked the Scripture teaching they ought to be able to make their views known to an independent authority. Lord Spencer, however, was careful to explain that it would not become the duty of the Liberal party to consider this question, any more than that of the House of Lords until "once more they have a large majority, and are in office."

Sir Wm. Harcourt also found an opportunity of expressing (May 31) the aims and views of the section of the Liberal party of which he was still the acknowledged leader. Speaking at Nantyglo, among his constituents, he spent a considerable time in discussing the meaning of jingoism, imperialism, and the little Englanders, regardless of his colleague Mr. John Morley's contemptuous definition that such work was "contending for the shadow of the jackass." Sir Wm. Harcourt

admitted, however, that if imperialism meant a policy which is the wisest and best for the empire, he and all others were in that sense imperialists; and he went on to describe the wise and sane imperialism which had made Britain great. With this he contrasted "the policy of expansion," describing it as the policy of inflationists, who thought the more paper money they issued the richer they were. In his judgment it was wiser to build than to boom an empire, but he did not attempt to show that Lord Salisbury had in any way laid himself open to the reproach of doing the latter, although he was surrounded by less scrupulous and less far-seeing colleagues.

The bye-election at Southport occurring at this juncture showed that in Lancashire at all events the Jingo feeling was not strong enough to recover the seat which Sir H. Naylor-Leyland a year before had snatched from the Conservatives. On the present occasion the Liberal candidate, Sir George Pilkington, increased the Liberal majority from 272 to 535 upon an increased poll on both sides. Sir G. Pilkington had the advantage of being universally popular in the neighbourhood, and had formerly sat for the constituency. The contest was chiefly interesting as being the first which had occurred since the Ritualist question had been brought into the field of politics. Several Ritualists, considering that Mr. Balfour had shown them scant favour in his speech on the Clergy Discipline Bill, abstained, while at the same time the extreme Protestants, desiring to remind the Government of their power, also declined to support Mr. C. B. Balfour, the Ministerial candidate.

The meeting of President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein (May 31), coinciding with the hopeful proceedings of the Peace Congress at the Hague, led many to hope that an understanding would be reached between the Transvaal and Great Britain without the sacrifice of independence on the one part or of the rights of British immigrants on the other. Although the chief point in dispute was that of the franchise, which one member of the Transvaal had described "as the only weapon they could use against their enemies," and therefore important to keep in the hands of its actual possessors, yet it was generally admitted that there were other grievances which needed redress. President Kruger himself at the outset of the conference was prepared to admit this, and declared himself ready to discuss all subjects except the independence of the republic.

The hopes generally entertained at home and abroad that these negotiations might pave the way to a better understanding between the Boers and the Outlanders of the Transvaal, and between the British and Dutch elements throughout South Africa, were disappointed. No bridge could be found by which either negotiator could retire from his standpoint,—President Kruger's insistence that all British differences with the Transvaal should be referred to the arbitration of a foreign Power, and Sir

A. Milner's refusal to recognise the possibility of arbitration between an independent and a dependent nation. In reply to a question addressed to him from his own side of the House, Mr. Chamberlain recapitulated (June 8) the course of events at Bloemfontein. He said that it was, unfortunately, true that the conference had broken up without result, and that a new situation had thus been created. President Kruger had rejected the proposals made by Sir A. Milner, and the alternative suggested by President Kruger was considered by her Majesty's Government as entirely inadequate. The discussion, he stated, turned mainly on the question of the franchise, Sir A. Milner being of opinion that the exclusion of the Outlanders from representation was the root of the difficulties which had arisen. Having explained Sir A. Milner's suggestions respecting the franchise and the counter proposals of the President, he pointed out that according to these no change whatever would take place for two years, and then only in the case of a small minority of the Outlanders. These proposals, he added, were made subject to an agreement by this country to refer all differences with the Transvaal to the arbitration of a foreign Power. Sir A. Milner had told the President that the British Government would not consent to the intervention of any foreign Power in disputes between themselves and the Government of the South African Republic. With reference to the indemnity for the Jameson raid, he said that Sir A. Milner had informed the President that the British South Africa Company, while protesting against the amount of the claim, would consent to submit to arbitration the amount of damages for any material injury suffered by the Transvaal in consequence of the raid. The question of the dynamite monopoly was reserved for further discussion. The despatch in answer to the petition of the Outlanders to the Queen, which had been held back pending the result of the conference, would now be communicated to the Government of the Transvaal.

A few days later, Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to various questions, explained (June 13) that a foreigner coming to the United Kingdom could be naturalised after five years' residence, and could exercise the franchise six months afterwards. President Kruger's suggestion was seven years for future foreigners. Immigrants who had arrived in the Transvaal before 1890 would have to wait two and a half years from the passing of the act, and later comers five years. With regard to arbitration, he had received from Sir A. Milner a despatch in which the High Commissioner repeated that he had stated distinctly at the conference that arbitration was not admissible on all questions of difference, and that on no question would arbitration by a foreign Power be permitted. Since the conference, however, President Kruger had submitted a proposal on the subject of arbitration, which contemplated that the president of the arbitral tribunal should be a foreigner. The Transvaal version

of the conference was embodied in a despatch from Pretoria to Dr. Leyds, its representative in Europe. According to this, on the British side stress was laid on the franchise and dynamite questions, while for the Transvaal arguments were put forward in reference to the franchise, the incorporation of Swaziland with the republic, the payment of the indemnity demanded on account of the Jameson raid, and the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of the differences between the two countries. The High Commissioner did not insist in regard to the dynamite question, and President Kruger did not insist on the Swaziland demand. As to the Jameson raid indemnity, Sir A. Milner stated that a despatch was on its way from his Government, proposing a settlement of the matter by arbitration. The proposals of both sides in regard to the franchise were set forth, and it was added that the High Commissioner did not regard the President's proposals as sufficient. President Kruger stipulated that all his proposals should be subject to the acceptance by the British Government of arbitration in reference to the differences between the two countries; and if that stipulation were complied with he proposed to submit the different proposals to the Volksraad.

The attitude of the Government was generally endorsed by public opinion throughout the country, the organs most hostile to the display of even firmness, not to say force, in dealing with the Transvaal, hinting more or less clearly that the alleged grievances of the Outlanders were being skilfully engineered and in a great measure manufactured by the capitalists. There was no doubt that on these fell the burden of taxation, direct and indirect, whilst their workmen, enjoying a high rate of wages, only felt their inequality when coming into actual conflict with the dominant Boers. It was, moreover, urged, both in Parliament and in the Press, that the actual difference between the treatment of foreigners desirous of being naturalised as British subject and those who were able to comply with the numerous conditions required by the Transvaal Government was only two years. On the other hand it was admitted that even had President Kruger's proposals been accepted as the basis of further negotiations, foreigners who went to the Transvaal before 1890 would still have to wait two and a half years for the franchise, and those arriving subsequent to that date seven years. The weak side of the British position was the Jameson raid, and the subsequent abortive proceedings in Parliament, by which Mr. Rhodes, who was regarded as the arch-enemy of Transvaal independence, had not only escaped all charges of privity to the raid, but had been extolled in Parliament by Mr. Chamberlain, who, as Secretary for the Colonies, was most prominent in the present proceedings.

In reply, however, to a direct question (June 15) Mr. Chamberlain stated that the report that he had been conferring with Mr. Rhodes was without foundation, for that since 1896

he had had no communication with Mr. Rhodes on Transvaal affairs.

The South African Blue Book which appeared at this time (June 14) contained several interesting papers. In a telegram, dated May 5, Sir A. Milner described the position of the Outlanders. The present crisis was, he said, largely due to the killing of the workman Edgar by the Boer police. Edgar, in resisting an arbitrary arrest in his own room, was shot dead, and this incident precipitated the struggle for political rights. After denying very emphatically that the movement was artificial or the work of capitalists, the High Commissioner declared that "the case for intervention is overwhelming," and insisted that the proposition that things would right themselves if left alone was untenable. "The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly on her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain, and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions." Mr. Chamberlain's despatch relating to the Outlanders' petition to the Queen was also published. After dwelling upon their grievances with regard to the police, and dealing with the Edgar incident, Mr. Chamberlain explained the policy of the Government. "They are most unwilling to depart from their attitude of reserve and expectancy; but having regard to the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power, and the duty incumbent upon them to protect all British subjects residing in a foreign country, they cannot permanently ignore the exceptional and arbitrary treatment to which their fellow-countrymen and others are exposed, and the absolute indifference of the Government of the republic to the friendly representations which have been made to them on the subject." The Government, he went on to say, were most anxious to avoid intervention, and earnestly desired to maintain the independence of the republic. If they wished its overthrow they would certainly not have urged upon the republic the course which they had suggested, feeling convinced that by satisfying the legitimate demands of the Outlanders, the stability of the republic would be greatly increased.

The House of Commons, which had actually reassembled on the Derby Day (May 31), managed to secure a good attendance for the discussion of the Half-Timers Bill in committee; and, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the Lancashire members, led by Mr. G. Whiteley (*Liverpool*), and Mr. Seton-Karr (*St. Helens*), Mr. Robson succeeded in carrying his one-clause bill through the ordeal. The first dilatory proposal was to defer the operation of the bill for five years on the ground that employers might be given time to prepare for the new state of things. This preposterous suggestion was debated at some length, but finally only found ten supporters in a House of 173

members. The next suggestion was that the age for half-timers should commence at eleven and a half instead of at twelve years, which led to a still more protracted discussion, in the course of which the principle of half-timers was strongly denounced by competent speakers. The discussion on this point was practically closed by Sir J. Gorst, who stated that at the Berlin Conference the British Government pledged itself with other Governments to the acceptance of the principle that it was desirable that the minimum age for child labour in factories and workshops should be twelve years. After this official expression, it was surprising that Mr. Robson's clause was gained by only 177 to 18 votes—the Lancashire members of the Government still abstaining from recording their opinions. The only concession to which Mr. Robson, the author of the bill would consent, was a proviso with reference to rural districts, where the local authority had fixed thirteen years as the minimum age for exemption for children employed in agriculture. Mr. Robson was willing that under his bill such children, over eleven years of age and under thirteen who had passed the local standard exempting them, should not be required to attend more than 250 times in a year. This proviso was opposed by Mr. Yoxall (*Nottingham, W.*), a Radical representing the School Teachers' Union, who thought that too much was done already to conciliate opponents, but it was supported by the representatives of the Conservative landowners, with whose concurrence it had been brought forward. Mr. G. Whiteley (*Stockport*) at once seized upon the opportunity to extend the exemption to other than rural districts, but finding the feeling of the House against him, he attempted to limit the operation of the proviso to "children not employed in any factory or workshop." To this dangerous exemption Mr. Robson would not consent, and finally his concession to the agriculturalists was endorsed by 245 to 26 votes. Mr. Rutherford's (*Darwen, Lancashire*) amendment, under which children might claim partial exemption at the age of twelve, provided that they could show 300 school attendances annually for five years, was accepted in full belief that such patterns of regularity were very exceptional. On the other hand, Colonel Mellor's (*Radcliffe, Lancashire*) desire to exempt children upon whose earnings the parents were dependent, was promptly negatived, and the clause as amended was then submitted for approval. Again Mr. Whiteley endeavoured to stop the bill, but urgency had been recognised on all sides, and the closure was agreed to by 263 to 26 votes, and the clause carried. A week later, by a clever display of parliamentary tactics, favoured by good luck, the bill was reported as amended; but it was not yet safe, for on coming forward for the third reading (June 14) Mr. Seton-Karr (*St. Helens*) and Mr. G. Whiteley (*Stockport*) again attempted to impede its progress, but the feeling of the House was now so thoroughly awakened to the importance of the change involved

that the Lancashire members saw the uselessness of prolonging the struggle, and the bill was finally passed.

The immediate cause of the rapid passage of the bill through the report stage (June 7) was in some ways due to the strange fortunes of the Service Franchise Bill, introduced by Sir Blundell Maple (*Dulwich*) and supported by the Conservative party. It had been opposed by the Radicals on various specious grounds, but principally on the plea that policemen and shop assistants would be chiefly benefited. Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*) on going into committee, with a view of mutilating the measure, moved that the fact of an employer living on his business premises should disqualify his assistants. With scarcely a pretence of debate this amendment, practically rendering the bill futile, was agreed to by 58 to 40 votes, the author of the bill vainly protesting that he was opposed to this treatment of his proposal, and the Government apparently indifferent to the change. The Radicals, however, having succeeded better than they had anticipated in wrecking the bill, promptly withdrew all the other amendments of which they had given notice, reserving them for the report stage, and the field was thus left open to Mr. Robson. Sir Blundell Maple, however, was not disposed to be made the catspaw of his political opponents, and when his bill next came forward (June 14) he moved that the words struck out in committee should be reinserted, and that his proposal should be limited to restoring the franchise to those who had previously exercised it. There was a fair amount of fencing between the advocates of extension and restriction, the main object being to allow the whips to get their men into line. Finally, after three dilatory divisions, Sir Blundell Maple carried his point by a narrow majority—171 to 154—the Government having at the last moment thought it expedient to assist their own supporter.

The progress of Government business since the Whitsuntide recess had been marked by several important debates. The vote of a grant of 30,000*l.* to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum gave an opportunity of showing how deep was the cleavage of the Liberal party in the matter of foreign policy. The idea of making the conduct of troops in the field the touchstone of Ministerial responsibility was not altogether a new one, but this was one of the rare occasions on which the grant of a reward to a successful commander was made the occasion of political feeling. The official leaders of the Opposition declined to associate themselves with such tactics, and the Radical "rump," led by Mr. Morley, found but little sympathy and support even among the journals of their own party. Mr. Balfour, in moving (June 5) the grant, endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid all contentious questions. He was anxious that his fellow-countrymen should realise what it was that the Sirdar had done for the Soudan, for Egypt and for England, and should not think of him merely or chiefly as he was before the fortified lines at Atbara

or in the open plain near Omdurman. They should think of him through those long months and years of patient, arduous, anxious preparation. They should think of him as the man whose foresight never was at fault; who never turned his eye from the objective which he had in view; who immersed himself with unwearied and almost superhuman industry in every detail which could secure the final triumph; who never, even amid the utmost complexity of detail, allowed himself to lose sight of the final object towards which every measure was intended to converge. He had the art of extracting from every shilling of public money everything it was worth, and of extracting from every one of the distinguished men under his command all that they were capable of doing. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman associated himself with all that the First Lord of the Treasury had said in praise of Lord Kitchener, and he should cordially support the vote. Indeed, if he thought that silence on his part regarding certain matters of controversy would influence the House to pass a unanimous vote he would not say a word about them. But it was notorious that objections were taken to the vote. The disentanglement of the Madhi's remains, and their dispersal under circumstances which seemed to show a vindictiveness unworthy of this country, appeared to him an infraction not only of sound policy, but of good taste, of good feeling, he would even say of good manners. But they could not set a detached and comparatively unimportant event against the body of Lord Kitchener's splendid services.

In opposing the grant Mr. Morley refused to allow that the dispersal of the Madhi's remains could be justified on any plea of political necessity. Against Lord Cromer's view of the subject they had the contrary opinion of Slatin Pasha. He (Mr. Morley) was sorry to think the Madhi had set a better example than our own by the respect which he showed to Sir Herbert Stewart's remains. In conclusion Mr. Morley warned the House and the country against the danger of lowering the standard of right feeling and right doing in Europe. "We must teach those whom we entrust with power far away from our control and observation that we insist that that power shall be used in conformity with our own principles of humanity." Mr. A. J. Balfour in defending Lord Kitchener, warmly repudiated the idea that vengeance had anything to do with his course of action. It was necessary to make the overthrow of Mahdism final, and it would have been unwise and impolitic to expose our troops to a recrudescence of fanaticism. There were still large bodies of Dervishes in the Soudan, and to allow a centre of superstitious reverence for the Mahdi to exist would have been to jeopardise the safety of the small force left in the Soudan at the close of the campaign. Lord Kitchener believed that if he had not taken the course for which he was now blamed by Mr. Morley, the tribesmen of the interior, instead of throwing in their lot with us, would have adhered to Mahdism, upon which rested the strength of the

Khalifa's fighting men, and on the belief in the supernatural character of the prophet. Lord Kitchener destroyed the first in battle, the second by his action in regard to the Mahdi's remains. Lord Charles Beresford (*York*) observed that the dis-entombment was not carried out according to the traditions of English chivalry; but he held very strongly that Lord Kitchener was absolutely right in giving the order for the dis-entombment. He also twitted Mr. Morley, as a trustee of the British Museum, with having himself sanctioned the desecration of the tombs of Egyptian kings. After some further debate, in the course of which no new point was made, Lord Kitchener's grant was agreed to by 393, while Mr. Morley's point of view only obtained 51 supporters, composed of very heterogeneous elements.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury moved (June 8) a resolution affirming its willingness to concur with the other House in making a provision for Lord Kitchener. The Earl of Kimberley, while heartily concurring in the motion, expressed his regret at the manner in which the Mahdi's remains had been treated. In reply Lord Salisbury said he had reason to believe that what Lord Kitchener had ordered to be done had not been quite rightly interpreted by those who carried out the order; but the question was not one of ethics or of policy, but of taste, and tastes varied in different countries, and in the same country at different times. In any case the Sirdar did what he thought necessary to destroy a baneful superstition, and in that object they might hope that he had succeeded.

The same evening (June 8) a vote of thanks was moved in both Houses to Lord Kitchener for planning the Nile campaign, and to his officers and men for gallantly carrying it out, and bringing about the overthrow of the power of the Khalifa. In the House of Lords the vote was unanimous, but in the Commons, where the motion was made by the leader of the House and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, there was a minority varying from 16 to 20, comprising 6 English Radicals and the remainder Irish Nationalists, the majority in all cases ranging from 320 to 355.

The report stage of the London Government Bill (June 6) revived the discussion of several questions which had been left open in committee. They dealt for the most part with grievances of classes rather than of the ratepayers at large, or referred to the special aspirations of certain reformers of the constitution. The original bill in fact had been subjected in committee to so many changes—the majority of which the Government had accepted with little demur—that there was slight desire on the part of the Liberals to impede the progress of a measure which they had had their fair share in shaping. Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*) the champion of women's suffrage and proportional representation, was necessarily anxious to see his panaceas adopted. His first attempt, moreover, was crowned with complete success; for, by 196 to 161 votes, the House agreed

that "no person should be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected an alderman or councillor." The usual stock arguments were employed on both sides, and the fact that women for many years had been elected as poor law guardians and had admirably discharged their duties as such was urged with considerable force, as certain matters hitherto falling within the scope of boards of guardians would in future be discharged by the borough councils. The opponents argued from the decision taken with respect to the London County Council, where women after election had found themselves disqualified from taking their seats. On the question whether the elections to the newly-created councils should be annual or triennial, the Government gave a still more uncertain lead, but it was eventually settled to leave the matter to each separate council for decision, providing that, if desired, the annual election of one-third of the actual body might be allowed. After some other suggestions had been negatived or withdrawn, Lord Hugh Cecil (*Greenwich*) surprised the House by an amendment which was practically a revival of the old Test Act. By clause 21 of the bill it was provided that nothing therein transferred to a borough council any powers or duties of a vestry relating to the affairs of the Church. Lord Hugh Cecil desired to substitute for "the inhabitants of the parish," as the body in which such powers were to be vested, "such inhabitants of the parish as shall have obeyed that rubric of the Book of Common Prayer which is printed at the end of the Order of the Administration of the Holy Communion, and which requires that every parishioner shall communicate at the least three times in the year, of which Easter is to be one." He did not conceal from the House that the motive he had in moving the amendment was to face that most difficult question, "What was a lay member of the Church of England?" Mr. Balfour, in declining to accept the definition, remarked that it was far more rigid than that in force in the Church of Scotland, even in a matter so important as the choice of a minister. He was one of those who desired that the laity should have greater importance in matters ecclesiastical; but he thought, even from the mover's point of view, that it was an inopportune moment to discuss so important a matter, which should be approached in a mood somewhat different from that in which they discussed the details of London Government. The amendment was withdrawn on the next occasion (June 8), but Mr. J. G. Talbot (*Oxford University*) was still desirous that only those parishioners declaring themselves *bond fide* members of the Church of England should discharge the duties allotted to them by the bill. This was also opposed by the Government and negatived.

The opponents of female councillors however were not disposed to remain quiescent under a defeat which they maintained was inflicted by a match division. On the question of the third reading of the bill (June 13) Mr A. Elliot (*Durham City*) took the

unusual course of moving its recommitment in respect of the clause under which women councillors and aldermen were recognised, on the ground that the House was taken by surprise when the clause was passed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, urged the mover not to press his amendment, hinting that the other House might be trusted to do what they both wished. Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) also thought it best "to leave the lords and the ladies to fight it out," and this view prevailed for a while, but the spirit of both parties was now thoroughly roused, and the women's rights question was warmly debated on the platform and in the press.

The example of Lord James of Hereford in introducing a bill for dealing with money-lenders had been followed by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, with a measure for checking corruption. In presenting the bill (April 20) Lord Russell had explained that its object was to check, by making them criminal, a large number of inequitable and illegal secret payments, all of which were dishonest, and tended to shake confidence between man and man, and to discourage honest trade and enterprise. The preamble was in effect a copy of the finding on this subject of a special committee appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce. The first two clauses of the bill made the gift, offer, receipt and solicitation of any corrupt payments criminal offences. Sections 7 and 8 made it an offence either to receive, make or offer a secret gift in consideration of the recipient giving advice to a third person for the benefit of the donor. Another clause in the bill was aimed at the prevention of giving false receipts, which were the result of making deductions in lieu of bribes. The bill provided that though a witness might give answers tending to criminate himself, it would be in the discretion of the judge to grant him a certificate of indemnity. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, whilst welcoming the bill as a much-needed reform, feared that the difficulty of devising means by which the practices could be put down would be found insurmountable. No discussion, however, took place on the proposal until the motion for its second reading (June 6), in which Lord Russell explained at some length what had occurred since its introduction. The bill had been widely circulated among chambers of commerce, and these had generally approved its principle, though some took exception to details, and he should himself propose amendments in committee. The Bishops of London and Winchester spoke warmly in support of the principle of the bill, and made certain suggestions as to its application.

Two days later (June 8) the bill was formally considered in committee; and, after some discussion as to whether it should be referred to a standing committee, was finally dealt with by the whole House. No steps, however, were taken to proceed with the bill beyond that stage, and it was ultimately dropped as was the Money-Lending Bill, although in the latter case the bill had

passed through all its stages in the Upper House, and had been duly sent to the Commons by whom it was discharged on the motion (July 17) for its second reading.

The bill brought in by the Government to extend the telephone system under the management of the Post Office was keenly contested by those who represented the interests of the National Telephone Company, which hitherto had enjoyed a practical monopoly. It was proposed to place 2,000,000*l.* at the disposal of the Post Office to develop communication first in London, and subsequently in other municipalities. The Government also proposed to give large municipalities power to establish telephone systems, and to raise the necessary funds on the rates. As much as was useful of the plant laid down by the municipalities would be purchased by the Post Office at the end of 1911, and the National Telephone Company would be similarly treated. On the second reading of the bill (June 20) an animated discussion, extending over three evenings, arose upon the question whether the bill should be referred to the Standing Committee on Trade or be discussed in committee of the whole House, but the point was finally decided by Mr. Balfour's declaration that unless the former course were adopted the bill would be lost for the session. This decision, however, did not save it from further debate on being reported to the House (July 24), and the opponents of the scheme managed to postpone the third reading (July 31) until within ten days of the end of the session.

The long-deferred debate upon China, which had apparently been awaiting Lord Charles Beresford's convenience, was ultimately raised (June 9) on the Foreign Office vote. He had recently returned from visiting China, and had had special opportunities afforded him of becoming acquainted with at least the external features of Chinese statemanship. The debate was opened by a politician of the advanced Radical school, Sir Charles Dilke, who attacked the new attitude of the Government, which had abandoned their original policy of "the open door" in favour of "spheres of interest." He criticised with his usual carefulness of statement the proceedings of the Government in the Far East, maintaining that the recent arrangement with Russia left matters much as they were before. The Government were still pursuing at one and the same time the irreconcilable policies of the "integrity of China" and of "spheres of influence." Russian authority was rapidly growing at Peking, while the occupation of Wei-hai-wei had not materially added to our strength. He also condemned the Government for their failure to obtain compensation from the French for the relatives of the officers and men killed in the affair at Waima.

Lord Charles Beresford (*York*) followed in a vigorous speech, which was listened to with great attention in view of the sources of the speaker's remarks, but it failed to carry conviction

to the minds even of his colleagues, whilst the responsibilities it would create for this country rendered it altogether unpalatable to the Liberals. He was strongly in favour of the policy of the "open door," thinking that it would be beyond our powers to ear-mark the valley of the Yang-tsze as our special sphere; and he urged that we should endeavour to set China upon her legs again by undertaking the reorganisation of her Army, her finances, and her civil administration—in other words by treating China as a second Egypt. He advocated a system under which the Chinese Army would be officered by Europeans, and he commented severely on the proposal that Russia should be allowed to make a railway to Peking, observing that this plan, if carried out, would enable that Power to exercise a paramount influence over the Chinese Government. The future of China, he thought, depended on an alliance between the United States, Germany, England and Japan. The Government, however, was as little disposed to accept such a task as it was to be enticed into a net-work of foreign alliances; and Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), replying for the Foreign Office, roundly asserted that the policy of the "open door" had not failed. The provisions of the Treaty of Tien-tsin were observed, and trade could still go where it went before. Moreover, China had been held to her undertaking not to alienate any of the provinces in the Yang-tsze basin, and arrangement had been made under which British gunboats would patrol the river for the protection of our trade. Arrangements were likewise being made for the opening of additional ports and inland waters. Again, England was determined to hold the Yamên to their agreement to allow the extension of the Burma Railway into Yunnan. In their dealings with other Powers ministers wished to come to fair and just settlements, and to lay aside the policy of distrust. As to the proposed Russian railway to Peking, they inclined as a general principle to welcome any railways, by whomsoever laid down, which tended to open up the country to commercial enterprise. But the case of Peking was peculiar, and it would be difficult to acquiesce in the establishment at the capital of a single great Power as a voice behind the Throne, for that would inevitably lead to the break-up of China. He added that within the last few days the demand of this country in connection with the Waima incident had been pressed on the French Government, and the strongest hope was entertained that the matter would be carried to arbitration and settled.

Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*) found but little to criticise adversely in the proceedings of the Foreign Office, and he welcomed the Anglo-Russian agreement, if it should be carried into effect, because if there should be trouble in future it would be deliberately caused by one of the two contracting parties. Except for a question arising out of the claims of France to certain ground at Shanghai (June 30) the affairs of China were not again brought under discussion.

An interesting debate was raised (June 15) by Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) who moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Act, 1899, which imposed countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar imported into India. The arguments adduced in support of the imposition of these duties could be used, he contended, to justify any other protective duty, and protection was contrary to the settled policy of this country, and he insisted that the Indian Government did not move of its own free will, but that its action was directly prompted from Whitehall. He feared that Germany and other countries would be provoked to retaliate in a way injurious to Indian interests. The Government would not dare to impose countervailing duties in this country, and what they dared not do here they had no right to do at Calcutta. The Indian sugar trade, which was 3,000,000 of tons, owed only 203,600 tons to foreign importation, and of these only 74,000 tons were bounty-fed, and on account of this small proportion the Government were making an important change of tariff. The motion was seconded by a strong Conservative, Mr. Maclean (*Cardiff*), who also asserted that the policy of the Indian Government was a dictated policy, and that the act had been passed with indecent haste. The only people capable of benefiting by it were the Indian sugar refiners, who hoped to get a monopoly. He laid the blame of this retrograde legislation on the Colonial Secretary. The Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, asked the House to meet the motion with a direct negative. He had always been a free trader, and as such he endorsed the measures taken by Lord Curzon's Government to combat the bounty system, which violated all the principles of free trade. In India the new act had been received with more popular favour than any other measure which the Government had ever introduced. With regard to the charge of undue haste, everybody agreed that once a decision on this question was arrived at, it had to be promptly carried out. The motion was supported by the Unionist Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), and opposed from the Liberal benches by Sir Charles Cameron (*Bridgeton, Glasgow*). Mr. Chamberlain, whose name had been freely brought into the discussion, occupied himself chiefly with a defence of the policy of placing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed goods. He explained that all he had had to do with the act was to commend the claim of the sugar industry in Mauritius to the sympathetic consideration of the India Office. He feared that there existed in some quarters a wish to revive the old commercial system under which the interests of our dependencies were subordinated to the interests of home consumers and producers. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said it had become evident that ministers meant to impose countervailing duties in this country as well as in India, and that as he was opposed to both bounties, and to protective duties, he should vote

in favour of the motion, which was then negatived by 293 to 152 votes.

A well-meaning measure dealing with the criminal classes was the Youthful Offenders Bill introduced by Lord James of Hereford; who, on the motion for the second reading, explained its aim, which seemed to be the substitution of home discipline in the place of prison treatment. He proposed that when a youthful offender was convicted of any offence other than homicide the court should have the power to substitute (in the case of male offenders) private whipping with a birch rod for any other punishment. The whipping was to be graduated, and administered by a constable in the presence of an officer of police of higher rank, and of the parent or guardian of the child if he desired. Clause 3 provided that a child or young person might be sent to a reformatory after being whipped, and under clause 5 the magistrates had power to select some outside place of detention for a child during remand or committal for trial. For instance, he might be placed under the care of a married constable, and thus saved the contamination of a jail. Under clause 6 a youthful offender could be sent direct to a reformatory. There was one clause which he was afraid would prove somewhat controversial—namely, clause 4, which threw obligations upon the parent or guardian of the child convicted. He believed that would be found to be a very beneficial clause, inasmuch as its provisions would tend to make parents more careful of their children. General approval of the bill was expressed by Lord Leigh and Lord Norton, and it was read a second time (June 19), and subsequently passed through its various stages. The Commons, however, either from want of leisure or of inclination, treated the bill with scant courtesy; and, in common with other useful proposals originating in the Upper House, it was put aside without any discussion.

The House of Lords, on the other hand, addressed itself seriously to the London Government Bill, as soon as it had been piloted through the Lower House. On the motion for the second reading (June 20), its provisions having been explained by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Tweedmouth while not contesting the principle of the bill insisted that the first consideration should be the unity of London, and said that it was deplorable that the opportunity of dealing with the City had been lost. He believed that any other party, had it been in power, would have dealt with the question in a much more thorough manner, and he found serious fault with many of the details of the scheme. Lord Onslow, whilst generally defending the bill, said that there was nothing in the bill to prevent Parliament from dealing with the City of London on a subsequent occasion, but Lord Russell feared that the bill would lessen any such chance. Lord Kimberley trusted that it would be possible to establish some central body charged with the power of compelling, in case of default, the new municipalities to

perform the duties imposed upon them. The real struggle however was reserved for the committee stage, when the Earl of Dunraven took up the question of the eligibility of women to sit as aldermen or councillors. He opposed any such concession to a sentimental cry, but Lord Salisbury maintained that women were as necessary for the purpose of assisting these local bodies to provide decent lodgings for the working classes as they had been for the purpose of administering the poor law. He declared moreover that the women who gave their attention to the needs of the working classes were in closer touch than any man could be. The Archbishop of York (Dr. Maclagan), as the one-time vicar of a London parish, also bore witness to the benefits of having women councillors in such matters, and he was supported by the leader of the Liberal peers, the Earl of Kimberley. The Lord Chancellor, however, took a precisely opposite view, and maintained that the clause was but a step in the direction of conferring the parliamentary franchise upon women, and in this view he was supported by the Duke of Devonshire. Party lines were thus wholly obliterated, and when the division was taken it appeared that the amendment had been carried by 182 to 68 votes.

The second evening's debate (June 27) was concerned almost exclusively with technical and administrative details, and on several points the Government consented to give way, or were defeated as on the points of financial control. On the report stage (July 3) Kensington Palace, which had hitherto formed part of the parish of Westminster, was attached to the borough of Kensington, an attempt, led by Lord Hawkesbury, to divide the city or borough of Westminster into two separate boroughs, although supported by the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Hobhouse, was negatived by 74 to 22 votes. The bill thus amended was sent back to the Commons, where the chief interest centred in the amendment disqualifying women for seats in the borough councils. The ardour of many supporters of this proposal had had time to cool in the interval since it was first discussed, and the idea that the Lords might prove inexorable was freely expressed. In view, moreover, of the personal views of members of both parties, such a proceeding on the part of the peers could not have been used as an argument against their exercise of the veto. Mr. Courtney, therefore, proposed (July 6) a compromise, under which women might be chosen as councillors but not as aldermen, his chief argument being that women ought not to be deprived of a like privilege which they had worthily discharged in the past. Mr. Balfour avoided, as far as possible, all discussion of the sentimental side of the question, and declared that the point to be considered was whether in the interests of the bill, which almost every one was desirous of passing, it was advisable to enter into a contest with the Upper House on the subject. The Government were unanimously of opinion that it was not

advisable to do so, but Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) apparently thought otherwise, although he ostensibly argued in favour of Mr. Courtney's amendment on the ground that the women had justice on their side. Many prominent Radicals like Mr. Birrell (*Fifeshire, W.*), Mr. Channing (*Northamptonshire, E.*), Mr. C. Scott (*Leigh, Lancashire*) and Mr. Spicer (*Monmouth Borough*), supported Mr. Courtney's amendment; but Mr. Labouchere strongly opposed it, and boldly asserted that the action of the Lords really expressed the wishes of the majority of the Commons. This was proved by the division, in which the amendment was rejected by 246 to 177, and the Lords' amendment was confirmed, and shortly afterwards the bill became law.

Long before this, however, it was evident that the dreary session was coming to an early close, for when (June 19) Mr. Balfour proposed to take the whole time of the House for Government measures, the objections were feeble and perfunctory. The reason alleged by the leader of the House was that there were a number of Ministerial measures which it would be necessary to dispose of before the recess, for the most part administrative, but one or two distinctly contentious. The most noteworthy of them was the Tithe Rent Charge Bill, of which the Government evidently wished to diminish the importance by having it introduced (June 22) by the President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. W. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*), under the provision of the "ten-minutes" order, which was intended for strictly non-contentious business. The bill proposed that owners of tithe rent charge should in future pay half only of the rates for which they were liable under the existing law; the other half would be claimed from and paid out of the local taxation accounts, which would amply provide 87,000*l.*, the sum immediately required. This sum was arrived at in the following way. The commutation value of rent charges payable to parochial incumbents was 2,412,000*l.*, but taking into consideration the fall of corn averages from 100*l.* to 69*l.* 18*s.*, and making allowance for difference between the gross and the net rateable value at one-sixth of the estimated value of property included within the bill, it did not exceed 1,400,000*l.*, on which average a rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound had been calculated, making 175,000*l.*, of which one-half was proposed to be repaid. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of the Opposition, strongly opposed not only the bill but its introduction at such a moment and under such conditions, but his motion to adjourn the debate was negatived by 243 to 162 votes, and ultimately leave was given to introduce the bill. The benefits to be conferred seemed outside Parliament to be altogether out of proportion with the friction such a proposal excited. It was admitted that between 10,000 and 11,000 clergymen with a gross annual income of 1,688,000*l.* would be benefited, and the average relief to each would not exceed 5*l.* per annum—a sum so trifling that, in the opinion of many of those it was proposed to benefit, it

did not compensate for the ill-feeling which would be aroused in agricultural districts. Possibly, in the mind of the Ministry, some recognition was due to the clergy for the prominent part they had taken in the last general election, when the Church influence had been exercised unreservedly on behalf of Unionist candidates. Land owners and Church schools had received their respective grants out of the national exchequer, and the clergy were, it might be supposed, now to receive their share, but upon a very much reduced scale. The actual position of the question was of course obscured by issues raised by party politicians; and not the least damaging assertion made by the Nonconformists was to the effect that at the time of the tithe commutation a sum of money was added to its value to enable future tithe rent charge owners to pay the rates thereon. Before the year 1836 every occupier of land (excepting land in which the tithe was merged) was by law liable to be called upon to surrender annually to the owner of the tithes the tenth part of the actual produce of his land. For various reasons the Commutation Act abolished tithes, and in lieu of them fixed a money payment, in the form of a rent charge on the lands from which they issued. Directions were given in section 37 of the act for appraising the tithes. The average yearly value for the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, was to be ascertained, and that value was to be the basis for calculating the sum due—varying with the corn averages—to the owner of the rent charge in future years. It was enacted that this rent charge should be subject to rates, just as the tithes in kind had been subject to rates. Commissioners were appointed to estimate the value of the tithes of every parish, and, in some cases, of every field in the parish. It was known that, although the titheowners had always the right to take the tithes in kind, and many of them did, the majority of them had long ceased to do so. Mutual convenience and the desire to avoid unpleasantness had led the landowner or farmer to make a bargain with the titheowner to surrender his right of taking tithes in kind for a sum of money. This was called composition, of which there were two kinds. In some instances the occupier paid the agreed sum in full to the titheowner directly. In others it was arranged that the tithepayer should discharge his liability by paying part of it as rates to the rate-collector and the other part directly to the titheowner, and these parts were such that, if added together, their sum would equal the estimated full value of the tithes. There were, therefore, three classes of cases which the Tithe Commissioners had to consider:—

1. Where the titheowner collected his tithes in kind.
2. Composition with the farmer, who paid the whole sum agreed upon directly to the titheowner.
3. Composition with the farmer who, to save the titheowner trouble, agreed to pay the rates on the tithe and the balance of the tithe only to the titheowner.

In cases 1 and 2 the titheowners received the whole tithe and paid the rates themselves. In case 3 the titheowner received the tithe, less the amount of the rates, very much in the same way as a landlord received his rents, less the amount of the income tax thereon. To ascertain the full value of the tithes under case 3 it was obviously necessary to add what was paid to the rate-collector to what was paid to the titheowner. This was what the assistant commissioners were directed to do by the Tithe Commissioners in May, 1838:—

“It is the purpose of the act to put upon exactly the same footing the titheowners who have paid their own parochial rates and the titheowners whose rates have been paid for them by the tithepayers. If, therefore, in two parishes, in each of which the tithes have been treated as worth 600*l.*, the titheowner in one has received 400*l.*, and 200*l.* has been paid for him as rates, the 200*l.* must be added to the 400*l.*, to make up the titheowner's real average, and put him on a footing with his neighbour.”

Although the Government measure had been met with violent disfavour from the Liberals and with lukewarm support from their own side, they showed no desire to shirk the issue thus raised, and the second reading was taken on the first available day (June 27). On behalf of the Opposition Mr. Asquith, Q.C. (*Fifeshire, E.*), at once moved its rejection. Having taken exception to the time and manner of its introduction, and declared that the interim report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation (which he criticised adversely) did not justify it, he went on to discuss the origin of tithes, which he asserted to have been appropriated in part to the relief of poverty and suffering. Of the act of 1836 he said that it made two provisions—(1) that where there had been a composition, the rates should be added to it; and (2) that the rent charge created by it should be subject to rates and taxes then in existence or thereafter to be levied. Therefore the titheowner could only have suffered if the rates now payable were in excess of the average rates of the seven years prior to the commutation, and even then no substantial injustice could have been done, because every clergyman in the country who now held a benefice had taken it with a knowledge of the law and his eyes open to the facts. But there was the best reason to believe that the rates now charged on tithe rent charge were upon the average in rural districts considerably less than at the date of the commutation. The relief would amount to about 8*l.* a head, but those who paid the highest rates—that was, those whose rent charges stood highest—would get the bulk of the money, and the poor clergymen, whose distress and necessity for relief he admitted, would not get more than 3*l.* or 4*l.* apiece. The distress was due not to excessive rating, but, first, to the fall in the value of agricultural produce, and the moral was that it was extremely undesirable that the income of the parish clergy-

man should depend on such a speculative and fluctuating security. A second cause was the under assessment of other forms of agricultural property, which the bill did not remedy. As to the grant from the local taxation account, the local authorities had a statutory title to every penny, and the taxpayers would thus be deprived of the 87,000*l.* In conclusion he said those who were concerned to defend the cause of the Establishment should consider how far such a scheme, which sought to remedy suffering at the cost of justice, was likely to promote the cause which they had at heart. Mr. G. Whiteley (*Stockport*), who sat as a Conservative, took the opportunity of announcing that if the bill passed he could no longer support the Government. In the previous session he had made considerable opposition to the rating relief given to farmers, whilst the poorer class of shopkeepers had been wholly neglected. "The present measure he regarded as a bare-faced and cynical revival of the dole system, by which the clergy were to profit. His "ideal of the Conservative and Unionist party had been that it should maintain and preserve all the great institutions of the country; that it should be imperialist in foreign politics; and that it should defend the rights of private property by a wise and judicious alliance with the democracy—an alliance that should be maintained by the Unionist party, showing that they were as ready to give great social reforms as their opponents. That ideal had been shattered." Mr. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*), in reply, said he was disappointed that Mr. Asquith had not attempted a new examination of the subject. He reminded that gentleman that it was practically impossible to apply the procedure and machinery of the Agricultural Rating Act to tithe rent charge, and that Sir John Hibbert, a former colleague of Mr. Asquith, had signed the report. That tithes had always been rated was no reason why relief should not be afforded if the rates were unjust. Looking at the act of Elizabeth, it would be unfair to say that the titheowners had not a great deal of justification for the contention put forward that the clerical titheowner was unfairly treated when he was rated as a resident and an incumbent, and also as an owner of tithe rent charge. Subsequently, relief had been asked for these clergy, but this relief had been from time to time deferred. He thought it perfectly clear that no addition in respect of rates was made in 1836 to tithe as tithe. An addition only was made to the balance which remained after the tenant had paid the rates. This bill did not profess to give any charitable relief. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had suggested that the Church of England ought to help her poor clergy out of the pockets of her rich members; but he thought she had tried to do that, and he found the voluntary sums paid through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the fourteen years from 1884 to 1897 amounted in endowments to 2,729,200*l.*, and for parsonage houses to 1,337,000*l.*, independently of money for private benefaction.

Further, referring to the example of Scotland, he said that minister's teinds were made liable to poor rate for the first time in 1845, but that liability was abolished by act of Parliament in 1861. He contended that the clerical titheowner paid altogether out of proportion to his means and ability, and he defended the resort of the Local Taxation Fund as applying only to England and breaking up the burden.

Mr. Long, in reply to a question, further stated that the amount of tithe rent charge in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might be taken at 350,000*l.*, but it was proposed to extend the Tithe Rent Charge Bill to them because there was a clear distinction between tithe rent charge specifically assigned to a particular benefice and that forming part of a common fund. The debate was then resumed (June 29) by Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), who candidly declared that he wished the bill had never been introduced, for its advocates and its opponents alike fell into a number of financial fallacies, and its supporters confused the rating of property with the levying of contributions upon individual members of the community. The true endowment of an incumbent was not the whole tithe rent charge, but only the balance which was left after the payment of the rates. The bill was not only wrong as a solution of the problems with which it pretended to grapple; it not only proposed what was unexampled in modern legislation—an addition to the endowment of the Church of England—but by so doing it placed the Unionist majority in peril by alienating Liberal Unionists throughout the country. Sir Wm. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) ridiculed legislation by interim report as in the case of the Agricultural Rating Act, and said the Government desired to rob the ratepayers of 87,000*l.* He denied that the present rating of tithe rent charge was unjust, and thought the way of dealing with the question by deductions would be fairer than the present one of a lump sum. The tax was not on the person, but on the property. Sir E. Clarke (*Plymouth*) declared that the bill had been asked for by the supporters of the Government, who knew that the injustice which the clergy suffered was regarded with deep-seated dissatisfaction throughout the country. Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*), who could not reconcile the arguments on behalf of the measure, claimed Sir George Cornwall Lewis as on the side of those who denied that clerical titheowners were unjustly treated, but the statement he quoted was to the effect that the overseer, generally a farmer, put the titheowner in the rate book at the full amount shown under the act of 1836, but rated other farmers at an amount less than the annual value. He maintained that 10 per cent. of the amount which local authorities expected to receive from the local taxation account would be diverted. Great sacrifices were made by Nonconformist bodies for the support of their ministers, and it was not fair to impose upon other denominations fresh taxation in the

special interests of the Church of England. Mr. Balfour replied that the claim of the Church was not a demand for alms, but a claim for justice. Coming to more important points, he stated his belief that the courts of law had not interpreted the statutes relating to this question rightly, and the effect of the measure would be to put the clerical tithepayer in the position which he ought always to have occupied. Mr. Courtney's arguments that the rates were not to be considered as paid by the clergyman at all, and that to diminish the burden on a property was to endow that property were preposterous. He reminded the House that Nonconformist chapels enjoyed freedom from rates, but Nonconformists did not protest against this rate aid. If the class whom the bill would benefit were not the clergy of the Church of England, the measure would not be resisted with so much vehemence. The division was then taken, and the second reading was carried by 314 against 176 votes.

On more than one occasion, in letters to correspondents and in public meetings, Mr. Balfour had explained his attitude towards the establishment of a Catholic university for Ireland. On the debate on the Irish Estimates (June 23) he was able to speak from his place in the House, but still expressing only his own personal feelings. He dealt especially with what he regarded as the three causes that made the settlement of the matter difficult. The first was the failure of large portions of the community to realise how essential the highest education was to the true development of any community. Next came the extreme Protestant objection, which was largely due to ignorance of what was already being done in Ireland in the way of grants to Roman Catholic teaching. The third difficulty was the misapprehension as to the form of university to be set up. The university was, of course, not to be without chairs of philosophy or history, but these were to be the outcome of private endowment. Mr. Balfour ended by a statement of his position on the whole subject. He reminded the House that before the grant of Catholic emancipation, members of the same Ministry expressed opposite views on that question. It was, in fact, in accordance with our best political traditions that certain questions should be left open. Until, said Mr. Balfour, a change had taken place in public opinion, it would be impossible to make the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland a Government question. He would, however, himself endeavour to remove one by one the difficulties in the way arising from prejudice and ignorance. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) welcomed Mr. Balfour's recognition of the illogical state of the subject. Elementary and technical education, both supported by parliamentary grants, were almost wholly applied to Roman Catholics without protest, but a Catholic university for the benefit of those who had already received State aid was not to be entertained. He urged Mr.

Balfour to resign if he could not convince his colleagues, but Mr. Dillon forgot that it was by leaving the question entirely open that Catholic emancipation was brought about.

Outside Parliament there were not wanting symptoms of the decline in the popularity of the Ministry, but they were not stronger than was the case whenever either party had been long in office. The cause was partly due to the ill-will always provoked by the refusal of the party in office to fulfil promises made without authority in its name, and partly to the restlessness which insured the alternation of Liberals and Conservatives on the Treasury benches. The retention by the Radicals of the seat for Southport, already referred to, was so little anticipated that the Conservative party invited Mr. C. B. Balfour, a nephew of the Premier, to contest the seat. On Mr. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India Sir H. Naylor-Leyland had defeated Lord Skelmersdale by a majority of 272, but it was asserted that this was a fortuitous victory, due to causes unlikely to be repeated. Sir George Pilkington who had at one time, when the Liberals held the majority, represented Southport, was an ideal candidate for a wavering constituency, and his knowledge of local feeling and requirements more than outweighed the relationship of the Conservative candidate. Sir G. Pilkington in the event (May 30) received 5,635 votes against 5,052 recorded by Mr. Balfour, showing a marked falling-off of Tory support. This was locally attributed to the efforts of the Laymen's League, which determined thus to show its appreciation of Mr. A. J. Balfour's attitude in the House of Commons towards the Clergy Discipline Bill.

The election for South Edinburgh, due to the death of the sitting Unionist member, was not to be explained away in a like manner, but the decline of Conservatism in the Scottish capital was even more marked than in Lancashire. In 1895 Mr. Cox had defeated the sitting Radical member by the narrow majority of 97 on a total poll of about 9,500 voters. On the present occasion the Conservatives were represented by a strong candidate, Major-General Wauchope, who for some time had taken an active part in local politics, and was personally held in great esteem by all parties. His Radical opponent was Mr. Arthur Dewar, a member of a firm of distillers, but more immediately connected with Perth than with Edinburgh. He, however, proved himself to be the more acceptable candidate, and eventually carried the seat (June 19) by an unexpectedly large majority of 831, the votes for Mr. Dewar being 5,820 against 4,989 for Major-General Wauchope. The East Division of Edinburgh had almost simultaneously to show how far its opinions had undergone a change since the Radical Dr. Wallace had defeated the Unionist Mr. Goschen in 1886 by 1,441, in 1892 Mr. Fullerton by 1,160, and in 1895 Mr. Younger by 449. The Liberals on this occasion were represented by Mr. Macrae, a local business man, who so far had taken no leading part in

politics, the Unionists again putting forward Mr. H. G. Younger, who was connected with one of the large breweries of Edinburgh. He, however, failed to maintain even the modest position he had occupied at the general election, for he was now defeated by 1,930 votes, the numbers being 4,891 for Mr. Macrae and 2,961 for Mr. Younger.

A few days later Lancashire was again appealed to on the subject of the Ministerial policy, a double vacancy having occurred at Oldham by the death of Mr. Ashcroft and the resignation of Mr. Oswald, who in 1895 had won the two seats for the Conservatives. Oldham had never shown much political consistency, the majority, always a narrow one, being alternately Conservative or Radical. On the present occasion the choice of the Conservative party was somewhat surprising, but the contest was thereby rendered more interesting to outsiders: Mr. Winston Churchill, the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill—a promising statesman prematurely cut off—was associated with Mr. Mawdsley, a well-known trade-unionist leader, who for many years had prudently and skilfully watched over the interests of the cotton-spinner operatives. The Radicals selected as their champions Mr. Emmett, a local manufacturer, and Mr. Runciman, a politician and a popular speaker at labour meetings. At Oldham as at Ashton the Protestant Church societies actively intervened in the struggle, endeavouring to obtain pledges from the candidates in favour of the “five points” of the Protestant Charter, *viz.*, (1) maintenance of the royal supremacy, (2) abolition of the episcopal veto, (3) substitution of deprivation for imprisonment, (4) control of ecclesiastical offences by a lay judge, and (5) simplification of legal procedure. The representatives of the Protestant societies frankly stated to the various candidates that they would support only those candidates who pledged themselves to the reform of the National Church. Mr. Mawdsley was willing to accept all five points, and Mr. Churchill only demurred to certain matters of detail. On the other hand the Liberal candidates, expressing themselves generally in favour of Church Disestablishment, objected to the abolition of the episcopal veto, and would not bind themselves to support a Clergy Discipline Bill. Under these circumstances the Church societies urged all Protestant Churchmen and Nonconformists to vote for the Conservative candidates. The result showed that whatever other considerations may have influenced them, the electors of Oldham were not prepared to subordinate their political opinions to ecclesiastical preferences. The two Radical candidates, who by the way were not afraid to support the Irish Home Rule question, were returned by considerable majorities, the figures being Mr. A. Emmett (R.), 12,976; Mr. W. Runciman, 12,770; Mr. Winston Churchill (C.), 11,477; Mr. J. Mawdsley (C.), 11,449. The simultaneous election (July 6) for the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire presented comparatively little interest. The sitting

member, Sir John Austin, had drawn upon himself the censure of some of his committee because he had voted on a question connected with the liquor trade in a way which offended the conscience of the temperance party. He therefore decided to resign his seat, and to challenge the verdict of his constituents, not only upon his past votes against the Scotch Veto Bill and the Clergy Discipline Bill, but upon the general question of his independence in the future. The temperance party put forward Mr. C. H. Roberts, who although in other respects an advanced Radical, unconditionally promised to support the policy of the Church Association, and the five points, already enumerated, of its proposed Church Discipline Bill. The alliance, however, was of little profit to the candidate, for Sir John Austin was re-elected by 5,818 votes, only 2,893 being recorded by his opponent. A week later (July 12) a metropolitan constituency (St. Pancras, East) was called upon to show how far its opinions had changed since the general election. On that occasion the Conservative candidate was returned by a majority of 289 votes. The Radicals on the present occasion had the advantage of a good fighting candidate, Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe, with strong socialistic tendencies, but although he was able to reduce the Unionist majority he was not able to prove that the metropolitan districts were ready to revolt against the Government which they had done so much to place in power. The actual figures showed that Mr. T. Wrightson, a local employer, polled 2,610 votes against 2,423 given to Mr. Costelloe.

Mr. G. Whiteley's independent course on the Tithes Rating Bill having aroused the anger of many Conservatives of Stockport he at once offered to resign his seat, at the same time reserving to himself the right of coming forward as an independent candidate. This proposal was the subject of long deliberation by the Conservative caucus, which was credited with having taken advice in other quarters, and finally Mr. Whiteley was requested to retain his seat on his own conditions. Without formally taking his place among the Opposition, he requested that he should be no longer summoned by the Ministerial whips.

Outside Parliament, which seemed to exercise a depressing effect upon all parties, there was some interesting platform speaking, the members of the Ministry and of the Opposition being apparently equally anxious to avail themselves of this method of advancing their views without the restraint of contradiction. Mr. Balfour, speaking at the dinner of the National Union of Conservative Associations, reminded his hearers that "Liberalism" was no longer the monopoly of one party in the State, but the common possession of both, and that the divergence now between them was on the methods of carrying out Liberal principles. When, however, Liberals declared that the principle of self-government required Home Rule, that democracy required the abolition of the House of Lords, and that

religious liberty was inconsistent with the existence of a national Church, then the two parties came into conflict. Referring to the conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger, he said it had not, so far, been successful. The failure of the negotiations was a disappointment to her Majesty's Government, but he did not concur with the view that the controversies which divided the South African Republic and Great Britain were incapable of a satisfactory solution. He believed the contrary, for we asked and desired no more than the elementary rights of civilisation for our fellow-countrymen in the South African Republic, and he was convinced that the whole opinion of South Africa—Dutch as well as English—was that those rights should be accorded them. That it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to see that those rights were not trampled in the dust no one would deny, and he believed that the good sense, policy, and wisdom of the leaders of the South African Republic would make for some settlement which would rightly preserve the independence of the republic consistently with the concession to our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal of the rights which every man was entitled to possess in a civilised land.

The leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, also made the Transvaal question the text of his speech to the Liberals and Radicals of Ilford (June 17). He told them that of the conduct and policy of the Government they could not judge till the papers on the subject were issued, and till they were available a discussion in the House of Commons would be of no advantage. Some of the newspapers, however, talked freely of the probability, and even the necessity, of war, and he must say plainly that for his part he could see nothing in what had occurred to justify either warlike action or military preparation. The people of this country had no hostility to the people of the Transvaal, and no desire to humiliate them or deprive them of their independence. Their only desire was to see the inhabitants of all the States in South Africa living and prospering in harmony. But the attainment of such harmony was no easy matter; it was constantly endangered so long as there continued the relations between the Transvaal Government and the Outlanders which had subsisted of recent years. "They have not," he said, "the municipal government, the police protection, the organised maintenance of order, the even-handed administration of justice, which in all civilised communities are regarded as the very elements of civil right and civil freedom." It was this danger which compelled them to spare no effort in order that this chronic discord might be healed. After alluding to the failure of the recent conference, and characterising as anomalous and absurd the idea that we should go to war because a number of our countrymen in the Transvaal were not allowed to become Boers as rapidly as they desired, Sir Henry pointed out that considerable concessions

had been made since the conference broke up, and that many interests were now working with increased pressure in favour of concession. What was there, then, in the situation justifying the senseless appeal to arms which was only allowable as the last hateful alternative when all peaceful methods had failed?

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing the Liberal Unionist Association at Birmingham (June 26), gave a wider scope to his remarks, going back to the early days of Transvaal independence, and to the efforts made by its rulers to establish arbitrary government. The controversy with the Transvaal was not a mere squabble over the suzerainty, over the pecuniary interests of the Outlanders, or even over the franchise. It was the situation created by the policy of the Transvaal Government with which they had to deal. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to trace the history of our relations with the Transvaal, and to show how we had four times been on the verge of war. In 1885, at the time of the Warren Expedition; in 1894, when, during the late Administration, President Kruger attempted to forcibly enlist British subjects; in 1895 over the drifts question; and in 1897 over the Alien Immigration Law. Next, Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the raid, and declared that the Johannesburg people had as good a case for revolution as any men ever had, and if the movement had been spontaneous they would have had the sympathy of all Englishmen. But as to the raid, nothing could be said in its excuse. The raid, however, had been sufficiently atoned for. Mr. Chamberlain next insisted that Sir Alfred Milner had been selected and sent out as the best man to deal with a difficult question, and that "now he is there in the midst of intrigue and hatred we intend to support him." Sir Alfred Milner had been abused in certain quarters for making the franchise the essential question; but he was right, for it was by the franchise—fairly granted and freely exercised—that the gradual redress of grievances might be obtained without appealing to any external power, but at the present time a state of feeling had been brought about which seemed to render such a remedy futile. Mr. Chamberlain ended his speech by asking how the race animosities which unfortunately existed could be allayed. It could only be by going to the root of the mischief. "The misgovernment of the Transvaal is a festering sore which poisons the whole atmosphere of South Africa." What was the duty of the Government? Their first duty was to try to secure an amicable settlement. The Government were absolutely unanimous as to the policy to be pursued. They would neither be hurried nor held back, but having undertaken the business they would see it through. "I hope," added Mr. Chamberlain, "that the efforts of our loyal Dutch subjects in Cape Colony—of men, for instance, like Mr. Hofmeyr, who has deservedly a great influence with his fellow-countrymen—I hope that his efforts and those of the Government, and especially of the Prime Minister

of Cape Colony, to bring about an amicable arrangement will be successful."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had a further opportunity (June 30) at the City Liberal Club of reviewing the state of affairs at home and abroad—the former in the light of the recent bye-elections, and the latter by the aid of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches and recently-issued South African Blue Book. In reply to the toast of his health, he said there were signs both inside and outside the House of Commons that the power of the Government was waning with a corresponding rise of confidence and spirit in the Liberal party. As to South Africa, every man should be careful to say nothing to prejudice the settlement. He adhered to every word he said at Ilford, and he would repeat one sentence—"I can see nothing whatever in all that has occurred to justify either warlike action or military preparations." He did not like the word imperialism, for it covered the plainest duty or the wildest folly according to the man who uttered it. Sensible men were ready to accept the responsibilities we had undertaken, but they had no liking for new enterprises, for the most part visionary. He believed those sensible men constituted the enormous majority of the Liberal party, and were even represented in the present Cabinet. At home the prominent question was the Clergy Relief Bill, on whose origin he thought he could throw some light. When it first appeared he had warned the Government of the storm it would create, and ever since he had been the recipient of letters from country clergymen which showed a strange similarity, and were, though no doubt perfectly sincere, written to order, and, in fact, many of the writers signed themselves as members of the Federation of the Clergy. Think what an influence such a federation must exert on a Tory Government—a trade union of clerical voters and organisers threatening to strike. The bill did not amend the law; it only gave a sum of money to stop the mouths of complainers, giving most to those who required least. What had been the complaints made all through the present Parliament? That without doing anything to carry out their promises of social reform, in spite of their great majority in both Houses, the Government had given boons of public money, first of all to their friends, as they called them, the agricultural ratepayers, leaving out the rural ratepayers who were not agricultural, and leaving out the urban ratepayers, upon whom the rates were much more burdensome; and, in the second place, to clerically governed schools; and now came the present bill, uniting both faults. It was not the resistance of the Opposition that the Government had to fear. The speeches of Mr. Whiteley and Mr. Courtney showed what some of their followers thought.

The only other Cabinet Minister who spoke in public during the month was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his anxieties were financial rather than political, no anticipation of having to provide for extra expenditure seeming to overshadow him.

After regretting his painful duty to increase instead of to diminish taxation, and defending his recent policy in reducing the Sinking Fund rather than increase taxation, Sir M. Hicks-Beach diverged to the subject of the gold reserve held in this country to meet commercial claims. The increase in the world's production of gold from 24,000,000*l.* in 1890 to 60,000,000*l.* in 1898 had been most remarkable, but he did not know that it bound us to keep a great unproductive hoard of gold ready at a moment's notice. It might be that a larger stock was necessary, but if so it should not be kept either by the Government, which was only a banker as trustee for the Savings Banks, or by the Bank of England, but by the general body of financial institutions. They should act in combination, which was of the very essence of the matter. It was a very expensive thing to hold gold in masses, and the cost should be borne by the general banking interest. Unfortunately the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not pursue this point further, and show how the banking interest might be induced to adopt a course which would greatly diminish their profits. The danger of the situation arose from the fact that the volume of business, not only in this country, but throughout the world, with which this country was financially and commercially bound up, had enormously increased of recent years without any similar increase of the reserve either of the Bank of England or of the general body of bankers. The latter practically relied upon the former to find cash in return for securities in any moment of pressure, regardless of the fact that the aggregate liabilities of half a dozen of the leading banks alone exceeded the cash reserve of the Bank of England.

The last month of the session as usual saw the abandonment of several bills which at its outset were looked upon as all-important or even as pressing reforms. Ministers had, however, counted on a forbearance on the part of the Opposition which was not to have been anticipated in the case of the Clerical Tithe Bill and other measures. The opposition to this bill was, however, slightly paralysed by the results of the recent elections. The "Protestant" party had shown a very distinct intention of making political capital out of "the crisis in the Church," and had threatened to make their power felt in every possible constituency. As the clergy of the party would derive benefits by the proposed legislation, it was not expedient to push opposition too far, except in the interests of the Nonconformists. It was therefore left to the spokesmen of the latter to make amendments, which would receive more or less support on their own side of the House according as each restriction of the scope of the bill seemed tactically advantageous. On going into committee (July 10) Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon District*) in the first place desired to limit the relief granted by the bill to owners of commuted tithe rent charge below the value of 200*l.* a year. This and similar amendments to the clause were mainly intended to bring out some supposed inconsistency in the Government's

case, an easy task since the Government had never made clear the reason which moved them to propose this measure of relief. They would not say whether tithe in the hands of a clerical owner was wholly or in part professional income. In fact by not making the relief proposed by the bill co-extensive with such part as might be deemed professional, they did away with one of their strongest arguments, inasmuch as they left one half of the tithe income subject to rates. The assumption seemed to be that, relief being due in some shape, it did not much matter what form it took. This confusion became abundantly evident in the course of the debates in committee on the bill. Mr. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*) replying to the objections raised by the Welsh Dissenters declared that its object was not to relieve distress, but Sir Wm. Harcourt retorted that the only justification of the bill was sympathy for the really distressed clergy. Mr. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*), a recognised spokesman of the tenant farmers, then moved that the bill should apply to rent charge "which had no addition at the time of commutation as an equivalent of rates and taxes." Mr. Long said it was a complete delusion to suppose that that addition came out of the pocket of the tithepayer. The difference between the net tithe receivable and the total sum only affected the titheowner. It was a matter of indifference to the tithepayer whether he paid the money to the titheowner or to the rate-collector, for he had already made an arrangement with the titheowner by which he had agreed to act, as it were, as his agent and to pay the rates. Sir Wm. Harcourt agreed that what the titheowner was entitled to was the net tithe. Mr. Balfour said the only contention he had heard put forward by the clergy was that they possessed for services rendered a ratable property, and they desired that that property should be rated on equitable terms. After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 264 to 151 votes, and several other amendments in the same spirit were similarly negatived. On the following evening (July 11) a long discussion took place on an amendment moved by Mr. S. T. Evans (*Glamorgan, Mid.*) to exclude the present owners of tithe rent charge from the benefits of the measure, and to limit its operations to benefices to which clergymen should be presented after the passing of the act. The discussion was only ended by the application of the closure, and then the amendment was negatived by 262 to 165 votes. The closure had to be applied twice again during the evening, and ultimately the first ten lines of the clause were agreed to. Two more evenings were required to bring the discussion to an end, and a frequent application of the closure, but throughout it appeared that the Ministry retained a solid majority of 100 or upwards, and the efforts of the Opposition to modify the bill were fruitless.

On the third reading (July 20) the Liberals mustered in full force, and its rejection was moved by Mr. Lambert (*South Molton, Devon*). It had been proved over and over again, he contended,

that the maintenance of the poor was as strongly attached to the payment of tithe as the title to receive tithe. The rates were not levied on the clergyman in respect of his tithe, but on the tithe itself, and it was impossible to allege that there was any personal grievance. Colonel Milward (*Warwick, S.W.*), a Conservative landlord, ridiculed the argument that the poor were being made to contribute to the relief of rich clergymen. The fact was no poor person would under any circumstances contribute a farthing for the relief of the clergy. The whole provision was to come from the probate duty grant, to which, of course, the poor contributed nothing; and, more than that, it was to come from the increment of the grant, so that it was money that never had gone to the poor. Mr. Birrell (*Fife, W.*) supposed that the House must soon part with the bill, which would seek its fortunes elsewhere. To any one who loved irony, or delighted in an ironical situation more than in justice, there was something particularly charming in the spectacle of a council of lay improPRIATORS—of men holding the great tithe once devoted to religious and charitable purposes—meeting in solemn conclave to consider how best to relieve the necessities of the owners of the small tithe, still devoted to religious purposes, at the expense of the public exchequer. However, the only point which he was really desirous of making was that, in his opinion, it was a public scandal and a constitutional wrong that a measure of this sort should be put through the House of Commons from beginning to end *sub silentio* as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was concerned. Major Rasch (*Essex, S.E.*), a Conservative representing probably the most tithe-stricken county in the kingdom, failed to understand why the Government should have introduced this bill within what had been called “the zone of a general election,” when they could easily have dealt with the matter three years ago in connection with the Agricultural Rating Bill. As things were, he should say from his knowledge of public feeling with regard to the bill that if an election were fought on the question in his part of the country a good many of his friends and himself would be “food for powder.” At any rate he had done his duty; he had supported the Government in every division, because he believed in the principle of the measure, whatever he might think of its timeliness. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman imagined that the policy embodied in the bill was one of giving pecuniary relief to certain favoured classes politically useful to the party in power, who received the subsidy and were expected to be grateful for it, while the funds to enable this to be done were provided in such a manner as to ensure that those out of whose pockets it was to come should be as little as possible conscious of the contribution they were making. As to the operation of the bill, the poor vicar or curate labouring in the slums of great cities would get nothing, while the poorer country clergy would get hardly anything. Substantial relief was re-

served for the wealthy country clergy who happened to have most political influence. Mr. Balfour pointed out that some 11,000 clergy would receive relief under the bill, and of these 8,000 had less than 160*l.* a year. Not more than 255 of the clergy to be relieved had a gross income exceeding 500*l.* a year. As to the town clergy, he fully recognised the inadequacy of the means with which many of them were carrying on their great work. But, he continued, "Much as the clergy in the towns demand our sympathy and our assistance, it is to the members of the Church of England and not to the House of Commons, or the taxpayer, or the ratepayer, that they must appeal, and I doubt not the Church will respond to that appeal. If we come to the House of Commons it is not to relieve the poverty of the clergy of the Church; it is not to give them increased means of subsistence, however desirable those increased means of subsistence may be; we come to the House of Commons, and we come to Parliament because they, and they alone, are the people who have it in their power to remedy a great injustice which they have consciously or unconsciously done."

A division was then taken, and the third reading was agreed to by 182 to 117 votes, a very noteworthy falling-off in the numbers of the Ministerial majority.

In the House of Lords the bill, although subjected to considerable criticism, ultimately passed without any amendments. In the only debate to which it was subjected, the Earl of Selborne, on moving the second reading (July 24), said that the grievance which the bill was intended to meet might be illustrated by a very simple and a very common case—that of a vicar who, after all legal deductions had been made, was assessed on a tithe rent charge of 300*l.* a year, which constituted his whole income, and also on his house, say, at the value of 30*l.* a year. He would pay more rates than a man living in the same parish in a house assessed at 300*l.* a year, and whose income, in all probability, was not less than 3,000*l.* a year. Lord Ribblesdale moved the rejection of the bill, as introducing a novel and far-reaching method of exemption equivalent to re-endowment, and further confusing the relations of local and imperial taxation, already perplexed and perplexing enough. The question of the incidence of rates on tithe should be dealt with, he argued, side by side with the whole question of local taxation now *sub judice*. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) noted the contention that the bill was unjust as only relieving clerical and not lay titheowners, but the cases were widely different, for the lay owner was under no obligation of service in respect of the tithe he received. On the other hand, it had been sought to draw a distinction between a clergyman's income from tithe and an ordinary professional income on the ground that the latter varied and depended on a man's health. "But it is urged there is no injustice," the Primate continued, "because a clergyman's income is not the whole tithe rent charge, but the

net tithe rent charge after the deductions made—that is, after he has paid these heavy rates. Of course it is possible to put it in that way and fancy that thus you get rid of the injustice, but I doubt if any man in this House would admit it to be just that deductions should be made before his net income could be obtained, and that he should have nothing to do with these, and that he would have no right to complain though tremendous fines were imposed, for he could only claim his net income.” The Earl of Kimberley said it could not be denied that the bill proposed to place upon ratepayers generally a charge for the benefit of the clergy; in other words, whereas a large fund had been appropriated to the use of the different local authorities, a certain portion of it was now to be diverted from that fund—that was to say, taken out of the pockets of the ratepayers who had hitherto enjoyed it, taken from the city of London, from all parts of the country, and placed in the pockets of one particular class. That seemed to him unjust and unfair. The Marquess of Salisbury wished to call attention to a point on which he thought sufficient stress had not been laid. “We are very much criticised,” he said, “on the source from which we have drawn this relief, and it has been stated that we ought, before relieving a patent and pressing injustice, to have entered into the consideration of a scheme for recasting the whole of the complex fabric of English rating. They forget that this is a transitory bill—it is only to run for two years. This year you will be again asked to assent to a law by which personal property shall be exempted from rating. By doing so you will not be consenting that that shall always be the case, but you will absolutely lay down that the exemption is not fixed and accepted for all time, but from year to year, which any year you may change.” They could not ask the clergy, at this period of their extreme distress, to go on trusting in the prospect of Parliament being able to amend the whole law of rating within any early time. Till that end was attained, let them be given at least this sad and sorry compensation for all the wrongs they had suffered. The bill was then read a second time by 113 to 23 votes.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was another measure which provoked an amount of hostility and discussion out of all proportion to its very reduced scope. As originally introduced it contained clauses having reference to the general law affecting food and drugs as recommended in the report of a select committee which had met three years previously. It, however, became obvious that dairy produce alone would be touched by the measure, and that the struggle would be between the rights of margarine and the claims of butter. Having passed through the ordeal of the Standing Committee of Trade, it might have been supposed that it would have escaped further criticism. Nevertheless more than five days were spent in fighting for the interests of the farmer against those of the

manufacturer and importer; whilst the consumer was alternately to be protected against spurious or adulterated articles, or to be deprived of inferior products which he was willing to purchase although aware that they were not genuine. The only incident of general interest in the course of the protracted proceedings was an effort made by Sir W. B. Foster (*Ilkeston, Derbyshire*) to substitute the Local Government Board as the authority for carrying out the measure in lieu of the Board of Agriculture (July 18) which was specially concerned in the articles chiefly in question.

In the House of Lords the bill met with even less attention than one for providing seats for shop assistants, of which the course afforded an interesting study in sentimental legislation. In the first instance a bill had been introduced early in the session, applicable only to Scotland. Originally endorsed by Scotch members of the Opposition, the Lord Advocate saw no reason to do more than introduce a clause defining the extent and fixing the commencement of the act. On reaching the House of Lords a distinct divergence of opinion between Scottish peers declared itself, the Earl of Lauderdale supporting and Lord Shand opposing the measure. The Marquess of Salisbury, whose contempt for faddists was well known, ridiculed the aim of the bill, and, in the interests of the employers as well as of the assistants themselves, urged that it was not right to make so great a breach in the principles of our legislation without more careful inquiry, and on this ground the second reading was postponed (May 4). Almost simultaneously a bill having the same object, but applicable to England and Ireland, was introduced (May 2) in the Commons' House, endorsed by members sitting on both sides. In the interval which elapsed before the second reading (May 31) a press campaign was noisily conducted by the sentimentalists, and the bill having been pushed through without debate or division in a marvellously short period, was promptly sent to the Lords (June 12). On the debate on the second reading (July 12) its supporters were lucky enough to obtain the help of the Duke of Westminster, a practical philanthropist, as well as of several bishops. Lord Salisbury, however, unmoved by the pin-pricks of the press or the sighs of the sentimentalists, sturdily refused to admit this interference with the liberty of employers who were not proved to have abused it. He asked the Duke of Westminster to withdraw the bill, and be content with a promise that the Government would do all they could to procure a thorough and searching inquiry. Having pointed out the various difficulties of putting such a law in force, he expressed his apprehension that the bill, so far from benefiting those in whose interest it claimed to be framed, might tend to diminish the markets for women's labour. The division, however, showed that these arguments had no avail, for the second reading was carried by 73 to 28 votes, and in the course of ten days the bill passed through

all its stages, and Scotland was included in its scope. The determination with which this bill had been carried in opposition to the strong personal views of the Prime Minister was in curious contrast with the readiness with which a number of measures, all more or less important, were abandoned by the Government without a protest from any side of the House. The Money Lending Bill, the Undersized Fish Bill (intended to save our coast fisheries from destruction), the Irish Tithe Rent Charge Bill, the Metropolitan Streets Act (to give the police increased powers for dealing with the congested traffic of London), and the Parish Churches (Scotland) Bill, which had twice passed the Lords, were among those which Mr. Balfour proposed (July 17) to drop, and the hint that unless he did so members might be detained in town was sufficient to insure general acquiescence.

There was still, however, a good deal of business which needed immediate attention, including the bill for taking over the assets and responsibilities of the Royal Niger Company. The bill had to be founded upon a resolution, of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, explained (July 3) the financial bearings at some length, that the chief reason for making the change which the Government proposed in the company's position was the friction that had occurred in West Africa between France and Great Britain. This had been put an end to by the treaty which the French Government had recently ratified; but it had become clear that the company was not capable of discharging with complete satisfaction our international obligations. In consequence of what had taken place, the Government had been forced to organise a West African frontier force, so that now there was within the territory both an imperial and a civil authority, and this led to difficulties. It was proposed that the company should be relieved of all its administrative rights and duties, and should make over to the Government all its treaty rights, lands, and mineral rights, and such of its administrative buildings and plant as might be required. It would be reduced to the position of a trading company, being left in possession of the buildings, stations, and wharves actually in its occupation at present; but the company, the Government held, was entitled to the full recognition of the position which it had created for itself, and of the rights which it had acquired in the territories covered by the charter. When that charter was granted, the company was allowed to levy Customs dues for the cost of administration, and to include in that cost a sum representing liabilities already incurred, which sum was fixed at 12,500*l.* a year. On that charge on the Customs dues the company raised 250,000*l.*, which was a debt, and the Government purposed taking it over and to raise 300,000*l.* in order to redeem it at once. Then the company had a claim to be reimbursed for what he called "unexhausted improvements," and it was intended to pay them 300,000*l.* under

that head. For the company's land rights, for its mineral rights, and as compensation for the dislocation of its business it would be paid 150,000*l.* It would also be entitled for ninety-nine years to half the proceeds of any royalty on minerals worked. For the buildings, steamers, war materials, etc., which were to be taken over from the company a sum of 115,000*l.* was to be given. The total sum payable would thus be 865,000*l.* 820,000*l.* would be raised for the purposes of the bill by way of loan, and the rest of the money asked for would be charged on the Consolidated Fund. He next stated that throughout Lagos, the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the Niger Company's territory, all inland Customs frontiers would be abolished, and there would be perfect freedom of trade for all alike. There would be a common arms law through the whole region, and a common tariff, except that the importation of trade spirits into Northern Nigeria would be prohibited as now. For the present the territories would be divided for administrative purposes into three divisions, all under the control of the Colonial Office.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of the official Opposition, raised no objection to the plan proposed by the Government; but this half-acquiescence in its details did not commend itself to the "Stalwarts" or the "Little Englanders" of the Radical party, who found the Irish Nationalists wholly in sympathy. Numerous dilatory motions supported by much irrelevant speaking were successfully defeated by the Ministerialists, and the resolution was agreed to by 223 to 101 votes, after the application of the closure.

Whilst the bill, founded on this resolution, was preparing, Mr. Chamberlain was subjected to unscrupulous attacks on the ground that, as a shareholder in the Royal Niger Company, he had been instrumental in procuring the overgenerous treatment of which the opponents of the purchase scheme complained. It eventually transpired that Mr. Chamberlain's interest was from the very first patriotic and not mercenary. When the Royal Niger Company had been originally started, he was impressed with the value and importance of the work they had taken in hand, and placed his money in the venture when no immediate prospects of remunerative trading existed. Although to their credit the leading members of the Opposition did not, openly at least, associate themselves with the insinuations against the Secretary for the Colonies, he thought it right to make a manly statement (July 6) to the House. When the question of the possible revocation of the charter came before the Government, he at once informed the Prime Minister and his colleagues, that, having an interest (3,000*l.*) in the company, he begged to be excused from offering any opinion on the transaction, or taking any part whatever in the negotiations. These negotiations were left wholly in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and until they were substantially

settled, Mr. Chamberlain did not know more of them than any other shareholder.

Considerable discussion took place over the motion for the second reading of the Royal Niger Company Bill (July 19), various members expressing the opinion that the price to be paid to the company (865,000*l.*) was too large. In explaining the policy of ministers Mr. Chamberlain said it was proposed to form three Governments in the territories to be taken over: one for Lagos, one for South Nigeria (including the whole of the Coast Protectorate), and one for North Nigeria. The first two would remain under their present administrators, while Colonel Lugard would be appointed Governor of North Nigeria. The Customs duties of the three districts would be identical, the receipts being "pooled" and divided from time to time in proper proportions between the three administrations. With regard to the liquor traffic, the sale of spirits would be absolutely forbidden in the northern district, and Colonel Lugard had a project which the Colonial Office viewed with favour for the formation of a neutral zone between Northern and Southern Nigeria, where spirits would be allowed to be sold, but not stocked, so that it would be almost impossible to carry spirits up into the northern district. The duties were already higher than in the neighbouring French and German protectorates, and he hoped they might be raised to a still higher point, though they must be careful that in raising them they did not stimulate smuggling from adjacent territories. Touching the question of slavery, he had to point out that the abolition of the status of slavery in the Niger Company's territories was necessarily, to a large extent, a paper arrangement. Domestic slavery could not be immediately abolished; though, as our influence extended, it must certainly die out. Meanwhile slave-raiding was being vigorously repressed in every part of Africa where we exercised control. In defending the terms of the bargain which the Government had made Sir M. Hicks-Beach said the company had by universal consent deserved well of the country. But for its work the great artery of the Niger and the territories adjoining would not now be in our hands, but in the hands of Germany or France, and it should, therefore, be treated in a generous spirit, especially as it had been by no means anxious to surrender its powers. For the balance-sheet of the company he repudiated any responsibility; at the same time he denied that its capital had been "watered," as alleged. As to the debt charged on the revenues of the company, the Government had practically no choice but to take it over. The lands bought from the company were expected to yield a very considerable profit. The value of the mineral rights purchased could only be tested by results, and it seemed fair that payment should accordingly be made in part by royalties. The bill was then read a second time without a division, and although various efforts were made during the committee stage (July 26) to

reduce the amount to be paid, the bill was reported without amendment, and finally passed (July 27) by 181 to 81 votes, the chief criticism being from the "Stalwarts" and the "little Englanders," supported by the Irish Nationalists. As a "money" bill the Peers had but little concern with the details of the proposed purchase; but, on the order for its second reading, the Marquess of Salisbury took occasion to bear testimony to the aims and methods of the Royal Niger Company. Its main object, he declared, had been philanthropic as well as political, and it was not merely a financial speculation. There was an enormous risk attendant on the undertaking on which the promoters had advanced their money, and at any moment an accident might have destroyed the company. It was, therefore, only fair that they should receive such a handsome and sufficient price as Parliament was paying for their rights. They had succeeded in reserving for Great Britain influence over vast territories which, in the future, might be expected to yield a rich harvest to the empire. The Earl of Kimberley, on behalf of the Opposition, expressed his concurrence with Lord Salisbury, admitting that the empire owed a deep debt of gratitude to those who had directed the affairs of the Niger Company.

It was, however, with South Africa rather than with West Africa that the public was at the moment most interested. Since Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, matters had progressed rapidly, but scarcely in the direction he had hoped. Mr. Fischer, a member of the Orange Free State Executive, and a prominent member of the Afrikaner Bond, undertook the task of attempting to bring about an understanding between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger. Several interviews took place between the representatives of the Transvaal, the Free State, and the Afrikaner Bond, at which it may be presumed the interests of the Dutch colonists throughout South Africa were thoroughly discussed, and from the steps taken by President Kruger, and from the readiness with which his successive so-called "concessions" were accepted or ratified by the Raad, it might be fairly surmised that nothing was intended to be granted which would put the British and Dutch dwellers in the Transvaal on an equality. The actually avowed point of difference between the two Governments was stated by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons (July 3) to be that under Sir A. Milner's scheme the franchise could be obtained on naturalisation. In the scheme of the Transvaal Government, an interval of five years—or in the case of Outlanders who had arrived before 1890 two years—would elapse after naturalisation during which the Outlander would have relinquished his rights as a citizen of his own country, and not have acquired those of the South African Republic. The Transvaal Government, anxious to justify their proceedings before the world, issued (July 6) their version of what had been going on, basing the

whole of their case upon the suzerainty question. In their official green book was published a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain, dated December 15, 1898, in which the Secretary for the Colonies stated that his Government could not admit the contention of the Transvaal Government, put forward in a note dated April 17, 1898, (1) that the suzerainty of Great Britain did not exist; and (2) that the preamble to the convention of 1881, embodying that principle, had been repealed by the convention of 1884. The latter convention substituted a fresh definition for the previous one, of which the basis remained unaltered. If the preamble had actually been waived, it would follow that not only the suzerainty but also the internal independence guaranteed by it to the Transvaal Republic would be revoked. Dr. Leyds had asserted that the latter right did not originate in the convention of 1881. This, however, was an error, since, like the reservation of the suzerainty, it had its sole constitutional origin in the preamble to that agreement. . . . Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the British Government would not consent to refer matters in dispute to the arbitration of foreigners. Failing an agreement direct, it would withhold its sanction from any treaty or engagement sought to be entered into by the Transvaal, and not submitted before its conclusion. In conclusion the Colonial Secretary declined to admit the validity of a comparison between the Jameson raid and the breaches of the convention committed by the Bechuanaland freebooters.

It would seem that four months were allowed to elapse before any reply was given to this despatch, when, on May 9, the Secretary to the Transvaal, Mr. Reitz, adhered to his contention "that the suzerainty had ceased to exist in 1884. The argument that the right of the Transvaal to self-government would, in that case, also be repealed, was incorrect, seeing that the convention of 1884 wholly cancelled that of 1881, and granted only limited and specified rights to Great Britain. Self-government was not mentioned in it, being an inherent right of the South African Republic as a Sovereign State."

Obviously at this moment at least the question of suzerainty was uppermost in the thoughts of the Transvaal Government, and in order to obtain freedom from a restraint which they felt existed—but would not admit—they were prepared to make apparent or possibly real concessions on other points, especially on the franchise law. In fact they went so far as to say that, while the debate on this question was still going on in the Volksraad, any suggestion made in a friendly spirit would be received by the Transvaal. Not much time, however, was given for this invited action, as the Volksraad hastened to pass its measure of shadowy reform. The proposals were explained to the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain (July 11) in reply to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. He said that at the conference at Bloemfontein proposals were made by Sir A.

Milner and President Kruger respectively as to the enfranchisement of aliens in the South African Republic. Sir A. Milner regarded the President's proposals as altogether inadequate to meet the case, and the conference broke up. Since the conference there had been private and unofficial discussions between the Government of the South African Republic and Mr. Hofmeyr, Mr. Herholdt, one of the Cape ministers, and Mr. Fischer, a member of the Executive of the Orange Free State, which had resulted in new franchise proposals being submitted by President Kruger to the First Volksraad of the South African Republic. Sir A. Milner's proposals were, briefly, franchise after five years' retrospective. Under the President's original proposals not a single Outlander would get the franchise immediately; those who came in before 1890 would get it in two and a half years. Others already resident for two years would have to wait five years longer. Those coming in in future would have to wait seven and a half years. All would have to undergo the objectionable naturalisation period. Under the latest proposals the naturalisation period was removed. Those who came in before 1890 would get the franchise at once, and those who came in in 1890 and subsequent years would get it as soon as they had completed nine years' residence. There would thus be a small immediate enfranchisement of aliens who were already resident in the country, and additions would be made each year until five years from the passing of the act, when all aliens who had been seven years in the country at that time, and who possessed the conditions, might be enfranchised. New comers would be entitled to the franchise seven years after they had given written notice of their desire to become burghers of the State. The number of members allotted to the goldfields would be increased by four. In the absence of fuller information, it was impossible to be absolutely certain of the practical effect of the whole scheme. So far as they were able to judge from the information before them, the new scheme would have no immediate effect on the representation in the First Volksraad of the alien population, and it was not certain that they could carry any of the seats allotted to the Rand until a much later period.

A few days later (July 17) Mr. Chamberlain stated that Sir A. Milner considered that under President Kruger's scheme the number of Outlanders enfranchised would be considerably less than half of those who might come in under his own. It was uncertain whether they would be able to command any of the four new seats, although it could not be possibly affirmed that they would not. He presumed that the half spoken of would come in immediately.

Up to this time there was little doubt that the Imperial Government honestly believed that President Kruger—who in reality was the Government of the Transvaal—would, after a protracted show of resistance, give way upon the franchise

question, and make such concessions to the more urgent demands of the Outlanders that the latter might be fairly left to work out their own salvation in the Transvaal Republic. On the other hand, it was no less probable that President Kruger and the Boers generally could not believe in the serious intentions of the British Government. They had so long enjoyed immunity in their successive encroachments upon the liberties of the non-Boer dwellers in the Transvaal that they could not realise the possibility of the British Secretary of State claiming to exercise any authority in defence of his fellow-countrymen. The Transvaal Government, moreover, was probably deceived as to the influence exercised in England by the Opposition and the survivors of Mr. Gladstone's Administrations, and believed that these still represented the feelings of the majority of the British nation. That the Boers' theories were not wholly without foundation was shown by the effort made in Parliament, but more especially in the Opposition Press, to represent the Cabinet as torn by divided counsels on the South African question. Day after day it was asserted in the party organs that but for the aggressive attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury's peaceful policy would have smoothed away the difficulties of the situation. Undercurrents were supposed to have carried the ship of the State on a course for which the titular pilot was not responsible. There was absolutely no foundation for any such fantastic suggestions, and in truth they reflected more accurately the divided counsels of the Liberal party. Its leading members on more than one occasion had spoken in commendatory terms of the action of the Government in South Africa, and by so doing had only made the gulf the greater between them and the ultra-Radical surrender party. Possibly the reply given by Mr. Balfour (July 7) to a question by the leader of the Opposition may have given colour to this idea. He then stated that no contingency had so far arisen necessitating the material increase of the forces in South Africa. In existing circumstances, however, the Government thought it necessary to bring those forces up to a proper standard of efficiency and mobility. A week later, however, the Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Wyndham, stated that three batteries of artillery were under orders to proceed to South Africa; but, as if fearing that these words might seem inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's statement, at the next sitting (July 17) he explained that the batteries referred to were going out as relief, but if circumstances required they might be regarded as reinforcements, as the artillery then in South Africa would be retained.

At this moment an alteration by the Transvaal Volksraad (July 18) in the franchise law, was made at the suggestion of President Kruger and General Joubert. Under this (Article 4) all white persons in the country at the time of the law passing might obtain the franchise after seven years' residence and on fulfilling the prescribed conditions. It was these conditions

which practically rendered the law unworkable, or they were intended to make its relief nugatory. At the same time the mere admission of the principle of seven years' residence seemed to open a possible field for negotiations. A "political note," believed to reflect official opinion, appeared in the *Times* (July 19) to the following effect: "Given a seven years' retrospective franchise and a measure of representation equal to that demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the only point left for discussion is the two years' additional qualification. This is a matter to which it is understood the Government attach very small importance; in fact, the net result of the negotiations appears to be that Mr. Chamberlain has fully achieved the object which he has all along had in view."

This view was borne out by Mr. Chamberlain on the following day (July 20), who stated that he had received official information of the Volksraad having made the residential qualification for the franchise seven years' retrospective, and proceeded: "I have no official information as to the redistribution, but it has been stated that the Government of the South African Republic proposes to give seven new seats to the districts chiefly inhabited by aliens. If this report is confirmed, this important change in the proposals of President Kruger, coupled with previous amendments, leads the Government to hope that the new law may prove to be a basis of settlement on the lines laid down by Sir A. Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference. I observe, however, that the Volksraad have still retained a number of conditions which might be so interpreted as to preclude those otherwise qualified from acquiring the franchise, and might, therefore, be used to take away with one hand what has been given with the other. The provision that the alien desirous of burghership shall produce a certificate of continuous registration during the period required for naturalisation is an instance of this, for it has been stated that the law of registration has been allowed to fall into desuetude, and that but few aliens, however long resident in the country, have been continuously registered. It would also be easy by subsequent legislation to alter the whole character of the concessions now made; but her Majesty's Government feel assured that the President, having accepted the principle for which they have contended, will be prepared to reconsider any detail of his schemes which can be shown to be a possible hindrance to the full accomplishment of the object in view, and that he will not allow them to be nullified or reduced in value by any subsequent alterations of the law or acts of administration."

These hopeful opinions were not shared either by the Outlanders in Johannesburg or by the British residents in South Africa, who understood better the nature of the restrictions contained in the bill. Public opinion in England was "very imperfectly informed on the rights of the question," and it was too readily accepted in many quarters that the capitalists and

mine owners in Johannesburg were solely responsible for the unrest of the past few years, and for the crisis which had now arisen. With a view of placing before the public another version of the case, the Imperial South African Association organised a series of meetings throughout the country, engaging competent speakers versed in South African affairs to explain the situation. The inaugural meeting was held at Sunderland (July 24) (and it may be taken as typical of the series), when the speaker was Mr. T. R. Dodd, Hon. Secretary of the Transvaal Province of the South African League, but previously connected with the Radical party in north-eastern England. He began by saying that he was as much a Radical as he was four years ago. It was because he was a Radical that he felt so keenly the conditions under which men were compelled to live in the Transvaal. They were told by some people that there might be certain grievances in the Transvaal, but why should they appeal to Great Britain to repeal those grievances? They were also asked if we were going to interfere in order that Johannesburg millionaires might make more money than they had made already. The grievances, he might tell them, were not grievances which had been proclaimed by capitalists. They were serious economic grievances, which would not be tolerated in England or a British colony for twenty-four hours. The administration was inefficient, expensive and corrupt. Although the bulk of the taxes were paid by the Outlanders they had no representation whatever. Every concession promised by President Kruger was given with one hand and taken back with the other. Always behind his words of address to the Outlanders there was some mental reservation, which they were accustomed to in the Transvaal. The last great appeal to Pretoria was in 1895, when the petition of 40,000 Outlanders was presented to the Raad and rejected. They appealed for clean administration, for political liberties and privileges, but they appealed in every case in vain. Now they had decided to appeal to the paramount Power in South Africa. Sir A. Milner had said the case for intervention was overwhelming, and he felt proud to stand there and know that Sir Alfred had stood as a Liberal candidate for an English constituency, and that after studying the thing for three years he had said the case for intervention was overwhelming. They asked them to give them a measure of justice that would enable them to work out their own salvation. Force was the only weapon to which Pretoria had no answer. Force was the only paramount law that President Kruger understood. Unless they were prepared to back them with force let them keep their sentiments to themselves.

There were not, however, wanting men of ability—Conservatives as well as Liberals—who on platforms and in the press were urging the war party to pause before taking an irretrievable position. The publication of Sir A. Milner's despatch (printed elsewhere) had not rendered negotiations with the Transvaal

more easy, and Mr. Chamberlain's speech had been taken rather as a provocation than a warning. The Boers' fear of the Outlanders, moreover, was regarded as perfectly natural and well-founded, and the argument that a general admission of the Outlanders to the franchise would strengthen the republic could not be seriously accepted, for it implied that the Boer Republic would in a few years be supplanted by an Outlanders' Republic, and the Boers would have once again to submit to a form of Government which sixty years before they had "trekked" beyond the Vaal River to avoid. They valued their independence then above all other considerations, and it would be unwise, said the more guarded spokesmen of British policy, to take count of these feelings in our dealings with the Government at Pretoria.

It was important that opportunity should be found to discuss the situation openly before Parliament adjourned, and the publication (July 20) of a blue book relating to South African affairs placed the debate upon a clearer footing. The question of the conduct of the business was raised simultaneously in both Houses (July 28), and the outcome was practically the same in each, the opinions of ministers and opponents differing in expression rather than in fact. In the House of Lords the discussion was opened by the Earl of Camperdown, who said it appeared to him the duty of the Government to prepare for any eventuality, and never to cease urging the just and reasonable claims of the Outlanders, and this view was supported by Lords Dunraven and Windsor. The Earl of Selborne, who represented the Colonial Office in the Upper House, pointed out that the relations between her Majesty and dwellers beyond the Vaal River had always been regulated by conventions, and not by treaties of the form common between equal sovereign States. These were the Sand River Convention of 1852, which was superseded by the annexation, and the Pretoria Convention of 1881 and the London Convention of 1884. The retrocession of the Transvaal had been made with the intention of winning the affections of the Dutch in South Africa, yet at no time had the relations between this country and the Transvaal been satisfactory, and over and over again they had been strained almost to the verge of war. Notwithstanding all that was said by Lord Kimberley and Lord Derby as to the terms of the suzerainty in 1881, the South African Republic had in a recent despatch been describing themselves as a sovereign international State. Then came the question of the Outlander population. It had been said that these Outlanders were a few millionaires and German Jews. But even millionaires and German Jews had rights of citizenship. The fact was that the mining community had made the country what it was. They found it poor and made it rich, and they were entitled to all the rights given everywhere else to an industrial community. The majority of these men had come

from the United Kingdom. The question was really whether British influence was paramount in South Africa. Great Britain had in any case a right to protect her subjects in South Africa, which was added to and not taken away by the convention—the spirit of which was not only internal autonomy, but equality between man and man. Sir A. Milner had laid down a minimum at Bloemfontein, which was still the minimum of the British Government. The Outlander population must receive such an immediate, genuine, and effective representation in the First Volksraad as, taken in conjunction with the other privileges of a full burgher of the republic, would enable them to influence without controlling the Government of the country. A clear understanding was the only method of allaying any suspicion or fear that in future another Volksraad, by fresh legislation, or another executive, by acts of administration, might neutralise or impair the value of the concessions now made. The Earl of Kimberley, as leader of the Opposition and as responsible with Mr. Gladstone for the convention of 1881, declared they had two reasons for concluding it—(1) that the full consent of the burghers had not been obtained to annexation; (2) that if the war had been continued there would have been serious danger of a war of races in South Africa. Since 1881 two remarkable events had occurred—the gold discoveries, and the Jameson raid: “I in no way deny that the position of affairs with regard to the Outlanders is to the last degree unsatisfactory. I also admit that affairs in the South African Republic are a standing danger to the whole of South Africa. But I must still say a word in excuse—I must hardly say defence—of President Kruger, and those responsible for the Government of the Transvaal. My lords, just consider the position in which they found themselves. They, a small community of Dutch farmers, occupying their farms and living a purely rural life, suddenly found themselves invaded by a large and rather motley industrial population. Can you be surprised that such men felt alarmed lest this new population should swamp them, and destroy the condition of things to which they had been accustomed? We must also always remember the considerable Dutch population in South Africa who presumably are in sympathy with the Transvaal burghers.” He was glad to hear the credit given to Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr for the influence they had exercised on the Government of the South African Republic during these negotiations, and he had no doubt that if the matter were judiciously and carefully handled, it would be found that the assistance of the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape would not be found wanting: “In 1890 the Transvaal burghers took away from the Outlanders electoral privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed, and I do not remember that there was any protest on the part of our Government against it. From then date, of course, the disabilities under which the Outlanders labour. You will observe that the

change in the law of 1890 was avowedly made to prevent the Outlanders from being admitted in such numbers to burghership as would swamp the Dutch burghers. Sir Alfred Milner himself has recognised that you cannot have a system of perfect equality with the burghers. Now, what has occurred since the negotiations at Bloemfontein? One concession after another has been made, and some of them substantial and important. Mr. Kruger has agreed to remove some of the objectionable provisions as to naturalisation, and he has agreed that seven years shall be the term of qualification. The effect of that is to admit all the Outlanders who were resident in the Transvaal in 1890. I think I may conclude that there are decided indications on the part of the Transvaal Government that they have been willing to add to the number of Outlander representatives in the Raad. This I regard as a most important concession, and as giving reasonable hope that we may arrive at a satisfactory settlement. I understand that what her Majesty's Government is aiming at is that such a number of Outlanders should be admitted to the franchise as shall give them some real and sensible part in the government of the country. But you cannot form a correct view of the concessions that have been made until you have information as to the number of Outlanders who would be admitted to the franchise at once. . . . I entirely associate myself with the declaration of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that nothing has occurred to justify war. . . . There is a party which seems to think that a threat of war is really necessary in this case, but the proper course is that, so well described by Sir Alfred Milner, of firm but friendly pressure. I am willing to believe that this is the course her Majesty's Government is pursuing. Be firm by all means, but make it clear that you are in earnest."

There was much anxiety to discover in Lord Salisbury's reply some hint as to the existence of two conflicting policies in the Cabinet. His words were closely scanned with this view, but he effectually baffled the intentions of his critics. The Prime Minister said he had opposed the policy of the Government in 1881, for attempts to obtain the gratitude of persons are very seldom successful if those persons are at the same time of opinion that you are afraid. The policy of friendliness was one to which President Kruger assented in the protocol of 1881, and it was that view which he was bound during the rest of his political career to promote. But his one effort had been to separate the English and the Republican Governments; to draw the two nations into two camps; to give to the Dutch a superiority to which their numbers gave them no title; and to reduce the English to the position almost of a conquered, and certainly of a subjugated, race. He did not entirely blame the President and his colleagues for the kind of panic which seemed to have seized on them at the irruption of the gold-diggers in 1886, but what he did blame was that, when this difficulty

came about, he never came to the English Government to consult them as to how this great and marvellous phenomenon could be dealt with. No one could have said to him, "You are bound to let your population be overwhelmed and swept away." Some people put the conventions of 1881 and 1884 in the position of the laws of the Medes and Persians. But they were not. So long as they were observed, and given their due vitality, Lord Salisbury thought that every party in England was willing to recognise and sustain them. But those conventions could be destroyed by the act of the parties for whose benefit they were concluded, and if anything took their place it would not be conventions in the same style: "Without intruding on his thoughts, I do not think that President Kruger has sufficiently considered this. With respect to our present policy . . . we have to rescue British subjects from treatment which we should not think it right they should endure in any country, even if there were no conventional engagements between us, but which it is doubly wrong for us to permit when the very terms of the protocols and conventions of 1881 and 1884 obviously protect them from any such disgraceful treatment. How we are going to do this, how we intend to apply this remedy, to dissipate this great evil, I naturally cannot now examine in detail. I agree with the noble earl opposite that the advances that have been made are, to a certain extent, for good, and if they are genuinely carried out, and a real desire is shown to eliminate this racial inequality and animosity, and to put the two races fairly and honestly on the same footing, I think we may fairly look forward to a peaceful solution of a crisis which is undoubtedly complicated and anxious. How long we are to consider this solution, and what patience we are bound to show, I will not discuss, for reasons which the noble earl suggested to me. We have to consider not only the feelings of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, but that which is much more important to us—namely, the feelings of our fellow-subjects at the Cape. . . . I can only say, what in one form or another has been said by many members of her Majesty's Government—and I prefer to use the words employed by Lord Selborne—we have put our hand to the plough, and we do not intend to look back."

In the House of Commons the debate took a wider range in consequence of its laxer party discipline, and still more of the bitter hostility with which Mr. Chamberlain's every action was criticised and his motives maligned by the Radicals who at one time looked upon him as their future leader. There had been some little finessing about the form in which the South African debate should be raised, and naturally the Opposition were anxious that the materials should be supplied by the Ministerialists. This, however, was impracticable, as was also the ordinary expedient of putting forward a subordinate member of the party to raise a debate in which the leaders would choose their own time for intervening. It was finally decided to deal

with the matter on the Colonial Office vote on the last night (July 18) on which supply could be discussed at length. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burgh*) frankly admitted in his opening words that he would have been glad if the discussion had begun with a statement from Mr. Chamberlain. The debate had been wisely postponed as much as possible, and even now reticence must be observed, (1) because the matter was not yet concluded and (2) because of the critical state of feeling in South Africa. He then went on to discuss the situation on the same lines as Lord Kimberley in the other House. Acknowledging the dangerous state of affairs, he said he could see no ground of surprise at the stubborn resistance made by the burghers, and especially by President Kruger, to the proposal to admit the Outlanders to the franchise. They must remember that the Boers had "trekked" into the Transvaal to live by themselves, and now they felt themselves swamped by the new comers, however much it increased their prosperity. Then there was the Jameson raid, which the Boers could not forget. This stubbornness would be best overcome by bringing to bear upon the Transvaal Government the influence of enlightened Dutch opinion at the Cape. The admission to the franchise must be retrospective, because obviously otherwise any redress or improvement of the present state of things would be put off for a long time. There was a certain strangeness in the idea that we should go to war to enable our fellow-citizens to give up their own citizenship in favour of another. But at present there was no case, he would not say for armed intervention, but even for a threat, or the very idea of a threat, of war.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed with the last speaker as to the importance of saying nothing that might embitter race feeling, but he doubted whether some of his observations could further a peaceful settlement. The question to be settled was not a new one, and had engaged the attention of various Governments for the past fifteen years, and now it had been brought to a head by certain occurrences in the Transvaal. There had been efforts to minimise the grievances of the Outlanders, but the Government had made an independent investigation, and were of opinion that their complaints were well founded. He might quote in support of his view Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's words at Ilford: "They have no municipal government, police protection, organised maintenance of order, or the even-handed administration of justice which, in all civilised communities, are regarded as the very elements of civil rights and liberty." In that list he had not included the absolute loss of any political right whatever: the fact that a community which was a majority in numbers, which found nine-tenths of the whole taxation of the country, had not even a single seat in, or a single vote for the governing body. The Afrikaner party had shown by their action and their speeches that they recognised that there were wrongs to be remedied, and he believed that, even in the Trans-

vaal itself, there was a progressive party. For fifteen years the Boer oligarchy, contrary to the spirit and, in many cases, he believed, to the letter of the convention, had put the Outlanders in a position of inferiority to the Boer inhabitants. There had resulted five crises under different Governments, and in one case an insurrection. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had talked of race antagonism as the result of a war. The race antagonism was there already, which did not arise in the Orange Free State or in Cape Colony, where both races had equal rights, but in the Transvaal: "Here is a country mainly inhabited by British subjects surrounded almost for its entire circumference by British colonies, whose foreign relations are under the control of the British Government, and yet where British subjects are placed in a position of humiliating inferiority, where they are subject to injury, and even to outrage, and where the friendly remonstrances of the suzerain Power are treated with contempt. This matter is sometimes discussed as if it were a question of some petty reform. It is nothing of the kind. It is the power and authority of the British Empire. It is the position of Great Britain in South Africa. It is the question of our predominance, and how it is to be interpreted, and it is the question of peace throughout the whole of South Africa." It had been said this state of affairs was not a breach of the convention. But the convention extended, not limited, the right of interference. And in any case there remained the right of which Mr. Gladstone spoke in 1882 of protecting our subjects wherever they went in pursuit of lawful objects. But they had a right under the convention, which, he contended, had been broken on many occasions. Moreover, the convention had been constantly evaded, or attempted to be evaded—in the matter, for instance, of our control over treaties, and with regard to the general incidence of taxation. These continual evasions had naturally given rise to the suspicion that there was a deliberate attempt to get out of the convention altogether. The whole spirit of the convention was the preservation of equality as between all the white inhabitants of the Transvaal, and the whole policy of the Transvaal had been to promote a position of inferiority on the part of certain classes. The conventions were the result of a previous conference at which definite promises were made. On May 10, 1881, at a conference between representatives of her Majesty and representatives of the Transvaal, there was a distinct promise that, so far as burgher rights were concerned, they made and would make no difference whatever between burghers and those who came in, whereas, in fact, they had gradually made the inequality more marked. If, therefore, he was asked why they meddled with internal affairs of the Transvaal he would reply that (1) they had the right of every Power to protect their own subjects; (2) they had special rights as suzerain Power; (3) the convention had been broken in the letter and the spirit; (4) the promises

on which the convention were based had not been kept. That being so they might claim that the Transvaal should put matters back as in 1884, and if the Transvaal would not meet their present moderate demands they might put in that whole claim. But they had adopted Sir A. Milner's view, which was that the first step to a settlement would be that the Outlanders should be given some substantial and immediate representation. The High Commissioner's proposals would have given the Outlanders at once about one-fifth of the First Raad. The President had made two absolutely illusory proposals, which everybody now recognised as unsatisfactory, though Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr had rushed forward to accept the second. The present proposals of Mr. Kruger were a real advance, and the Government hoped to find in them a basis of a satisfactory settlement. If it did not fulfil the test he had mentioned, then : "I will assume that President Kruger must have the same object that we have, and must be seeking as we are, to relieve the pressure of a great number of questions by allowing the Outlanders to work out their own salvation by means of separate representation. President Kruger, who is aware of this, and must share our views, will no doubt be willing to make such alterations in his latest proposals as will make them effective for the purpose. We regret that President Kruger did not see fit to communicate to us the proposals which he was about to submit to the Volksraad, in order that we might have consulted with him in a friendly way, and the matter might not be dealt with without our having an opportunity of saying a single word of comment or criticism. The result has been, of course, that the act has now passed the Volksraad; and we are told that it is finally fixed. If we were to take that literally, it would be an unfortunate position. But I do not take it literally. The President, in the communication in which he refused to communicate the act, invited friendly advice. We think that we are justified in those circumstances in appealing to him—as we have done—that a joint inquiry shall be held into these latest proposals with a view of seeing how far they will go in giving that substantial and immediate representation to the alien population which alone can be considered as a basis of satisfactory settlement. If this inquiry is accepted, and when it is concluded, the experts who will be engaged in it will make a report to the two Governments, and then we hope that it may be possible for us to come to an agreement. In any case, we shall press for the necessary alterations in order to secure the object which I have stated." The Government had issued no ultimatum, and did not intend to be hurried. He regretted most seriously the state of tension caused by delay, but the responsibility was so great that they must choose their own time and method for giving effect to their policy. There was no monopoly on the other side of a desire for peace: "This question was coming to a head in the period of the last Govern-

ment. Lord Ripon's despatch in 1894 could not have remained long unanswered, but everything was thrown back by the raid, and no doubt the delay is due to the sense which we all feel of having put ourselves in the wrong. It was not the time for us to put exceptional pressure on President Kruger. During the whole of the three years the attitude of the Colonial Office and the Government has been one of excessive patience and moderation. We have avoided as far as possible every cause of complaint—perhaps too much so. We have waited in the hope that President Kruger would make some concession; on the contrary, things have gone from bad to worse. . . . No one dreams of acquiring this country, which we of our free will retroceded. No one has any wish whatever to interfere with the independence which we have granted; on the contrary, we desire to strengthen this independence. We desire to place it on a firm basis by turning discontented aliens into loyal fellow-citizens of the Dutch. . . . On the other hand, the condition of our non-interference is that the Government of the Transvaal should accept in principle and make some approach in practice to that equality of condition between the two white races which was intended to be provided by the convention, and was certainly promised in the interviews and conference before the convention was signed. Without this the Transvaal will remain what it is at present—a source of unrest, disturbance and danger. Although the situation is an anxious one, I am hopeful of the future. I am hopeful because President Kruger has, I believe, come to the conclusion that the Government is in earnest; because I have an absolute conviction that the great mass of the people of this country are prepared to support us, if the necessity should arise, in any measures we may think it necessary to take to secure justice to the British subjects in the Transvaal."

Several minor points of criticism were raised by other speakers, some of whom denounced the very thought of supporting our remonstrances by force; others were equally vehement in declaring against the unwisdom of making demands without an adequate strength to enforce them; whilst others again urged that Mr. Chamberlain was alone to blame for President Kruger's irritation and want of confidence in British diplomacy. For example, Sir W. B. Gurdon (*Norfolk, N.*) deprecated any active interference in the Transvaal by Great Britain; Col. Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*) traced the origin of the present difficulty to the surrender after Majuba; and Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) denounced Sir. A. Milner's despatches as unworthy and sensational. These criticisms from all quarters of the Liberal side of the House were interspersed with a few words of support and encouragement from the Ministerial side, but it would be scarcely accurate to qualify Mr. Courtney's speech by such terms. He recognised, however, at the outset that by allowing the debate to wander over a wide ground Mr. Chamberlain had skilfully disarmed effective criticism, and he

wished that the Colonial Secretary's speech had been confined to the commission proposal. He was glad of the announcement that no troops but white troops would be employed if a war broke out in South Africa. The difficulties in South Africa dated back before 1881. The admission of the Dutch to constitutional privileges was a comparatively recent matter, and it was because they had no share in the government that they moved into the wilderness. He agreed with Mr. Chamberlain in basing the British case mainly on the right of Britain to protect her subjects, and while not admitting some of the grievances alleged, especially the Edgar case, in which he adopted the Boer view, he agreed entirely in the policy of making the franchise more accessible, so that the Outlanders could look out for themselves. But the idea of making the difference between five years and seven years a *casus belli* was inconceivable; time was on the side of the Outlanders.

South African affairs were not again referred to in either House, except by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill (Aug. 7), but it was understood that Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, suggesting the appointment of a joint commission to examine the effects of the franchise law, was still under consideration at Pretoria. If the only object of the Transvaal Government had been to gain time, the delay was taken advantage of by our own authorities, who continued to draft small detachments of men to strengthen the South African establishment, but there was a growing feeling in all quarters that some settlement, acceptable alike to the Boers and Outlanders, would be reached, and that the extreme demands of the latter would not be supported by the Imperial Government.

On the last day of the session (Aug. 9) Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to Sir Wilfrid Lawson (*Cockermouth, Cumberland*), announced that an addition of three regiments had been made to the military force in Natal, in response to representations of the Natal Government and "for all contingencies." Later in the day, on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had already stated that they recognised the grievances under which our subjects in South Africa were labouring, that they found those grievances not merely in themselves a serious cause for interposition but a source of danger to the whole of South Africa, and that our predominance was "menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress grievances and in refusing any consideration to the requests made in moderate language by the suzerain Power." That was a state of things which could not long be tolerated. "We have stated that we have put our hands to the plough, and we will not draw back, and on that statement I propose to rest."

There was little else to call for special notice in the proceedings of either House. The bill for establishing an Irish Agricultural Department and placing technical instruction in

that country was generally approved on all sides. On the second reading (July 5) Sir Charles Dilke's chief objection was that it would sanction the increase in the number of ministers having seats in Parliament, while Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), speaking for himself and not for the Nationalists, protested against the measure because it would create another Castle Board, whilst the financial proposals and the elements of popular control were alike inadequate. Mr. T. Healy (*Louth, N.*) took occasion to separate himself from Mr. Dillon, speaking in favour of the bill, which was read a second time without a division and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade, through which it passed with little delay, and was reported, as amended, to the House (July 24). The discussion on this stage chiefly dealt with constitutional points, Mr. Dillon urging that the Chief Secretary should not be President of the Agricultural Department, and Sir Charles Dilke wishing that the Vice-President should vacate his seat on appointment, but both amendments were negatived, and with a promise to consider Mr. Dillon's proposal to increase the provincial members of the Agricultural Board, the bill was sent to the Lords. Its reception (July 31) in the Upper House was in every respect gratifying to the Government, the principal Irish landowners on both sides expressing general approval of the measure, whilst in committee (Aug. 1) the only amendment carried was one by Lord Templetown to omit the clause giving power to the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork to appoint representatives to the Board of Technical Instruction. To this restriction the Commons raised no objection, and the bill became law.

Similar good fortune did not attend the Companies Bill introduced early in the session by the Earl of Dudley. The bill differed in no important particulars from one which had been before the House for three successive years. It was intended to remove some of the scandals which had attended the application of the law of limited liability, to prevent the formation of fraudulent companies, and to render directors amenable to the law in cases of fraud or false statement. The bill was for three months under the consideration of a select committee composed of the leading lawyers and bankers among the Peers, and was reported to the House (May 18) in ample time for further consideration if necessary. For reasons which were never explained, but were generally surmised to be pressure from without, no attempt was made to take up the bill for two months (July 20) and the third reading was postponed until a date (Aug. 3) when it was absolutely certain that no steps would be taken by the Commons, although public opinion had been loudly calling for years for legislation in this matter.

Another measure introduced into the House of Lords under pressure from unofficial army reformers was one to put the Militia upon a more satisfactory footing. In introducing the

measure (July 7) the Secretary for War, the Marquess of Lansdowne, frankly disavowed any intention of legislating this year, although recognising the necessity for reform, and the general opinion on his proposals was that increased bounties to willing men on emergencies would be more popular than a wholesale conscription of unwilling men. His proposal was that the total number of men to be raised should be decided by the Government of the day, and the lord-lieutenants and their deputies should be the local authorities to see that the number was forthcoming. The areas to be dealt with would be the counties and subdivisions of counties. In the preparation and revision of the lists the census would be employed, with the overseers as enumerating officers. All men between the statutory ages of eighteen and thirty-five would be returned. He proposed to exempt efficient Volunteers; but it would be necessary to restrict the establishment of the Volunteer battalions in order to prevent an indiscriminate influx of men at a time when the introduction of the ballot might be apprehended. Under the bill any person chosen by ballot who refused to serve might be arrested and compelled to serve for five years from the time of his arrest, and be treated as a deserter if he afterwards absconded. The other exemptions were substantially those of the 1871 bill.

The Tithe Rent Charge Bill was, however, a measure much more in sympathy with the tastes of the press, both for criticism and approval. The second reading (July 24) was moved by the Earl of Selborne in a carefully prepared speech in which he emphasised the case for the bill by insisting upon the hardship of specific cases. Lord Selborne showed among other things, the extreme hardship of the titheowner being obliged to pay on the gross income of the living, though in reality compulsory payments to a retired incumbent and to a daughter church might eat up more than half his revenue. He quoted the case of a man with 150*l.* a year net paying 75*l.* a year in rates because the gross tithe income was 600*l.* a year. Lord Ribblesdale, on the other side, dwelt chiefly on the fact that the bill relieved the rich as well as the poor incumbent, and ended by declaring the question of rating should be dealt with as a whole. After Lord Balfour had stated that he had never been more impressed with the absolute justice of a case than with that which had been put forward by the clergy, Lord Kimberley urged the argument that there was no ground for taking money from the taxpayers to provide an additional endowment for the Church. Nothing was more likely to increase the existing dissatisfaction of large classes with the Church than the proposal of the Government.

Lord Salisbury, who followed, at once dealt with the essential condition of the question. He insisted upon the necessity for recalling the fact that the law which governed the whole subject of rating is the act which was passed for one year, in 1840, and which since then had been renewed every

year. That act specially exempted personal property from paying rates. Now one of the chief reasons why the act of 1840 was a temporary measure was the fact that it was felt that the rating of clerical titheowners ought to be dealt with. Parliament, in fact, always "looked forward to the period when it should deal with the great problem and riddle of rating, and when it should try and abolish the extreme injustice which throws this vast expenditure on a kind of property which is one-fifth of the whole property of the country." The bill was then read a second time by 113 to 23 votes, and passed without further amendment.

In the House of Commons the closing debates on the estimates produced some useful information, and provoked some sharp criticism. In discussing the Army Estimates (July 21), Mr. Arnold-Forster (*Belfast, W.*) criticised very severely the organisation of the War Office, and quoted Sir Redvers Buller's evidence before the Decentralisation Committee: "I should like to say clearly and openly that I start from this point, and I think I have verified it sufficiently, that the whole system of reports, regulations and warrants under which the Army now serves has grown up entirely for the benefit of the War Office clerk, and to find work for the War Office rather than to provide control over the Army." What business, asked Mr. Arnold-Forster, had Sir Redvers Buller to make that statement? It was made after he had been in full control for ten years. He was entitled to ask whether any explanation had been demanded of that statement. "The conclusion they arrived at was that until they had a transformation of the manner of doing business at the War Office they should get no advance in the British Army at all." The Under Secretary for War, Mr. George Wyndham (*Dover*), in his reply refused, perhaps prudently, to deal specifically with these allegations, and only made a general defence of War Office arrangements. He denied that they had injured the Army by depleting the Reserve, for the Reserve was now 82,000 strong. The immediate problem was to find garrisons for India, Egypt, and at this moment an augmented garrison for South Africa. Then there was the permanent problem of finding garrisons for those places which the War Office were informed, by the united counsel of their naval and military experts, ought to be occupied as naval bases and coaling-stations. "To do that required at least nineteen white battalions and twelve native battalions abroad, for the mere routine work of sentry-go round the world. Then seventy-five infantry battalions were required at home, seventeen and a half battalions to form what he might call the scheme of defence, and sixty and a half battalions to occupy India and other countries."

There was much more reasonable cause for fault-finding in the postponement until the far end of the session of the Colonial Loans Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in

introducing it (July 27) explained that it substituted the Local Loans Fund for the Colonial Loans Fund as the source whence the money would be drawn. It proposed, moreover, to sanction a total issue of 3,351,000*l.*, which would be devoted to loans to Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Jamaica and Trinidad; to Mauritius and Seychelles, to Cyprus, the Malay States, and the West African Colonies, according to their several requirements, and on the same terms as money was issued to local authorities in the United Kingdom. The bill was strongly opposed on the second reading (July 31), but was ultimately passed by 124 to 69 votes; and at great length in committee, the advanced Radicals proposing various amendments, which after much discussion were defeated, the Government majorities ranging from 69 to 120. After the sixth division, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman suggested to his followers that they had done enough, he would not say for glory, but to vindicate the right of the House to examine important measures of this kind in detail. This advice was taken, and after one more division the bill was reported without amendment and passed.

The last few days of the session were largely occupied by education questions, the committee stage of the Board of Education Bill (Aug. 1) opening up the question of amalgamating the Science and Art Department with the Education Department. Sir John Gorst, on behalf of the Government, maintained that the system of two separate departments of the Committee of Council, which had been in existence for many years, was found to be extremely inconvenient. He was, therefore, strongly opposed to the amendment moved by Sir William Anson (*Oxford University*) to establish three departments under the board for primary, secondary and technical education respectively. The new Assistant Secretary to be appointed would be entrusted with special duties relating to secondary education, but apparently no decision had been arrived at as to whether secondary and technical education were to be regarded, for the purposes of Government supervision, as identical. On the other hand, it seemed accepted that after the passing of the bill steps would be taken to appoint a Minister of Education, responsible to Parliament for the whole subject. The transfer, however, of powers from the Charity Commission to the new board gave rise to prolonged discussion.

The sessional order, under which 22 evenings were devoted to Supply, was found to operate with considerable harshness, as on the last (twenty-second) day (Aug. 2) there were at ten o'clock over fifty votes which had not been taken. According to the rule these were put severally by the chairman—no debate being allowed—but seventeen divisions were taken, the Government majority ranging from 113 to 137 votes. The most interesting speech was from Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*) on the cowardice of the Government in not dealing with the establishment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland because of the

short-sightedness of Irish Protestants and English Conservatives. He said that if the Government would not level up education in Ireland, they must not be surprised if Irishmen did their best to level it down. They had no wish to despoil Trinity College, but if they could not get educational equality in one way they would have it in another, and if the religion of the majority in Ireland was to enjoy no educational advantages, the religion of the minority would not be left in undisturbed possession of them.

The perfunctory explanation of the Indian Budget to the House of Commons was delayed to the last moment (Aug. 8), and was chiefly interesting from the support given by the late Secretary for India, Sir H. Fowler, to his successor. Lord George Hamilton had the good luck to be able to lay a satisfactory report of the financial condition of India before Parliament, and was able to announce that the year 1898-9 had closed with a surplus of Rx.4,059,000, half of which was due to reductions in expenditure and the other half to the expansion of trade, which showed 120,000,000*l.* for exports and 90,000,000*l.* for imports. He also anticipated a surplus from the current year, although the deficient rainfall in certain districts threatened to make some inroads upon it. He spoke with derision of the charge that we were "bleeding India to death," which was contradicted by all the facts. He announced that a gold standard would be introduced at once, that all gold from the Indian mines would be purchased, and that the Government had a project of establishing a "Bank of England" in India. Sir Wm. Wedderburn (*Banff*) asserted that the ryots were in a starving condition, but Lord G. Hamilton contested this statement, but admitted that since 1871 the population of India, in a measure owing to steady and quiet Government, had increased by 70,000,000, and that it was necessary to encourage manufactures and mining, as well as agriculture, in order to find labour for the yearly increasing addition. The complaints made by certain members as to the way in which Indian affairs were dealt with by Parliament brought up Sir Henry Fowler, who declared that India should never be a party question, and went on to make an interesting defence of the home administration of Indian affairs. He referred especially to the fact that the Council of India, composed entirely of leading administrators, judges and men of business, sat throughout the year. It was compelled by law to sit every week, and through its committees it minutely "overhauled" everything that occurred in India. So far from neglecting grievances, its first business was their redress, as it was also that of the Secretary of State. As to the late period of the session at which the Indian Budget was presented, the accounts must by law be on the table by May 15, and if the House wished for the Budget early it had only to signify its wish. As for neglect by the House of Commons, the House had constructed the Government of India on a system different from that of every other dependency in order to avoid

perpetual interference ; but every great subject was fully debated, and the Secretary of State was perpetually questioned upon every kind of affair.

The financial policy of the Government in accepting the report of the Currency Committee was scarcely touched upon in the debate, although already published (July 28). According to the recommendation, the British sovereign was to be adopted "without delay" as the standard coin of India. The local mints, although remaining closed for the coinage of silver, would be open for the unrestricted coinage of gold, the value of the rupee being fixed at 1s. 4d. or one-fifteenth of a pound. Payments might continue to be made to any amount in silver, but the Government was not bound to exchange silver for gold or to issue gold, except for certain purposes of exchange. The Committee, moreover, deprecated, although the Government did not actually forbid, a loan in sterling to procure gold, in the belief that in the course of time the Indian mints would draw the necessary gold by the ordinary process of trade.

Before Parliament rose for the recess two interesting papers, both bearing, directly and indirectly, upon the constitution of the next House of Commons, were published. The first of these was addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, signed by 126 members, asking for a definite statement of the views of the Government on the question of a redistribution of seats. The letter was forwarded through Mr. Kimber (*Wandsworth*) who on behalf of his colleagues stated in their opinion (1) that a readjustment of the graver anomalies should be made before the next dissolution ; (2) that such readjustment need not necessarily involve a general redistribution, nor affect more than one-fifth of the existing constituencies, and (3) that the members specially interested should be acquainted as early as possible in the ensuing session with the principle which the Government proposed to adopt. In reply Mr. Balfour said simply that the matter should be brought before the Cabinet at the next opportunity.

The other paper which was circulated before the close of the session was the report of Mr. Chaplin's committee on Old Age Pensions, a subject upon which many pledges had been given, many hopes held out, and much recrimination arisen. The committee had been appointed by the Government after the unfinished debate (March 22) on Mr. L. Holland's bill and in view of the four other bills dealing with the same subject. It was directed to consider and report on the best means of improving the condition of the aged and deserving poor, and for providing for the helpless and infirm. The terms of reference were held to exclude consideration of the financial aspect of the question apart from which the committee resolved, by a majority of 9 to 4, that a national pension system was feasible and desirable. Having rejected schemes for the universal grant of pensions, without regard to thrift or merit on the part of the

recipient, and for the creation of a pension fund based on compulsory contributions from the working classes, they defined as the proper recipient of a pension any person applying who : (1) Is a British subject ; (2) is sixty-five years of age ; (3) has not within the last twenty years been convicted of an offence and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment without the option of a fine ; (4) has not received poor relief, except medical relief, unless under exceptionable circumstances during twenty years prior to the application for a pension ; (5) has been resident for not less than twelve months within the district of the pension authority ; (6) has not an income of more than 10s. per week from all sources ; (7) has endeavoured to the best of his ability by his industry or the exercise of reasonable providence to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent on him. The word " person " was to mean either man or woman. The committee further recommended : (1) That a pension authority should be established in each union of the country, to receive and to determine applications for pensions ; (2) that the authority for this purpose should be a committee of not less than six or more than twelve members appointed by the guardians from their own number in the first instance ; (3) that the committee, when so appointed, should be independent of the board of guardians, with the addition of other members subject to regulations to be made by the Local Government Board, and that it is desirable that other public bodies within the area should be represented upon the committee, but so that a majority of the committee shall be members of the board of guardians ; (4) that the cost of the pensions should be borne by the common fund of the union, and that a contribution from imperial sources should be made to that fund in aid of the general cost of the poor-law administration, such contribution to be allocated not in proportion to the amount of such pensions but on the basis of population and not exceeding one half of the estimated cost of the pensions ; (5) that the amount of the pension in each district should be fixed at not less than 5s. or more than 7s. a week, at the discretion of the committee, according to the cost of living in the locality, and that it should be paid through the medium of the Post Office ; (6) that the pension should be awarded for a period of not less than three years, to be renewed at the end of that period, but subject to withdrawal at any time by the pension authority, if in their opinion the circumstances should demand it. The dissentient minority on the committee consisted of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Cripps, and it was understood of these Mr. Lecky recommended that any action taken by Parliament should be upon the lines of poor-law reform. There was no question of immediate legislation on the matter, and it was generally understood that the committee had been appointed to postpone rather than to hasten discussion of a thorny question.

Parliament was prorogued a few days earlier (Aug. 9) than usual, and with greater forethought and economy of time might have ended its labours earlier. The record was neither a long nor an important one, the London Government Act being its only measure of importance, and its Budget of 110,000,000*l.* its chief distinction. The Queen's Speech, however, usually a colourless leave-taking, was this year marked by an ominous departure from the common form. After referring to the petition of the Outlanders in the Transvaal it proceeded: "The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promises of equal treatment on which my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into and are still proceeding."

Outside Parliament the most important events were those more or less directly connected with ecclesiastical matters. The Convocations of Canterbury and York which, without special leave of the Crown, were not authorised to meet together as a convocation, avoided the difficulty by meeting as individual members of different bodies. The subject discussed by this assembly was the Ecclesiastical Procedure Bill, by means of which it was proposed to modify the existing relations of Church and State, and to constitute a Final Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical suits, which should commend itself to the allegiance of the whole body of the clergy. A complaint against a clergyman for an offence against ecclesiastical law in any matter of doctrine or ritual was to be heard in the first instance by the bishop of the diocese, from whom the case might be remitted to the Diocesan Court. From its decision an appeal would lie to the Provincial Court presided over by the archbishop, and the final appeal to the Crown, whilst being nominally, as before, to the Privy Council, was in reality to be to a selected body of archbishops and bishops of the two provinces, who should through the existing machinery of the Privy Council convey to the Church the decisions of the episcopate. The question whether the existing judicial committee of the Privy Council was to be left free to adopt or reject the episcopal opinion was the subject of much controversy, but as no steps were taken to bring the bill before Parliament the need for its final solution did not arise.

As soon, however, as the two Houses of Convocation came to discuss the details of the bill before them, a very important divergence of view became manifest. The Upper House proposed that when the appeal against the decision of the Provincial Court was successful that decision was to be remitted to the Provincial Court, "to the end that right and justice may be done in accordance with the order of the Crown." On the other hand, the Lower House proposed that where the appeal was successful "the case shall be reheard in the

Provincial Court in order that right and justice may be done." In other words the Upper House invited the Provincial Court to undo its work, whilst the Lower House urged the Provincial Court, if it had the courage, to reaffirm its decision and take the consequences, of which Disestablishment might be one.

Of more immediate interest, however, was the decision of the two archbishops on the lawfulness of the liturgical use of incense and of processional lights, matters which had greatly exercised the consciences of several of the High Church clergy. These doubts the archbishops, after hearing at great length the arguments on both sides, and after much deliberation, endeavoured to set at rest. They decided (July 28) that incense might not be used liturgically or as a part of public worship, though its fumigatory use was allowable. Processional lights were without conditions pronounced illegal. The archbishops based their decisions on the obligation of every clergyman to use "the form in the Book of Common Prayer and none other." In conclusion the archbishops stated that they had given their decision as the Prayer-book required them to do; and they entreated the clergy for the sake of the peace of the Church to accept their decision.

The Peace Conference, which had met at the Hague early in the summer, brought its sittings to a close (July 29) having effected less than its promoters desired, but more than its critics expected. The proceedings, detailed elsewhere, were conducted in a spirit which showed an earnest desire on the part of the delegates to give practical effect to the dreams of the promoters. No unseemly squabbles marked the proceedings, and there was little suggestion of intriguing to obtain support for any specific proposals. Those which aimed at the reduction of armaments failed because of the difficulties inherent to conditions essentially different in different countries, but the proposals which tended to lessen the needless cruelties of war were accepted, including one to proscribe the use of Dum Dum bullets, especially levelled against Great Britain. On the other hand the principle of arbitration was universally accepted by all countries, and on the proposition of the British delegate, Sir J. Pauncefote, a machinery was created by which when nations were willing, arbitration might be obtained.

CHAPTER V.

Public Interest in the Dreyfus Case—Church Troubles—Transvaal Blue-book—Colonial Sympathy with Government—Mr. Chamberlain's Highbury Speech—Boer Conditional Offer—British "Qualified Acceptance"—Boer Withdrawal—British Despatch of September 8—Negative Boer Reply—Some Criticism, but General Support, of Government Policy—"Interim Despatch" of September 23—Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire on the Crisis—Last Hopes of Peace—Military Preparations—Boer Ultimatum—Autumn Session—Great Ministerial Majorities—Public Confidence about the War—Disappointments—Lord Rosebery's Stimulating Speeches—Ministers at the Mansion House—Speeches by Mr. Bryce, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith—Lord Methuen's Successes—German Emperor's Visit—French Press Insults—Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester Speeches—Khalifa's defeat and Death—The "Black Week" of Reverses—Patriotic Enthusiasm at Home and in the Colonies—Fresh Military Measures—Venezuelan Arbitration—Political Party Resolutions—Church Difficulties—Trade Prosperity.

THE inability of the English people to think of more than one thing at a time, and their aptitude, little as they may be credited with it, for detachment from self-regarding preoccupations, have seldom been more remarkably illustrated than during the first few weeks of the recess of 1899. Parliament, as has been seen, had separated under circumstances pointing to a very grave danger of the outbreak of war in South Africa. The proportions that such a war would be likely to assume were, indeed, foreseen by only too few persons, but there was a pretty general recognition that the interracial animosities which it could not fail to bring to a head might involve this country in very anxious responsibilities, both military and political, for a long time to come. And yet the contemporary annalist is bound to record that, through the remainder of August and well into September, the subject on which the British public at home fixed their attention was not the diminishing likelihood of a pacific settlement of our controversy with President Kruger, but the varying probabilities of a verdict for or against Captain Dreyfus from the court-martial at Rennes.

The course and issue of the extraordinary proceedings before that tribunal were most interesting, but need not be reviewed here. Yet it is part of English history that all our chief newspapers for several consecutive weeks treated the Rennes trial as the predominant topic of interest. Daily they filled many columns, not only with reports of what the witnesses said, but with descriptions of how they looked at one another and at the prisoner and he at them, and being free from all danger of attachment for contempt, they allowed both their special correspondents and their leader writers to comment on the proceedings with the utmost freedom. From the outset there was a practically universal opinion in this country that Captain Dreyfus was the victim, in the first instance, if not of an actual conspiracy among highly placed members of the French headquarter staff, at any rate of a series of stupendous blunders, the parties to which afterwards stuck at nothing in order to protect themselves and one another from exposure. This view received much confirmation from the course of the trial at

Rennes. Little, if anything, which in any English court would be admitted as evidence was offered by any of the witnesses against the prisoner. But the military judges allowed one general after another to deliver irrelevant but envenomed speeches for the prosecution, and to affirm, contrary to the declared opinion of the Court of Cassation, that Esterhazy was not to be believed when he avowed that he had himself written the *bordereau*, while various officers were permitted to make statements directed to show that Captain Dreyfus might have been in a position to betray the information alluded to in that notorious document. All these things aroused intense disapprobation in England, and indeed throughout Europe. That feeling was deepened by the revelations through Captain Freystaetter, one of the members of the 1894 court martial, of the totally illegal measures then taken, behind the back of the prisoner and his counsel, to secure conviction, and by the production before the Rennes court at the eleventh hour of an Austrian adventurer who, after swearing that the name of Captain Dreyfus had been notorious in foreign chancelleries as that of the seller of French military secrets, excused himself on the ground of illness from facing cross-examination.

When, therefore, the astounding verdict was given (Sept. 9) by a majority of five to two, that Captain Dreyfus had been guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," of a crime which, if proved in his case, no circumstances could possibly extenuate, there was an almost passionate outburst of indignation in this country. It was nowhere supposed that the five judges regarded the prisoner's guilt as proved, but rather that they had deferred to the array of more or less eminent officers who asserted that they believed in it, and who would have stood condemned if he had been acquitted, and had salved their consciences by the "extenuating circumstances," which enabled them to sentence him only to ten years' detention in a fortress. The indignation of the British public was natural, and indeed justifiable, but it was expressed in not a few quarters with a vehemence and want of discrimination which were certainly unfortunate. Not only the majority of the Rennes court martial, not only General Mercier and other ex-War Ministers and past or present members of the headquarter staff, but the whole French nation were by too many writers of articles and letters in the newspapers included in one sweeping condemnation, as virtual partners in a great judicial crime. Proposals were gravely put forward for the stoppage of commercial intercourse with France, for the desertion of the French Riviera by British invalids, and for the boycotting of the Paris Exhibition of 1901 by the whole British people. No authoritative and hardly any influential support was given to any of these suggestions. But they were made often enough and in quarters quite sufficiently conspicuous to wound French feeling very severely. All this was both unjust and impolitic. Unjust, because it was the heroism of a

French man of letters which had inspired, and the devoted self-sacrifice of a French officer which had rendered possible, the movement prosecuted with signal courage in France for "revision" of the original sentence on Captain Dreyfus. Impolitic, because England, despite impending imperial dangers, thus gratuitously aroused the resentment of a great foreign nation. Fortunately, those who organised and took part in a well-attended Hyde Park demonstration of sympathy with Captain Dreyfus (Sept. 17) were wise enough to avoid the excesses of language into which not a few of their countrymen and countrywomen had been betrayed, and the measured though earnest tone of most of the speeches was reflected in the following resolutions which were adopted with enthusiasm and practical unanimity: "That this mass meeting of the citizens of London assembled in Hyde Park sends the expressions of its deepest sympathy to Captain and Mme. Dreyfus, and assures them that wherever the English tongue is spoken there is admiration and gratitude for the splendid courage and noble example they have shown amidst unparalleled persecution." "That this meeting expresses its abhorrence of men who have sullied the honour of the uniform they wear in their long and desperate fight with truth and innocence, congratulates Zola, Picquart, Labori, Demange, and their supporters for the splendid resistance they have made to military and sectarian fanaticism, and appeals to the Government of the Republic to act according to the best traditions of free and generous France by releasing and rehabilitating Captain Dreyfus before it is too late."

In respect of purely domestic affairs, the autumn months presented very little calling for permanent record unless, indeed, in the ecclesiastical sphere. There, no doubt, some keen observers held that symptoms were discernible of the approach of a genuine crisis. The occasion, though hardly the cause, of these disquieting developments was to be found in the decision of the two archbishops against the legality of the ceremonial use of incense and processional lights in the services of the Church of England. It should be observed that the disruptive influence—should it prove so—of that decision lay much more in the reasons on which the archbishops based it than in its actual effect. At the earliest opportunity after the delivery of the archiepiscopal decision—judgment, it was not, since they had expressly disclaimed the idea that their sitting together at Lambeth constituted a court—Sir William Harcourt had a triumphant letter in the *Times*. He hailed the pronouncement of the Primates as an event "pregnant with vital results to the future of the English Church," because, as he maintained, "their reasons will be found to extend far beyond the particular instances under discussion, and, indeed, to cover the whole ground both of doctrine and ritual," and to "go far to solve the entire range of the questions at present in controversy in the Church."

Sir Wm. Harcourt proceeded to develop this thesis at length

and under many heads, from which it is not possible to give illustrations here. The gist, however, and the temper of this manifesto of his are sufficiently exemplified by a sentence from its concluding paragraph in which he spoke of the archiepiscopal decision, in the reasons on which it was founded, as "cutting at the very roots of the whole system and plan of operation of the 'Catholic revival,' and affording a solid basis for the defence of the Protestant principles of the Church of England." The natural, and indeed unavoidable, meaning of all this was that the Lambeth decision involved a repudiation in principle of the whole Oxford movement, and supplied the lines on which all features of ritual which were associated with the sacramental doctrines enforced by the leaders of that movement might be suppressed. It was, however, promptly pointed out by Lord Hugh Cecil, who during the recent session had attained a position of very considerable authority among the group of politicians specially associated with the defence of the interests of the Church, that in very important respects Sir Wm. Harcourt had misconceived, and indeed reversed, the true purport of the Primates' decision. Evidently, he said, that decision could have no bearing, as Sir Wm. Harcourt assumed, on doctrine, for if it had, the archbishops could not have spoken as they had of the possibility of the ceremonial use of incense, though now unlawful, being made lawful at some future time.

Lord Hugh Cecil enforced this and other points, in order to neutralise any difficulty that might have been created by Sir Wm. Harcourt's letter in the way of obedience, the duty of which, while fully recognising the real sacrifice of feeling it would involve in some cases, he himself strongly urged upon the advanced clergy. The *Guardian* also, while not disguising doubts as to the correctness of the grounds of the archiepiscopal decision, strenuously preached the same duty. On the other hand, Lord Halifax, the President of the English Church Union, in a letter (published at the end of August) to the lay members of that body, the keynote of which was the phrase, "Stand by your priests," whether they obey or disobey, made it very clear that in his opinion no moral obligation to obey in this case lay upon the clergy. He described the decision, or as he called it the "opinion," of the archbishops against the ceremonial use of incense as "one of the greatest misfortunes that had fallen on the Church since the rise of the Oxford movement," because it "did everything that such a document could do to discredit and reduce to an unreality the appeal which the Church of England had ever made to the practice of the whole Catholic Church of Christ as supplying her standard of doctrine and ceremonial." While professing the highest reverence for the character of the archbishops, Lord Halifax's criticism of their decision was couched in terms which, if all suggestion of moral dereliction was to be read out of it, involved the very lowest opinion of their intelligence.

Lord Halifax went on to say that he did not suppose, having regard to the great differences in local circumstances, that any one uniform course of action was likely to be pursued in cases where attempts were made to enforce compliance with the archbishops' opinion against incense. Lord Halifax's high character, knightly bearing, and intense earnestness, had obtained for him a large measure of respect and regard; but this essay of his towards the organisation of anarchy in the Church of England revolted an appreciable number of strong High Churchmen, who had already been alarmed by the subversive tone adopted at clerical meetings organised by or in connection with the English Church Union. Though he only wrote on his own behalf, there can be little doubt that the venerable and popular Dean Hole of Rochester gave expression to the feelings of many devoted adherents of the Oxford movement when, in a letter (Aug. 31) intimating his withdrawal from the English Church Union, he said that a just parallel to Lord Halifax's advice to the lay members of that body would be, in regard to the Army, the opinion that "the soldiers must follow the captains, but that the captains may follow their own imaginations." The influences telling for clerical obedience were reinforced by the considerate manner in which the bishops began to press the observance of the Lambeth decision on the clergy of their dioceses. Then, however, a curious event happened. This was the appearance of a pamphlet by an eminent member of the Broad Church party, Dr. Sanday, subjecting the reasoning of the Lambeth decision to a searching historical criticism. Dr. Sanday's contention was that the language of the Act of Uniformity of 1559, on which as having been accepted by the Church at the time of the last revision of the Prayer-book in 1662, the archbishops' decision rested, did not, or certainly need not, bear the rigid construction attached to it by the Primates. This point is not one for discussion here; but it should be recorded that this Broad Church attack on the decision appears to have operated, among some strong High Churchmen, as a sensible discouragement of the hope cherished earlier in the year that the Lambeth "hearing" had provided a kind of working substitute for reformed ecclesiastical courts.

So far, however, as the immediate question of conformity to the Lambeth decision against incense was concerned, there seemed, as the autumn advanced, to be a decided preponderance of opinion that it was a duty to obey, even among the advanced clergy, and an overwhelming *consensus* to that effect among the general body of High Churchmen. At the Church Congress, which was held in London in October, the firm chairmanship of Bishop Creighton, and the good feeling of most of the speakers, secured that, even when burning questions were under discussion, decorum generally prevailed. For the most part, however, the meetings were engaged in the useful, if not exciting, treatment of aspects of Church life not immediately

connected with ritual. Opportunity was naturally taken, notably by Canon Gore, to press upon assembled churchmen the need for legislative and administrative reform within the Church, with a view to that increased autonomy, in favour of which Mr. Balfour had expressed himself, and on representative lines, which would allow very considerable power to the laity. This propaganda awakened a good deal of sympathy.

At any ordinary time such a condition of ecclesiastical affairs would have been likely to engage a very large share of the attention of the nation. But the intense personal interest of the Rennes drama had not passed away before the gathering gloom of the South African situation had begun to engross the public mind. There were conflicting rumours in August as to the probable tenor of the Boer reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission to inquire into the effect of the so-called seven-year franchise law, passed by the Transvaal Volksraad in July. For a few days about the middle of the month there was a disposition abroad to hope that the worst of the crisis was over. This was in view of somewhat positive reports that while objecting to the joint inquiry the Transvaal authorities had decided to concede Sir A. Milner's Bloemfontein minimum—a five years' retrospective franchise—and liberal redistribution proposals. But, very speedily, disquieting intimations appeared that, in return for these concessions, stipulations were made seriously affecting the permanent relations between England and the Transvaal. Public anxiety was not allayed by the publication in the last week of August of further correspondence between the British and Boer Governments with regard to the status of the Transvaal. Several of the most important points by this correspondence had already been revealed by the publication of a Transvaal green book early in July (see p. 149). The British blue book, however, not only placed officially on record the repudiation already known to have been given by her Majesty's Government of the Boer contention as to the disappearance of British suzerainty on the signature of the Convention of London in 1884, but supplied material for the historical justification of the imperial attitude, showed how the Boer claim had become much more positive and pronounced, and conveyed Sir A. Milner's grave and emphatic judgment upon its practical significance in its later development. In March, 1898, Sir A. Milner forwarded to Mr. Chamberlain a letter from the Rev. D. P. Faure, who had acted as interpreter to the delegates from the Transvaal during the negotiations in London which resulted in the 1884 Convention, and who believed himself to be the only disinterested surviving witness of those negotiations. His testimony bore on a vital point, being that "it was clearly understood and agreed by both contracting parties that her Majesty's suzerainty should be abolished, except to the extent defined in Article IV. of the Convention of London, subsequently signed. And the Trans-

vaal deputation left London completely satisfied with the result of their mission, except with regard to the new boundary line."

In support of this view, Mr. Faure gave his recollection of what had been said to him in conversation by the late Lord Rosmead (then Sir Hercules Robinson) as to the practical unimportance of the suzerainty question, and his personal readiness to "humour Transvaal sentiment" on that point. He also remembered "Lord Derby saying at one of the conferences that as regarded the question of suzerainty, the deputation was making a mountain of a molehill, but he objected to an article being embodied in the new convention specifically revoking her Majesty's suzerain rights, because he did not care to provide the then Parliamentary Opposition with weapons for attacking the Ministry—an argument the weight of which was realised by the deputation."

Happily Sir Robert Herbert, who formerly held with much distinction and benefit to the public service the post of Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, was still living, and to him Mr. Chamberlain referred Mr. Faure's letter. The effect of Sir Robert Herbert's reply appeared from the concluding passage of his letter, and was unquestionably important. "I feel compelled," he wrote, "to differ from Mr. Faure's view, as given in paragraph four of his letter, that 'it was clearly understood and agreed by both parties that her Majesty's suzerainty should be abolished except to the extent defined in Article IV. of the Convention of London.' Her Majesty's Government expressly declined to substitute a *treaty* for the *Convention* in which the Queen as suzerain had granted certain powers of self-government to the Transvaal State, and accordingly the Convention of Pretoria was not repealed, in order to preserve that part of it which declared the suzerainty; but fresh articles were framed, in order to give the South African Republic larger powers of internal administration, and in order to comply with the request of the republic for greater facilities in initiating negotiations and agreements with foreign nations." There followed in the blue book a long despatch from Dr. Leyds, then Transvaal State Secretary, dated April 16, 1898; the despatch from Mr. Chamberlain (Dec. 15, 1898); and the reply thereto (May 9, 1899) from Mr. Reitz (who had succeeded Dr. Leyds), which have been already referred to. They all dealt with the suzerainty question, and sustained the views respectively corollary to the positions taken by the two Governments on that subject, as to the possibility of foreign arbitration between them on matters connected with the interpretation of the 1884 Convention. The most striking feature of this correspondence, both in form and substance, was the claim put forward by Mr. Reitz that "the now existing right of absolute self-government of this (the South African) republic is not derived from either the Convention of 1881 or that of 1884, but simply and solely

follows from the inherent right of this republic as a sovereign international State." In his covering letter, Sir A. Milner observed that Mr. Reitz's contention went further than had been done in any previous despatch. It "appears to me," said the High Commissioner, "to be contradictory of the position consistently maintained by us, and in fact in the nature of a defiance of her Majesty's Government."

In his reply (July 13, 1899) Mr. Chamberlain expressed his general concurrence in Sir A. Milner's views. Briefly reviewing the status of the Boers since the Sand River Convention, he showed that that convention, with which their recognised existence as a distinct political community began, was, like the Pretoria Convention, "not a treaty between two contracting Powers" (these words are Lord Derby's, Nov. 20, 1883), "but was a declaration, made by the Queen, and accepted by certain persons, at that time her subjects, of the conditions under which, and the extent to which, her Majesty could permit them to manage their own affairs." Again, in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 the relation of the republic to Great Britain was that of a dependency *publici juris*. The Boer deputation in 1883 no doubt endeavoured to get this relation changed by the negotiation of a treaty as between two contracting Powers, and submitted a draft treaty. This was, however, entirely rejected by Lord Derby as "neither in form nor in substance such as her Majesty's Government could adopt." In concluding, Mr. Chamberlain, as the Government of the Transvaal had appealed to Lord Derby's personal views, referred them to a statement made by him in the House of Lords on March 17, 1884, immediately after the conclusion of the London Convention, when he said: "Whatever suzerainty meant in the Convention of Pretoria, the condition of things which it implied still remains; although the word is not actually employed, we have kept the substance. We have abstained from using the word because it was not capable of legal definition, and because it seemed to be a word which was likely to lead to misconception and misunderstanding."

During the same week (Aug. 26) the Colonial Office also issued another series of papers relating to the Transvaal. Some of this correspondence (June and July, 1899) dealt with the question of arbitration. The upshot of it was that while steadily refusing to hear of the intervention, in any form or shape, of a foreign arbiter or umpire on points at issue between Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa and a dependent State like the Transvaal, her Majesty's Government recognised that there might be "fair differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the details" of the articles of the convention of 1884, and expressed themselves in a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir A. Milner (July 27) "willing to consider how far and by what methods such questions of interpretation as have been above alluded to could be decided by some judicial

authority, whose independence, impartiality, and capacity would be beyond and above all suspicion."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to observe that, assuming that the Transvaal Government agreed to the proposal for a joint inquiry with regard to the probable working of the July Franchise Law, it might be desirable for Sir A. Milner and President Kruger to endeavour, by another personal conference, to come to an understanding as to the action to be taken on the report, or reports, of the joint commission. And he suggested that such conference would offer a suitable opportunity for the discussion of the proposed tribunal of arbitration, and other pending questions which were not brought forward at Bloemfontein owing to the failure to arrive at a settlement of the Outlander franchise question.

Very interesting were the evidences recorded in the blue book of colonial encouragement to her Majesty's Government in the resolute pursuit of justice for the Outlanders in the Transvaal. In the latter part of July resolutions were unanimously passed in both the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Natal, expressing "sympathy with and approval of the action of the British Government in its endeavour to secure equal rights and privileges for all Europeans in South Africa, whereby peace, prosperity, and the termination of racial animosity in this country can alone be assured." This language on the part of the two branches of the constitutional legislature of the colony which would be the first to suffer in the event of war was full of significance. Not less so were the terms of the resolutions passed, also unanimously, by both the Senate and the House of Commons of the great Canadian Dominion. The resolutions, forwarded to London on August 1 and July 31 respectively, set forth that each House had "viewed with regret the complications which had arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government"—a condition of things which had resulted in "intolerable oppression"; and further, that each House, "representing a people which had largely succeeded, by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population, in harmonising estrangements, and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desired to express its sympathy with the efforts of her Majesty's imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

In connection with the above quotations, it may be observed that in various ways the evidences they afforded of colonial feeling in July were carried forward by newspaper telegrams up to and in the week ending August 26. Thus it was tele-

graphed from Ottawa (Aug. 24) that the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, and Professor of International Law at Toronto University, in a widely circulated review of the Transvaal situation, had said: "It is to be hoped that there will be no hesitation and no backing down, and no compromise of the rights of British subjects. The loss of South Africa means the disruption of the empire altogether beyond the loss of the colonies on the continent, and so the undisputed supremacy of British authority in that quarter of the globe is bound up with the unity of the empire itself." A telegram from Melbourne (Aug. 22) gave not less emphatic indications of the manner in which Australian feeling was ranging itself behind the mother country, with a view to possible eventualities. "Sir George Turner, the Victorian Premier," ran the message, "has concurred with the suggestion of the Hon. Charles Kingston, Premier of South Australia, that the colonies should offer Great Britain the use of the Australian squadron in the event of war with the Transvaal." And on the same day it was telegraphed from the capital of Jamaica that the whole of the militia of that colony had to a man volunteered for service in the Transvaal.

Such was the situation in respect of public information at home as to the general course of recent negotiations with the Transvaal, and of evidences of a remarkable convergence of colonial feeling as to the necessity of a strong and resolute policy, when Mr. Chamberlain made a speech (Aug. 26) which sharply arrested the attention of the whole empire. At a garden party which he gave to the members of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association at his residence at Highbury, Birmingham, the Colonial Secretary, having observed that he wished he could have told his guests that the difficulties which had existed for so many years between the British Government and the oligarchy in Pretoria were happily settled, went on to say: "We have been, as you know, for the last three months negotiating with President Kruger. We have made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is passed. Mr. Kruger procrastinates in his replies. He dribbles out reforms like water from a squeezed sponge, and he either accompanies his offers with conditions which he knows to be impossible, or he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of the nature and the character of these reforms. . . What we have asked is admitted by the whole world to be just and reasonable and moderate, so moderate, indeed, that the proposals which were made by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein Conference appear to many to verge upon weakness. We cannot ask less, and we cannot take less. The issues of peace and of war are in the hands of President Kruger and of his admirers. . . . Will he speak the necessary words? The sands are running down in the glass. The situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained, for any indefinite postponement.

The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untying it; and if we do that, if we are forced to that, then I would repeat now the warning that was given by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and I would say, if we are forced to make further preparations, and if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered, but, having taken this matter in hand, we will not let it go until we have secured conditions which once for all shall establish which is the paramount Power in South Africa, and shall secure for our fellow-subjects there, at all events, those equal rights and equal privileges which were promised to them by President Kruger when the independence of the Transvaal was granted by the Queen, and which is really the least that in justice ought to be accorded to them. If a rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid should be forced upon us, I am confident that we shall have the support of the vast majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and I will go further, and say the vast majority of the people of the British empire."

In view of this utterance from the minister directly responsible for the negotiations with the Transvaal, it was felt on all hands that a much graver situation had arisen than any hitherto reached since the peace of 1881. So serious a view would not at once have presented itself if regard had been had merely to Mr. Chamberlain's official reply to the proposals which he had before him on August 26. The despatches embodying them, and his answer through Sir A. Milner—all telegraphic—were issued from the Colonial Office on September 1. Dr. Reitz's first note, dated August 19, suggested the following plan for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, as an alternative to the joint inquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain on their behalf at the end of July: (1) "A five years' retrospective franchise" as proposed by Sir A. Milner on June 1, 1899. (2) Eight new seats in the Volksraad to the population of the Witwatersrand, thus with the two sitting members for the goldfields giving to the population thereof ten representatives in a Raad of thirty-six, and in future the representation of the goldfields of the Transvaal not to fall below the proportion of one-fourth of the total. (3) The new burghers equally with the old burghers to be entitled to vote at the election for State President and Commandant-General. (4) The Transvaal Government would always be prepared to take into consideration such friendly suggestions regarding the details of the franchise law as her Majesty's Government, through the British agent, might wish to convey to it.

So much for the concessions. The conditions were stated in the fifth paragraph of Dr. Reitz's despatch, which ran thus: "In putting forward the above proposals the Government of the South African Republic assumes—(a) That her Majesty's Gov-

ernment will agree that the present intervention shall not form a precedent for future similar action, and that in the future no interference in the internal affairs of the republic will take place. (b) That her Majesty's Government will not further insist on the assertion of the suzerainty, the controversy on the subject being allowed tacitly to drop. (c) That arbitration (from which foreign element, other than Orange Free State, is to be excluded) will be conceded as soon as the franchise scheme has become law."

In Dr. Reitz's supplementary note, dated August 21, the conditional character of the concessions was further developed and emphasised as follows: "The proposals of this Government regarding questions of franchise and representation contained in that despatch must be regarded as expressly conditional on her Majesty's Government consenting to the points set forth in paragraph 5 of the despatch, *viz.*—(a) In future not to interfere in internal affairs of the South African Republic. (b) Not to insist further on its assertion of existence of suzerainty. (c) To agree to arbitration."

Mr. Chamberlain's reply, addressed to Sir A. Milner, bore date August 28. In this despatch, which he subsequently described as amounting to a "qualified acceptance" of the preceding Boer proposal, the Colonial Secretary said: "Her Majesty's Government assume that the adoption in principle of the franchise proposals made by you at Bloemfontein will not be hampered by any conditions which would impair their effect, and that by proposed increase of seats for the goldfields and by other provisions the South African Republic Government intend to grant immediate and substantial representation of the Outlanders. . . . They will be ready to agree that the British Agent, assisted by such other persons as you may appoint, shall make the investigation necessary to satisfy them that the result desired will be achieved and, failing this, to enable them to make those suggestions which the Government of the South African Republic state that they will be prepared to take into consideration. . . ." They also "hope that the Government of the South African Republic will wait to receive their suggestions founded on the report of the British Agent's investigation before submitting a new franchise law to the Volksraad and the burghers.

"With regard to the conditions of the Government of the South African Republic," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "First, as regards intervention; her Majesty's Government hope that the fulfilment of the promises made and the just treatment of the Outlanders in future will render unnecessary any further intervention on their behalf; but her Majesty's Government cannot, of course, debar themselves from their rights under the Conventions, nor divest themselves of the ordinary obligations of a civilised Power to protect its subjects in a foreign country from injustice. Secondly, with regard to suzerainty, her Maj-

esty's Government would refer the Government of the South African Republic to the second paragraph of my despatch of July 13. Thirdly, her Majesty's Government agree to a discussion of the form and scope of a tribunal of arbitration from which foreigners and foreign influence are excluded. Such a discussion, which will be of the highest importance to the future relations of the two countries, should be carried on between the President and yourself, and for this purpose it appears to be necessary that a further conference, which her Majesty's Government suggest should be held at Capetown, should be at once arranged.

"Her Majesty's Government also desire to remind the Government of the South African Republic that there are other matters of difference between the two Governments which will not be settled by the grant of political representation to the Outlanders, and which are not proper subjects for reference to arbitration. It is necessary that these should be settled concurrently with the questions now under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for consideration at the proposed conference."

This despatch, it will be observed, obviously contemplated further negotiations extending over a considerable period. Its purport, in respect of the "impossibility" of at least part of the conditions attached by Dr. Reitz's despatches to the five years' franchise offer was the same as that of the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Highbury two days before, but even in that respect it seemed less sweeping, and its tone was very perceptibly milder. In a word, the despatch did not, while the speech definitely did, suggest the approach of the period of ultimatums. This discrepancy had a good deal to do with the unfavourable criticisms for which the "new diplomacy" came in during the ensuing months, even sometimes from those who were satisfied as to the necessity of a strong policy in South Africa.

Thus Mr. Asquith, speaking on September 2, to the Leven and District Ladies' Liberal Association, said he did not altogether understand the methods of the new diplomacy, with its puzzling alternations of frankness and reticence. Every intelligent person, both here and in South Africa, agreed that the time had come for a definite and a permanent settlement of the long-standing controversy between the Government of the South African Republic and its immigrant population. No British Liberal could contemplate with satisfaction a system under which large numbers of our countrymen were denied some of those civil and political rights regarded as the necessary equipment of a civilised social community. No one, however, could compare President Kruger's attitude at the Bloemfontein Conference only a short time ago with his last proposals, hampered though those proposals still were by unacceptable conditions, without seeing that there had been a real advance. The diffi-

culty in the way appeared to be suspicion on either side of the real motives and aims of the other. He avowed the belief that there was no real or genuine body of opinion in Great Britain which desired for a moment to destroy, or even to curtail, the internal independence of the Transvaal, and continued: "As regards, on the other hand, the reality and validity of any pledges that may come from Pretoria, while I agree that President Kruger's methods often tax one's patience, it appears to me to be all-important to remember that in respect of whatever assurances he now gives, and we now accept, we shall have, I will not say hostages, but at least as sureties for their performance, the sentiment and the sense of honour of the whole Afrikaner population of South Africa. . . . President Kruger has access to excellent advice, and he can hardly fail in the long run to realise that no settlement can be genuine or permanent which, while fully safeguarding the autonomy of the South African Republic, does not frankly and unreservedly concede whatever is just in the Outlanders' demands. We, on our side, who have the advantage of being represented upon the spot by one of the clearest and strongest heads in the empire—Sir A. Milner—ought not to, and I believe we shall not, lose the sense of proportion and exaggerate details into principles. Holding this view, I for one am not alarmed by the irresponsible clamours which we hear from some familiar quarters for war."

This last phrase of Mr. Asquith's probably referred to the strong terms in which some newspapers were dwelling upon the impossibility of an indefinite continuance of negotiations, having regard to the intelligence constantly arriving of the growing excitement in South Africa, and the great disorganisation of business and consequent distress caused among the Outlander population of the Transvaal, many of whom were leaving that country, and elsewhere in South Africa, by the protracted uncertainty as to the issue of the controversy. It soon became evident, however, that any hope of a genuine advance on the part of the Pretoria Government towards the redress of the Outlander grievances was steadily declining, unless on conditions which Mr. Asquith himself had recognised as being "unacceptable." On August 31, in the Transvaal Volksraad, the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal Government was read in open session, when President Kruger denied that the Transvaal Government had excluded the British residents in that country from political rights, but declared that they had always registered themselves as British subjects, and had refused at the time Lord Loch visited Pretoria to go on commando service. On September 1, Mr. Fischer, of the Free State Executive, arrived at Pretoria from Bloemfontein to consult with the Government, and it was hoped by some people in this country that his influence would be exerted on the side of a reasonable settlement. After a secret session, which was held next day, however, a reply was

handed to the British Agent, which was soon understood to have made the situation distinctly more acute. For its effect was to withdraw the offer of the five years' franchise made in Dr. Reitz's despatch of August 19, on the ground that the conditions attached to it had been refused, and to substitute nothing in place of that offer, except a belated expression (telegraphed six days later) of the willingness of the Transvaal Government to enter into a conference about the probable working of the seven years' franchise law of July.

The Boer Government complained that "from semi-official discussions," between Dr. Reitz and Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, "which had been brought to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, they had thought that they might infer that their proposal" set forth in the notes of August 19 and 21, "would have been acceptable to her Majesty's Government." As it was not so, the Boer Government considered that their proposal had "lapsed." As to the conditions attached to the lapsed proposal they observed: "(a) That with reference to intervention, this Government has neither asked, nor intended, that her Majesty's Government should abandon any right which it really might have, on the ground either of the Convention of London, 1884, or of international law, to intervene for the protection of British subjects in this country. (b) That as regards the assertion of suzerainty, its non-existence has, as this Government ventures to think, already been so clearly stated in its despatch of April 16, 1898, that it would be superfluous to repeat here the facts, arguments, and deductions stated therein; it simply wishes to remark here that it abides by its views expressed in that despatch."

The matter of the misunderstanding above alleged to have been due to semi-official discussions at Pretoria, was more definitely brought up later. But, as bearing on the situation created by the despatch just summarised, the important fact has to be remembered that in the interval caused by the delays of Boer diplomacy her Majesty's Government, and also many well-informed persons in England, had clearly recognised that the (seven years') Franchise Act of July was hedged about with such a network of crippling restrictions and formalities that it would certainly fail, and had probably been meant to fail, as a measure for the prompt redress of the political subjection of the Outlanders.

More or less realising this, British opinion at home, though much slower in consolidating on the subject than that of the colonies, now rapidly hardened into a readiness to use force for the vindication of our rightful claims in South Africa. There were, of course, voices raised in a contrary sense. Mr. John Morley, addressing his constituents at Arbroath (Sept. 5), dwelt on the importance of so shaping British policy as to carry with it the sympathy of the Dutch in South Africa generally. Even after a successful war, he argued, the Trans-

vaal would have to be turned into a Crown colony, which would be Ireland over again; a little Ulster on the Rand and the rest only held down by an army of occupation. The first policy of the Government was to get the Outlanders the franchise, so that they could redress their grievances themselves. In principle this had been already conceded, although the Boers had been slow. Mr. Morley expressed his hope that "the South African Republic would go into the conference, . . . and that they would strip the franchise which they were now willing to concede of every ambiguous term and every dubious restriction." As to suzerainty, he said that they should remember that some of the bloodiest struggles in the history of mankind had been about words. In 1896 Mr. Chamberlain only claimed the right of friendly counsel. Now there was a talk of paramountcy. The true policy was fusion.

It was not difficult, however, to perceive a clear divergence between the tone of Mr. Morley's speech and that of Mr. Asquith; and among the rank and file of Liberal politicians at this stage the same, or an even greater divergence, was observable.

A speech of special interest, as coming from a predecessor of Sir A. Milner's in the office of High Commissioner in South Africa, was delivered (Sept. 7) by Lord Loch. The Convention of 1884, Lord Loch said, promised fair and equal treatment for all residents in the Transvaal; but from the moment of its signature to the present date President Kruger had failed to carry out his obligations. The evils involved in a Transvaal war could only be realised by those who knew South Africa; but even so, he held that it would be impossible for the British Government to fail in insisting upon Sir A. Milner's moderate demands. Lord Loch added that he had special opportunities of judging, and knew that when he was there he could rely on the loyalty of the Dutch to the empire. Grave subsequent events had somewhat unhinged men's minds, but he was satisfied that there was still a large section of the Dutch on whom perfect reliance could be placed with regard to their loyalty to the Queen and the empire.

Of the ever-increasing tension of the situation in South Africa itself at this period, every day's newspapers supplied fresh evidence.

A strong light on the temper prevailing among the Boers was thrown by accounts of a debate in the Transvaal Volksraad (Sept. 7), when several excited speeches were made in denunciation of British policy, and especially of the alleged "massing" of British troops near the frontiers of the republic. President Kruger, while urging moderation of language, affirmed that the British Outlanders had excluded themselves from political rights by refusing to accept the franchise when offered them years before, and declared that what they wanted was "not the franchise but the country." He

solemnly denied the existence of any British suzerainty. If Mr. Chamberlain repeated his invitation (given in his July despatch) to a conference on the July (seven years) Franchise Law, he (Mr Kruger), would send his commissioner. But having "given away jacket and trousers," he could not give up independence.

A few extracts from a despatch of August 23, received September 8, will help to illustrate the character of the situation as it presented itself to her Majesty's ministers when they met for its consideration on the latter date. Referring to the Bloemfontein conference Sir Alfred Milner observed: "I never said—indeed, I carefully guarded myself against the assumption—that an agreement with regard to this matter [Outlander citizenship] would put an end to all differences. What I did say was that it would greatly reduce the number of questions at issue between the two Governments, while it would, by establishing better relations between them, make it much easier to arrive at a satisfactory understanding on questions not connected with the grievances of the Outlanders." Discussing the successive proposals made with regard to the admission of the Outlanders to citizenship, Sir A. Milner said: "The effect of the successive changes introduced into their original plan has certainly been to make its conspicuous features—five years' residence as qualifying for franchise and eight new seats for the Rand district—as liberal as anything that I was prepared to suggest. But, on the other hand, the successive proposals have all been encumbered by a number of provisions, against which the Outlanders have vehemently, and, as it seems to me, with reason, protested, as calculated to make attainment of citizenship in many cases impossible, and to deprive the new citizens of that equality which it was our fundamental object to secure. . . . At the present juncture, when fresh and most important changes have just been suggested by the Government of the South African Republic, I for one am totally in the dark, and her Majesty's Government must be equally in the dark, as to the exact nature of what we are asked to accept, and to accept on condition of our expressly renouncing the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic—including, of course, the question of the political rights of the Outlanders—for the future. [When this despatch was received, of course these new proposals had been withdrawn, and a previous one—the so-called seven years' franchise—again set up, which was clogged by 'encumbering provisions,' of the kind above indicated by Sir A. Milner] "With regard to other questions . . . which we cannot refer to arbitration, and cannot, in my view, without discredit or risk of a speedy revival of difficulties, abandon, I would specially refer to: (1) the position of British Indians; (2) the position of other coloured British subjects; and (3) our claim that all British subjects should be entitled to treat-

ment at least equally favourable with that of the subjects of any other nation. . . .

“The settlement of other questions of difference, concurrently with that of the political rights of the Outlanders, is of great importance in its bearing on the probable success of the measures for admitting Outlanders to citizenship. As long as grave differences exist, which are calculated to embroil her Majesty's Government with the South African Republic, British Outlanders will hesitate to become citizens of the latter State, for fear of finding themselves shortly in the painful position of having to take up arms against their old country.”

The terms of the despatch agreed to at the specially summoned Cabinet Council (Sept. 8) and telegraphed to Pretoria at once, were not immediately made known, but it was announced that the Government had decided to reinforce the Natal garrison by 10,000 men, all from India and the Mediterranean, except one battalion from England. This evidence, as it was then considered, of firmness of purpose, was received with general approval. It is also to be noted that even those who had complained of the utterances of the Colonial Secretary as needlessly bellicose, applauded the moderate and unprovocative language of the despatch (Sept. 8), which was published within the week (Sept. 15).

The following were its principal points: “Her Majesty's Government,” said Mr. Chamberlain, “have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the South African Republic taken by the Government of the South African Republic in their note of April 16, 1898, and also in their note of May 9, 1889, in which they claim the status of a sovereign international State, and they are, therefore, unable to consider any proposal which is made conditional on the acceptance by her Majesty's Government of these views. . . .

“Her Majesty's Government cannot now consent to go back to the proposals for which those in the note of August 19 are intended as a substitute, especially as they are satisfied that the law of 1899, in which these proposals were finally embodied, is insufficient to secure the immediate and substantial representation which her Majesty's Government have always had in view, and which they gather from the reply of the Government of the South African Republic that the latter admit to be reasonable. . . .

“Her Majesty's Government are still prepared to accept the offer made in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 [five years' franchise; ten representatives for the goldfields and at least a fourth of the Raad, and a vote for President and Commandant-General] of the note of August 19 taken by themselves, provided that the inquiry . . . shows that the new scheme of representation will not be encumbered by conditions which will nullify the intention to give substantial and immediate representation to the Outlanders. In this connection her Majesty's Government

assume that, as stated to the British agent, the new members of the Raad will be permitted to use their own language.

“The acceptance of these terms by the Government of the South African Republic would at once remove the tension between the two Governments, and would in all probability render unnecessary any further intervention on the part of her Majesty’s Government to secure the redress of grievances which the Outlanders would themselves be able to bring to the notice of the Executive and the Raad.

“Her Majesty’s Government are increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to the interests of South Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate and definite reply to their present proposal.

“If it is acceded to, they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President of the South African Republic and the High Commissioner, to settle all the details of the proposed Tribunal of Arbitration, and the questions referred to in the note of August 30, which are neither Outlander grievances nor questions of interpretation, but which might be readily settled by friendly communications between the representatives of the two Governments.

“If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the South African Republic Government is negative or inconclusive, her Majesty’s Government must reserve to themselves the right to consider the situation *de novo*, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement.”

A meeting called (Sept. 15) by the Transvaal Committee of Manchester and Liverpool enabled Mr. John Morley and Mr. Courtney to give expression to the views of those who opposed the Government policy. The proceedings were a good deal interrupted, but in the end a great majority was said to have voted for a resolution which, “while recognising the pressing need for reform in the franchise laws of the Transvaal,” expressed the belief that that “reform could best be secured by pacific means, and by that strict respect for the existing independence of the South African Republic to which ministers of the Queen had so repeatedly pledged themselves.”

In his speech Mr. Morley said that they were all agreed as to the necessity of redressing the grievances of the Outlanders, and that it was expedient and necessary to urge the South African Republic to give a liberal, substantial, immediate franchise. This was a very critical time, and they must be patient—not too patient. The Government were insisting that the Outlanders should be allowed the franchise after five years’ residence, and in his judgment the Transvaal could not withdraw from the five years’ franchise. But the Transvaal was not the whole of South Africa. Cape Colony was a self-governing colony. At the recent election a Dutch majority of twelve was returned, corresponding to a majority of eighty at home.

That was no disloyal majority ; it had voted 30,000*l.* a year as a contribution to the Imperial Navy. When pressing these demands it was common sense to go hand in hand with the majority in that great colony. Mr. Schreiner and his colleagues had tried to persuade the High Commissioner that this was not the time for ultimatums. The Dutch Reformed Church resolved the other day that a war of aggression would be a most serious shock to the allegiance of her Majesty's Dutch subjects. People talked, said Mr. Morley, of a permanent settlement. Permanent settlements were not such an easy matter ; the natural course of events would make for the supremacy of England, but the sword would not help them.

Mr. Courtney, who followed, said that he hailed with satisfaction the latest despatch of Mr. Chamberlain. It was a rebuke to the fire-eaters, and a rebuke, most of all, to one whom he must designate as a lost mind—he meant Sir A. Milner. He wished Paul Kruger could control his Boers sufficiently to induce them to accept the proposals of that document. The Boers had promised to submit the case to arbitration, and he should say accept arbitration. But could that meeting believe that Paul Kruger could persuade his Boers to accept this or any other similar proposition unless they found some assurance that in England and from Englishmen they would receive fair play and honourable judgment?

The net result of the Manchester speeches and resolutions apparently was that the British demands were just and reasonable, and fairly expressed, but that it would be unwise and wrong to press them by force, at any rate for an indefinite period, if the Boers persistently refused to concede them. But the preponderant feeling in the country was that England was responsible for the weal of South Africa, and was bound in honour to secure ordinary civil rights to her sons in that region even, if necessary, by force. This attitude was strengthened by the publication of the Transvaal's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch.

Dr. Reitz's communication (Sept. 16) was practically the conclusion, on the Transvaal side, of the protracted negotiations. It virtually conveyed a charge of bad faith against the British Agent at Pretoria, if not against the British Cabinet, by the statement that "the proposal which has now lapsed, contained in the letters of this Government of August 19 and 21, was induced by suggestions given by the British Agent to the State Attorney, and these were accepted by this Government in good faith, and, on express request, as equivalent to an assurance that the proposal would be acceptable to her Majesty's Government." Having next dwelt on the even dangerous magnitude of the concessions it had been willing to make, the despatch proceeded : "Inasmuch, however, as the conditions attached to the proposal, the acceptance of which constituted the only consideration for its offer, have been declared unacceptable," the

Transvaal Government "cannot understand on what grounds of justice it can be expected that it should be bound to grant the rest. . . .

"However earnestly," continued Dr. Reitz, in what may be called the operative portion of this critical despatch, "this Government also desires to find an immediate and satisfactory course by which existing tension should be brought to an end, it feels itself quite unable as desired to recommend or propose to the South African Republic Volksraad and people the part of its proposal contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of its note, August 19, omitting the conditions on the acceptance of which alone the offer was based, but declares itself always still prepared to abide by its acceptance of the invitation [of] her Majesty's Government to get a joint commission composed as intimated in its note of September 2.

The despatch then repudiated with warmth the idea that the Transvaal Government had ever expressed any readiness to allow English members of the Volksraad to use their own language there. It avowed willingness to co-operate towards the composition of a Tribunal of Arbitration, deprecated the making of "new proposals more difficult for this Government," and hoped her Majesty's Government would be satisfied to revert to the proposal for a joint inquiry into the July Franchise Law.

The Transvaal's reply, though verbose, was plainly "negative" in regard to the demands put forward by this country on the franchise question. The Government were now free to exercise the right they had expressly reserved "to consider the situation *de novo*, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement." Such proposals, it was recognised, were unlikely to be regarded by the Boers as easier of acceptance than those which they had just refused. In these circumstances a rupture became increasingly probable, and there was a growing eagerness in Great Britain that the strength of the empire should be exerted to secure the essential aims of British policy in South Africa. Yet there were many persons, though a relatively small minority, who, in varying degrees, were averse to the idea of war against the Transvaal under almost any circumstances, or who thought that at any rate the British case was insufficient, and had been badly handled. The public expression, however, of such sentiments was limited, the period for recess speeches not having commenced. Sir Wm. Harcourt was the first to open the platform campaign. Addressing his constituents at Tredegar (Sept. 20), he said that he had a special reason for not keeping silence, because he shared with Mr. Chamberlain, in Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1880, the responsibility of framing the constitution of the Transvaal. An historical disquisition, led him to the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain's contention, resting suzerainty on the alleged persistence of the Transvaal as a separate entity, was inadmissible. The principle of the 1881 Convention, was inadmissible.

sible. Not less so was the Transvaal claim to be a sovereign international State. But he maintained that President Kruger could not be reasonably accused of excessive slowness in accepting reforms which involved a vital change in the whole political system of the Transvaal, especially having regard to the raid and the revolutionary aims of the South African League. Sir Wm. Harcourt thought that the Transvaal Government, having offered the five years' franchise, should have stuck to it. But, on the other hand, in his opinion, her Majesty's Government should have accepted the conditions attached to the five years' offer.

Sir R. T. Reid, Attorney-General in the last Liberal Government, expressed himself similarly in a letter to a constituent: "I believe that there ought to be peace, and that there can be peace; but the only way of securing it is by unreservedly respecting the Convention of 1884, and making it clear that we do so in reality and not merely in words. This would not in the least impair our right to insist upon redress for any real wrong or injustice to British subjects, but it would remove suspicion."

More remarkable, however, was the speech of Sir Edward Clarke at a meeting of the Plymouth Conservative Association (Sept. 25). Notwithstanding the protests and interruptions of the audience, Sir E. Clarke insisted that although there had been much to complain of in the action of the South African Republic with regard to the Outlander population for years past, it must be remembered that the Jameson raid, which had no justification or excuse, to a great extent disarmed and disabled our Government in its protest against the misgovernment. Since the raid there had been a correspondence going on which had resulted in the strained situation which made us so anxious to-day. He refused, however, to believe that the Government would allow a clumsy correspondence to issue in unnecessary war.

But those who held that the Government were likely to abandon pacific methods except under pressure of the most cogent necessity, were, so far as could be judged, a small minority. Among Unionist politicians, of both wings, there were a few dissentients. Among Liberals the proportion was, no doubt, much larger, but both among the moderate and the more advanced members of the Opposition there were many who held that the state of things in the Transvaal required effective British intervention. The Nonconformists were deeply divided, many of their ministers condemning the idea of war with the Boers as sinful, but perhaps quite as many, or more, being influenced in favour of a firm Transvaal policy by the strong disapprobation entertained by English missionaries for the Boer attitude towards natives. An anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square (Sunday, Sept. 24) proved a complete fiasco. The opponents of the organisers of the meeting were in

the speakers were howled down and pelted, which was to have been put from several platforms of arbitration on the points in dispute, and in a spirit of unscrupulous imperialism, grasping at aggressive militarism which is leading to the war with the Transvaal Republic," was received with disapprobation.

There was certainly no haste on the part of the British Government to take any irrevocable step. Heated as the country was becoming, it was widely felt that, dealing with what was regarded as a third-rate military Government, the country could afford to show an indulgence which would be open to misconception if the other party to the negotiations were a Great Power. And so, though there may have been some impatience, there was little or no real dissatisfaction in the Government, instead of presenting at Pretoria a new and comprehensive settlement, communicating an "interim despatch" (Sept. 22), leaving open the door to negotiations within limited lines.

The despatch, after expressing deep regret that the Government of the South African Republic had not accepted the "friendly and conciliatory" offer made by her Majesty's Government on September 8, proceeded: "Her Majesty's Government have on more than one occasion repeated their assurances that they have no desire to interfere in any way with the independence of South African Republic, provided that the conditions on which it was granted are honourably observed in the spirit and in the letter, and they have offered the basis of a general settlement to give a complete guarantee against any attack upon that independence either from within the territory of the British dominions or from the territory of a foreign State.

"They have not asserted any rights of interference in the internal affairs of the republic other than those which are derived from the conventions between the two countries, which belong to every neighbouring Government (and especially to one which has a largely predominant interest in the adjacent territories) for the protection of its subjects and of its adjoining possessions. But they have been compelled by the action of Government of the South African Republic, who have in their note of May 9, 1899, asserted the right of the republic to be a sovereign international State, absolutely to deny and repudiate this claim.

"The object which her Majesty's Government have had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension—*viz.*, to obtain such a substantial and immediate representation for the Outlanders in the South African Republic as her Majesty's Government hoped to secure from any necessity for further interference on their part, and would enable the Outlanders

to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised to them in 1881, and which her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted the privilege of self-government to the inhabitants of the Transvaal.

"As was stated in my telegram of September 8, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that no conditions less comprehensive than those contained in their offer of that date can be relied upon to effect this object.

"The refusal of the Government of the South African Republic to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does at the end of nearly four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of an agitation extending over a period of more than five years, makes it useless to further pursue a discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and her Majesty's Government are now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of the South African Republic. They will communicate to you the result of their deliberations in a later despatch."

That a door was intentionally left open by the above despatch was shown beyond a doubt by the terms of the reply which (Sept. 25) Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to a message forwarded to him (Sept. 21) by Sir A. Milner, on behalf of the Cape Government. Mr. Schreiner and his colleagues, who had had an extremely difficult part to play throughout the prolonged controversy, desired to convey the assurance that they had done their best to aid a peaceful and satisfactory settlement, and to urge that the main, indeed they feared the only remaining hope of avoiding the calamity of war was "a large measure of consideration shown by her Majesty's Government." In his reply Mr. Chamberlain said that her Majesty's Government had shown and would "continue to show every consideration to the Government of the South African Republic consistent with the maintenance of British interests," and that it was "still open" to that Government to secure a peaceful and satisfactory settlement "without any sacrifice of its independence."

Speaking at Dundee (Sept. 28) Mr. Balfour summed up the situation: "We have sought peace earnestly and conscientiously, to the utmost of our ability. We have striven for long for a peaceful and honourable solution of this perennial South African difficulty, and if that honourable solution is not now to prove a peaceful solution, the fault rests on other heads than ours."

Having reviewed the course of events since 1881, Mr. Balfour went on to point out that the Transvaal Government was required to do no more to the English settlers within their

borders than our colonies gladly did to the Dutch inhabitants who came to them. This did not in itself seem much to ask, and it would have been amply sufficient, in his judgment, to secure for ever peace and racial co-operation. But the directors of the Transvaal policy apparently thought that their interests and their ambitions lay in a different direction, and they had consistently, and without rest, pursued a policy diametrically opposed to that which Mr. Balfour held would have been for their best and most permanent interests.

Mr. Balfour added: "If I am judging aright, those responsible for the policy of the Dutch Republic refuse to give way on a point on which we cannot and will not give way. The interests of South Africa, the interests of civilisation, the interests of national honour, all make such a course impossible."

Two days later (Sept. 30) the Duke of Devonshire, at New Mills, caused a slight revival of hope that President Kruger would recognise the real absence of any sinister designs on the part of the British Government. "The obstacle which seems to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with the South African Republic," said the duke, "appears to be the rooted conviction they have that in the demands which we have made we cherish some designs hostile to their independence and self-government. That any such apprehensions on their part are absolutely unfounded has been asserted as strongly as it can be asserted, both officially in our despatches, and unofficially by members of the Government, and nothing which I can say can add to the force of those assertions. . . . The stage of negotiations which we have at present reached is that we see no longer any advantage in pressing further the proposals we have made in regard to the franchise and the admission of the Outlanders to a share in the Assembly which governs the affairs of the South African Republic. Those proposals have never been an essential point of difference between us and the South African Republic. . . . They have not been received in a spirit which leads us, or can lead us, to hope that they will lead to a solution of the question. We have, therefore, been driven back to the necessity of formulating ourselves the requirements which we consider ourselves entitled to make, not only under the conventions, but in virtue of the inherent duty of every State to protect its own citizens, and for the maintenance of peace and good order in South Africa. Those requirements will, I think, be found moderate in themselves, and under any other circumstances I should cherish the most earnest hope that they would be favourably received."

This speech moved a body of amateur politicians, who regarded Mr. Chamberlain's policy as harsh and disingenuous, to telegraph to President Kruger that the Duke of Devonshire was a man who could be thoroughly relied upon, and to express

a hope that there would be a response in the sense his speech indicated. But President Kruger was deaf to such representations, and events went speedily to prove that he was better acquainted with racial feeling in South Africa than our Colonial Office.

The attitude of the Free State Government was shown by the tone of President Steyn's reply to a telegram in which, on September 19, Sir A. Milner had informed him that it had been deemed advisable to send a detachment of troops, ordinarily stationed at Cape Town, to assist in securing the line of communication between the Colony and the British territories to the north, and had conveyed the assurance that the integrity of the Free State would be strictly respected, if it maintained a strict neutrality.

In reply President Steyn intimated that the proposed movement of British troops would "naturally create a strong feeling of distrust and unrest" among the Free State burghers, for any consequences of which he disclaimed responsibility. After an appearance of consulting the Free State Volksraad, he induced that body to pledge itself to support the Transvaal in resisting the British demands. President Steyn's temper was further shown by his associating himself, in a speech to his Volksraad, with the offensive allegation that the Transvaal Government had been "decoyed" into making their conditional offer of the five years' franchise by hints given by Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, to Dr. Smuts, the State Attorney, in regard to the attitude which her Majesty's Government might be expected to assume. As to this charge of "decoying," it may be well to give here Mr. Greene's report, at the time, of part of an important conversation between himself and the State Attorney, which related to the "conditions" of the Boer proposal. "I have not," wrote Mr. Greene, "in any way committed her Majesty's Government to acceptance or refusal of proposal; but I have said that I feel sure that if, as I am solemnly assured, the present is a *bonâ fide* attempt to settle the political rights of our people once for all, the Government of the South African Republic need not fear that we shall in the future either wish or have cause to interfere in their internal affairs. I have said as regards suzerainty that I feel sure her Majesty's Government will not, and cannot, abandon the right which the preamble to the Convention of 1881 gives them, but that they will have no desire to hurt Boer susceptibilities by publicly reasserting it, so long as no reason to do so is given them by the Government of the South African Republic."

On the same date (Sept. 22) as that of his "interim despatch" Mr. Chamberlain, in a separate despatch, dealt with Dr. Reitz's charges of breach of faith. He pointed out that it was certainly not the fact that the proposals made by the Government of the South African Republic on August 19 and 21 were "induced by suggestions given by the British Agent to the State Attorney." "On the contrary," he pro-

ceeded, "State Attorney sounded British Agent both in writing and in conversation as to the conditions on which her Majesty's Government would waive their invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the Government of the South African Republic in those letters. . . . It is impossible that the Government of the South African Republic could, in making their proposals, have been in any doubt as to the answer which her Majesty's Government would give to the conditions attached to them. The answer actually given by her Majesty's Government . . . was precisely that which the British Agent had foreshadowed to the State Attorney . . . and which, therefore, they must have anticipated in making their proposals." The temper of the Transvaal Boers, encouraged by the assurance of Free State support, was illustrated by the publication on October 6 of a despatch, handed to Mr. Greene on September 26, purporting to reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of May 10 with regard to the petition to the Queen from over 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal. In this document the Pretoria Government protested "earnestly and emphatically against the act of Great Britain in taking notice of the chimerical grievances of so-called Outlanders, and also to Great Britain making representations thereon to this Government"; while still professing willingness to welcome any "friendly advice or hints" offered by the British Government in the interest of its subjects.

In view of such declarations and of the obvious trend of events in South Africa, it was difficult to recognise much reality, even though there was an element of truth on the surface, in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's complaint at Maidstone (Oct. 6) that "no one could tell what we were going to war about." He glanced at various points which had been prominent in the diplomatic correspondence, and for one reason or other found them all inadequate to furnish a cause for war. He regretted the pressing of the suzerainty contention on our part as having stirred Boer suspicions of our aims, but held that since the "reasonable proposals" of September 8 they had had sufficient evidence of the groundlessness of such suspicions. He regarded the idea of war in South Africa with horror. Even supposing that our open foes were confined to the people of the two Republics, and that they were defeated, such a war would leave behind it, throughout the whole of South Africa, racial enmity and anger which it would take generations to overcome.

Meanwhile the course of events was sweeping swiftly towards the impending catastrophe. Both sides were actively preparing for a resort to arms, but the Boers, as events were to prove, had a start which it would take the British a long time to catch up. In the first week of October the Boers were understood to have some 15,000 men, with a good deal of artillery, massed along the borders of the triangle of Natal

territory running up between the Free State and the Transvaal. The reinforcements ordered early in September from India and the Mediterranean were rapidly arriving, but they would only at the best put Natal in a condition for defence. At the end of September, however, after the warlike resolution of the Free State Volksraad, the British Government had authorised the creation of a field force of nearly 50,000, for despatch to South Africa, and preparations with that view at once began on a large scale. It was not, however, till October 7 that a royal proclamation was issued calling out the Army Reserve, and by consequence summoning Parliament for October 17.

Between Pretoria and London there was practically no communication after the despatch of Mr. Chamberlain's "interim" communication. It was understood that the Government were considering the nature of their proposals for a new and comprehensive settlement. But no despatch embodying them was ever sent. Several telegrams were, however, exchanged between Sir A. Milner, and President Steyn; the latter (Sept. 27) expressed the hope that the British Government would stop further movements of troops, and would state the precise nature of the measures it considered necessary for a permanent settlement. A few days later (Oct. 2) he said that it had been deemed necessary, in order to allay the excitement caused by the reinforcements of troops, to call out the Free State burghers, and repeated his offers to aid in promoting a settlement. Half a dozen further communications passed, in which the responsibility for the existing menacing condition of affairs, and what might follow, was thrown to and fro. In their course, however, Sir A. Milner said (Oct. 4) that he felt sure that "any reasonable proposal from whatever quarter proceeding, would be favourably considered by her Majesty's Government if it offered an immediate termination of the present tension, and a prospect of permanent tranquillity." But President Steyn replied (Oct. 5) that no proposals could be of any service unless assurances were given "that all despatch of troops would cease and that those on the water would not be landed or would remain far from the scene of possible hostilities." Such assurances, of course, could not be given. They were finally demanded, and a good deal more, in terms of extraordinary arrogance in a Pretoria despatch of October 9.

The earlier part of this, the Transvaal ultimatum, was taken up by an elaborate argument directed to show that any intervention on England's part in the interest of the purely political rights of the Outlanders was a straining, and even a breach, of the Convention of 1884. It proceeded to set forth that the Transvaal Government had in a friendly manner discussed questions of Outlander franchise and representation with her Majesty's Government. "On the part of her Majesty's Government, however," continued Dr. Reitz, "the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed a more and more

threatening tone, . . . and finally, by your note of September 22, 1899," they "broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject, and intimated that they must now proceed to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement, and this Government can only see in the above intimation from her Majesty's Government a new violation of the Convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to her Majesty's Government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this Government and has already been regulated by it."

The note went on to point out that while in the British note of September 22, it was intimated, and again subsequently, that the proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made, no such proposal had up to October 9, reached the Transvaal Government.

"Even while friendly correspondence was still going on," continued Dr. Reitz, "an increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her Majesty's Government and stationed in the neighbourhood of the borders of this republic." An inquiry made on behalf of the Transvaal with regard to this concentration of British forces on its borders had only elicited very unsatisfactory replies. Wherefore the Transvaal Government "as a defensive measure was obliged to send a portion of the burghers of this republic in order to offer the requisite resistance" to any possible attack on its independence. The note proceeded: "Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this republic in conflict with the Convention of London, 1884, caused by the extraordinary strengthening of troops in the neighbourhood of the borders of this republic, has thus caused an intolerable condition of things to arise." Her Majesty's Government was therefore required to give the assurance—" (a) That all points of mutual difference shall be regulated by the friendly course of arbitration, or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government with her Majesty's Government. (b) That the troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn. (c) That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with a mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by the republic during further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the borders. (d) That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any port of South Africa."

It was added that failure on the part of her Majesty's Government to return a satisfactory answer to these demands,

by 5 P.M. on October 11, would be regarded by the Transvaal Government as a formal declaration of war.

On the receipt (Oct. 11) of this despatch, Sir A. Milner was forthwith instructed to inform the Transvaal Government that the conditions demanded by it were such as her Majesty's Government "deem it impossible to discuss." On the same day President Steyn definitely conveyed to Sir A. Milner the intention of the Free State to throw in its lot with the Transvaal, as already foreshadowed in a resolution passed on September 27 by the Free State Volksraad.

On the same day also Mr. Balfour seized the opportunity of a meeting at Edinburgh to vindicate the course which the Government had taken. He claimed that the more the public had known of the Government's aims and actions, and the longer they studied the methods of the Government of Pretoria, the more they came to the conclusion that if the Government had erred it was on the side of patience. That was the right side to err. "We have had war forced upon us because we desired to see established that state of things under which alone peace is possible in South Africa. . . . We have never asked for anything but justice; we have never desired anything but freedom."

With characteristic clearness and promptitude Lord Rosebery threw himself forward as the spokesman of a large section of the Liberal party. He had been silent, he said, writing (Oct. 11) in reply to a correspondent, because he was loth to re-enter the field of politics. Now, however, a situation had been created beyond party polemics. "I think, indeed," continued Lord Rosebery, "that in a survey of the past three years there is much in the relations of our Government with that of the Transvaal to criticise if not to condemn, but that is all over for the present. It is needless to discuss how we could best have attained our simple and reasonable object of rescuing our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal from intolerable conditions of subjection and injustice, and of securing equal rights for the white races in South Africa, for an ultimatum has been addressed to Great Britain by the South African Republic which is in itself a declaration of war. In the face of this attack the nation will, I doubt not, close its ranks and relegate party controversy to a more convenient season. There is one more word to be said. Without attempting to judge the policy which concluded peace after the reverse of Majuba Hill, I was bound to state my profound conviction that there is no conceivable Government in this country which could repeat it."

The last sentence in Lord Rosebery's letter caused considerable heart-searchings, and was denounced in some quarters as a gratuitous attempt to shake off association with the Gladstonian foreign policy. But it was soon recognised to be the opinion of those Liberals who most hoped to again return

to office, of whom Mr. Asquith might be taken as the most prominent.

Speaking at Dundee (Oct. 11) he said that strongly as he felt that steps had been taken that should have been omitted, and omitted which should have been taken, he credited the Government with an honest desire to avoid war. He contested the "fallacious assumption" underlying the final Boer despatch that the British right, or as he preferred to say duty, to intervene on behalf of the Outlanders, was derived from the Convention alone. "The issue raised by the ill-inspired despatch of the Transvaal Government," said Mr. Asquith, "is simply this: Has Great Britain, the paramount power of South Africa, the right to secure for her subjects in the Transvaal the same equality of treatment as is voluntarily granted to Dutch and English alike in every other part of South Africa? . . . The thinking people of the country see in this war little or no prospect either of material advantage or military glory. They fear, with too much reason, that, like the sowing of the dragon's teeth, it may yield a bitter harvest of resentment and distrust. It is not with a light heart that they take up the challenge that has been thrown down, but now that it has been forced upon them they will see it through to the end."

The delivery, on the other side, on October 17, a week and a day after the despatch of the Boer ultimatum, of the "National Memorial against War with the Transvaal" had a somewhat belated appearance. The memorial had been signed during twelve days by 53,833 adults in the United Kingdom, and in the covering letter Lord Salisbury's attention was called to the fact shown by "the attached list of names that many of the memorialists were men and women of substance and influence in different walks of life—teachers, representatives, administrators, artists. . . . Hostilities," added the letter, "having begun, the memorial was closed, but it is forwarded as evidence of the strong feeling on the part of a large number of our countrymen against the policy which precipitated this war, and the strong desire that exists that the practical suggestion unanimously agreed upon at the Hague shall be acted upon with a view to bring this disastrous civil war in South Africa to an early close."

There was, however, practically every evidence that the country, as a whole, held with Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith that, whatever mistakes there might have been in the negotiations or in accompanying speeches, the war in the end had been forced upon England, and in such a fashion that she was absolutely bound to fight it through to an entirely victorious issue.

Unionist members like Sir E. Clarke (*Plymouth*), Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin*), and Mr. Maclean (*Cardiff*), who had unfavourably criticised the policy of the Government antecedent to the war, were made clearly acquainted with the strong disapproval of their views entertained among their supporters.

An influential city meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor of London at the Guildhall (Oct. 16) most heartily voted its support to the Government, after speeches in that sense by Sir R. Hanson, senior member for the city; Sir John Lubbock; Mr. S. S. Gladstone, governor of the Bank of England; Mr. A. G. Sandeman, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and others.

In the preceding week there began the first of many calls upon the patriotic generosity of the British public, which were to grow and spread over many months. Sir A. Milner telegraphed appealing, "in the name of British South Africa," for help for the multitudes of British refugees from the Transvaal, who were daily pouring into the British colonies, especially the seaport towns, and whose needs—energetically as those who could were helping themselves—were far more than could possibly be met by local benevolence. A fund was immediately opened by the Lord Mayor of London, and in less than a week reached 80,000*l*.

The autumn session, necessitated by the calling out of the Reserve, with a view to strengthening the British forces in South Africa, was opened on October 17 by royal commission. The Queen's Speech touched on no other topic than "the difficulties which had been caused by the action of the South African Republic." Otherwise, Parliament was assured, "the condition of the world continues to be peaceful." Measures, said the speech, would be laid before the Commons "providing for the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa."

In the Lords the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Marquis of Granby, and seconded by Lord Barnard, a Liberal Unionist peer. The Earl of Kimberley said that, whatever the Opposition might think of the mode in which negotiations had been conducted with the Transvaal, they were as ready as any on the other side of the House to support whatever measures were necessary to vindicate the honour and interests of this country. As to the negotiations, he was old-fashioned enough to be sorry that they had been carried on *coram populo*. Speeches made by the Colonial Secretary had been unfavourable to a successful issue. "Incisive speaking in public was contrary to every principle on which negotiations should be conducted." As to the controversy about suzerainty, he complained that while the Boers must have supposed after the negotiations of 1884 that both the word and the thing were abandoned, except in so far as by the provisions of the Convention of that year they were retained, the word had latterly been used on our side to set forth a vague and undefined claim, which caused apprehensions to a people naturally suspicious, having regard to the "unhappy, nay criminal" raid.

Lord Salisbury, in replying for the Government, after

dwelling on the gross insult conveyed by the ultimatum, said that it was one of the most satisfactory parts of our policy in these later days that when a question arose in which the vital interests and the honour of this country were concerned there were no distinctions of party. The constitutional conditions under which we lived, however, made the conduct of negotiations much more difficult than they were formerly; and there were occasions on which absolute secrecy could not be observed without sacrificing a great source of power. Too much had been made of the supposed provocation contained in Sir A. Milner's despatch, and President Kruger was not the sensitive person some people supposed. Lord Salisbury's belief was that the desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it expressed had been the dream of President Kruger's life. The President had, in fact, used the oppression of the Outlander population as a screw by which to obtain some concession from us on the subject of the suzerainty. He entirely agreed, however, that suzerainty was a word wholly unnecessary for our present purpose. Situated as Great Britain was in South Africa, we had a paramount power and duty which had nothing to do with any conventional suzerainty. "To the state of things established by the Convention of 1881 or 1884, whatever it may have been," the Premier said, "we can never return. We can never consent, while we have the strength to resist it, to be put into the same position which we have held in South Africa for the last seventeen or eighteen years. With regard to the future, there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England is paramount; there must be no doubt that the white races will be put upon an equality, and that due precaution will be taken for the philanthropic, and kindly, and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races of whose destiny, I fear, we have been too forgetful. Those things must be insisted upon in the future. By what means they will be obtained I do not know. I hope they may be consistent with a very large autonomy on the part of the race which values its individual government so much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we have no concern at present."

As a former High Commissioner in South Africa, Lord Loch gave his support to the policy of the Government. He also expressed the opinion that both the Dutch republics should ultimately be annexed to the empire. After some observations from Lord Camperdown on the same side, Lord Selborne (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) defended the action of his chief in an effective speech, urging, in conclusion, that the real origin of the war lay in an essential incompatibility of the Boer and British ideals of the future development of South Africa. The address was then agreed to.

In the Commons, the address in answer to the Queen's Speech was moved by Sir A. Acland-Hood (*Wellington*), who used

the telling phrase that "the sword having been thrust into our hands, we could not lay it down until we had established once for all the principle that no British subject in South Africa should be subjected to the badge of inferiority." Colonel Royds (*Rochdale*) having seconded the motion, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman desired at once to say there would be no disposition in that part of the House to place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies or such powers to the Queen as might be requisite in order to secure a rapid and effective prosecution of a war rendered absolutely necessary by the terms of the Boer ultimatum and the subsequent invasion of British colonies. Going on to ask how it was that the efforts of the Government to secure a pacific termination to our controversy with the Boers had failed, when the two parties had more than once seemed on the verge of an agreement, he said that one cause seemed to be that they had played a game of bluff, and that was a very bad game to play with a people at once shrewd and brave. A very important contributing cause, in his view, was the unnecessary and inept raising of the question of suzerainty. He also wanted particularly to know why, when the door was shut on the franchise proposals, so long a delay occurred before the other door—he referred to the fresh proposals promised in the despatch of September 22—was opened.

Mr. Balfour was amazed to hear it hinted that the delay in submitting fresh proposals after the despatch of September 22 made against the interests of peace, when the very organs of the peace party praised the Government for a hesitation which left the door ajar. As to the suzerainty controversy, he reminded the House that the republic had claimed to be a wholly independent State, inconsistently with the agreements of 1881 and 1884, and that in answer the Colonial Secretary had reiterated the undoubted right of this country to control the foreign relations of the republic, using, as he was entitled to do, the word "suzerainty," its use having been rendered necessary by the position taken up by the Boers. Dealing with the charge that the Government had been bluffing, Mr. Balfour remarked that a person "bluffed" when, having no useful cards in his hand, he acted as if he had. That, he said, was not the position of the Government, who held the cards and meant to use them. The despatch of troops to the Cape during the last few months had been necessary in order to protect our possessions in case of emergency. No menace or brag was involved in that policy. The Government, he claimed, had steered a just course between two extremes, and the criticism that they had provoked war by sending out troops was intrinsically absurd. In concluding Mr. Balfour said that, if war was to be entered upon, the issue was clearly an issue of righteousness and of liberty. If we were engaging in a piratical attack upon the liberties of any people would the colonies join our cause, offer us their resources, and aid us with their troops? We had

with us the conscience of an empire and the material resources of an empire, and might look forward without undue misgiving to a contest which we had done everything consistently with honour to avoid.

Sir Charles Dilke had grave doubts touching the wisdom of Sir Alfred Milner's policy, though he had not a word to say in defence of the South African Republic, the Government of which he believed to be both corrupt and unjust. In the end, he acknowledged, the war had been forced on this country, and he should vote for the supplies asked for by the Government. Sir H. Meysey-Thompson related an interesting conversation he had had in October, 1897, with Mr. De Villiers, Chief-Justice of the Orange Free State, who pressed him strongly to say whether in his opinion there was any chance of inducing England to give up her suzerainty over the Transvaal. He could not understand why the Chief Justice was so anxious on this point until he stated that if England was willing to do this the Orange Free State would at once amalgamate with the Transvaal, and that they would already have done so had it not been for the English suzerainty over the Transvaal. That disposed altogether of the contention that the suzerainty was abrogated by the Convention of 1884 and was gratuitously raked up by Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Dillon moved an amendment declaring that the war was to be ascribed to the assertion of claims which were in direct violation of the Convention of 1884, and submitting that recourse should be had to arbitration for the purpose of settling the differences between the two Governments. This was seconded by Mr. Labouchere, and the debate was continued by Mr. Drage, Mr. Lowles, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Col. Saunderson on the Ministerial side of the House, and on the other by Mr. Davitt, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Field, and Mr. W. Redmond, who joined in deprecating the war.

On a division Mr. Dillon's amendment was rejected by 322 votes against 54.

The attack on the Government, and particularly on Mr. Chamberlain, was however renewed on October 18. At the opening of the sitting on that day a royal message was read announcing the impending embodiment of the Militia and the calling out of the Militia Reserve. The debate on the Address was then resumed by Mr. Philip Stanhope (*Burnley*), who moved an amendment expressing "strong disapproval of the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal, which had involved us in hostilities with the two South African Republics." There was in Mr. Stanhope's speech an element of marked personal bitterness against Mr. Chamberlain, whose conduct in relation to the inquiry into the raid, and his whitewashing of Mr. Rhodes's honour, the speaker contended, had been calculated to make the Boers suspicious. Mr. Stanhope solemnly affirmed that he had come to the absolute conviction that, while he

entirely acquitted the Government as a whole, the Colonial Secretary and the High Commissioner at the Cape, Sir A. Milner, in conjunction with Mr. Rhodes and his associates, had for the last two years made up their minds that war and war only should be the termination of the crisis, and that they had worked to that end for the last twelve or fourteen months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. T. Evans (*Glamorgan, Mid.*), and strongly opposed by Mr. Wanklyn (*Bradford, Central*), who indignantly denied that the South African League, as had been alleged, was subsidised by capitalists. A moderate independent criticism of the Ministerial policy was offered by Mr. Arthur Elliot, the Liberal Unionist member for Durham City, and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, who, having acknowledged that we were at war because of the insolent Boer ultimatum, said that was not the whole case. Sir A. Milner's line at the Bloemfontein Conference was a wise one, and no alternative had been suggested. The state of things in the Transvaal, they must all agree, could not be indefinitely prolonged; but while Sir A. Milner was advancing his policy at the conference there was another policy being advanced—the policy of the South African League, which demanded the demolition of the Boer forts. It was the league and the extreme Outlanders who were, in his opinion, mainly responsible for the war, and for the non-acceptance of the line taken by Sir A. Milner. He deplored the fact that, when the subjection of the Transvaal was advocated by the South African League, it was not more thoroughly repudiated by the Government. And he regarded it as a distressing circumstance that only a few weeks or days ago there should have been an appearance of almost entire agreement between the two parties, and that now negotiation had given place to war. The Boer Government was a bad one, no doubt, and unfit to handle a go-ahead community; but, with the gradual growth of the British colonies and the wealth and energy of this empire, there could have been no reason to fear the influence of the two small republics in South Africa. Now, however, that war had been entered upon, he, for one, whilst believing that our troops already in South Africa were sufficient to overpower the Boers, should be prepared to double any demand the Government might make on the resources of the country for men or money.

Sir Wm. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) followed in an elaborate speech. At the outset he fully acknowledged that it was the duty of the House to “support the Executive Government in maintaining the integrity of the dominions of the Queen.” After justifying by precedent his action in criticising during a war the policy which led up to it, Sir Wm. Harcourt denied that the Transvaal Government was open to the charge of “criminal obstinacy” made against it in a recent speech by Mr. Balfour. In this connection he referred to the successive concessions with regard to the franchise made by

President Kruger, as in one despatch Mr. Chamberlain had recognised, after the Bloemfontein Conference. Then with regard to the conditions attached to the offer of a five years' franchise in the despatches of August 19 and 21, Sir Wm. Harcourt maintained that they were not unreasonable. As to suzerainty, the Transvaal Government did not, as stated, or implied, in a subsequent British despatch, stipulate for the acceptance by her Majesty's Government of their previous contention that they were a sovereign international State, but only that the controversy on the subject should be allowed tacitly to drop. As to the rule of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain himself had recognised it in 1896. The soundness of that principle, he contended, had been clearly recognised by Lord Salisbury's Government in 1890, through the mouth of Mr. W. H. Smith, and by Lord Rosebery's in 1895, through the mouth of Mr. Buxton, the Colonial Under-Secretary. Sir Wm. Harcourt regretted the making by Mr. Chamberlain of his speech at Highbury, at a time when the negotiations, as it seemed to him, "had reached a most promising point." Then he could not see why, having rejected the conditions of the five years' franchise offer, the Government should not have been willing to renew the proposal of a joint commission to inquire into the Franchise Law of July. Supposing, as the Government now maintained, that it was beset with conditions making it altogether insufficient, the inquiry would have exhibited that fact to the world. Sir William then contended at some length that the Government, having in the despatch of September 22, pronounced it useless to pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, ought not to have delayed the production of their own proposals for a final settlement. The Duke of Devonshire had said (at New Mill) that those proposals would be found most moderate. President Steyn pressed for their production, and said the Free State would use its good offices towards the preservation of peace. Why then, having closed one door, did not the Government open the other afforded by their "most moderate proposals"? Why at so critical a moment did the formulation of these proposals take so long? "You have no right," said Sir Wm. Harcourt, "to involve the country in war, in the dark as to the proposals you are prepared to make." On Mr. Chamberlain's interjecting that with the offer of the Free State's good offices was associated as a preliminary the request that the British troops be withdrawn, for otherwise the result would not be hopeful, Sir Wm. Harcourt retorted, "What was the answer to that? Not the communication of the demands, but two days after that final appeal from the President of the Free State to be informed of the demands of the British Government, the Reserves were called out. . . . I confess that I see in these circumstances the immediate cause of the breach that took place." Sir Wm. Harcourt added that "it was the claim to

paramountcy over everything that had secured the hostility of the Free State." After some caustic observations on the new diplomacy, and the "rather half-hearted defence" of it undertaken by the Prime Minister, Sir Wm. Harcourt emphatically condemned the Boer ultimatum. But he was not satisfied that the conduct of our Government had been "in every respect most conducive to peace."

On the following day (Oct. 19) Mr. Chamberlain delivered a lengthened and elaborate vindication of his policy. As was natural, he struck back fiercely, even going beyond parliamentary rules, at Mr. Philip Stanhope.

Replying to the charges brought against the South African League, he stated that it was one of the poorest and, at the same time, one of the most representative political associations ever formed. The league had a perfect right to make representations to Sir A. Milner, and there was no ground for calling upon the Government to repudiate this association. As to the imaginary collaboration between himself and Mr. Rhodes, he declared emphatically that from the time of the Jameson raid up till now he had held no communication with that gentleman either directly or indirectly on any subject connected with South African politics. Mr. Stanhope's charge that he and Sir A. Milner had worked for war for many months he characterised as monstrous.

Having pointed out the unfair construction placed by Sir Wm. Harcourt on opinions expressed by him in 1896 as to the impolicy and even immorality of then pressing internal reforms on the Transvaal by force, Mr. Chamberlain declared emphatically that, having considered most carefully all the negotiations with the Transvaal in the light of recent events—he referred to the ultimatum and to recent speeches of President Kruger—he had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that war was almost inevitable. He had been determined at all cost to secure justice for British subjects, and to secure the paramountcy of this country, but within those limits he had striven to the best of his ability to achieve a peaceful settlement. If we were to maintain our imperial position as a great power in South Africa, we were bound to show that we were willing and able to protect British subjects when they were made to suffer from oppression and injustice. Then, in the interests of South Africa and of the British Empire, Great Britain must remain the paramount Power in South Africa—meaning by that the British colonies and the two republics—because the peace of South Africa depended upon our accepting the responsibilities of that position. The Government of the Transvaal had broken its promises, and had placed British subjects in a position of distinct inferiority, and had conspired against and undermined the suzerainty or paramountcy of the Queen. He insisted that we were entitled to use force to make our will prevail. If our fellow-subjects in South Africa were

allowed to remain in a position of inferiority, was it likely that thereby racial animosity would be avoided? A racial animosity in Africa existed already, and was based upon contempt, and would increase as long as one white race had a contempt for another. In the circumstances any English statesman of whatever party would have been bound to use force when persuasion had failed. Incidentally Mr. Chamberlain mentioned the grievances of the natives whom we had promised to protect when we retroceded the Transvaal. The treatment of the natives in the Transvaal had been brutal and unworthy of a civilised Power.

Discussing next the subject of supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said that all were agreed that our supremacy ought to be maintained, and it had been threatened. From 1881 downwards the Boers had been patiently and persistently endeavouring to oust the Queen from her suzerainty, until, in their despatch of last May, they threw off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign independent State. In support of this statement Mr. Chamberlain gave various proofs, such as General Joubert's counsel to Lobengula to join with the Boers against the English, and President Kruger's refusal, in 1896, to accept the Government's invitation to London, on the express ground that Mr. Chamberlain had refused to discuss with him an alteration of Article IV. of the 1884 Convention which places Boer foreign relations under British control. He added that the Government had suspicions, almost amounting to knowledge, that the mission of Dr. Leyds had been one continuous series of intrigues with foreign Powers against the British supremacy. He also stated that in consequence of her policy of arming, the Transvaal was a few months ago the most powerful State in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain denied the allegation made that we were fighting about the word suzerainty. We were fighting about the position conveyed by it, and he had used the word in his despatch of October, 1897, because the Boers were attempting to undermine that position, which no Colonial Secretary since 1884 had regarded as abolished.

Having vindicated the publication of Sir A. Milner's despatch containing comments on disloyal utterances in the Dutch press, as dealing with an element in the situation which it would have been folly to conceal, Mr. Chamberlain passed to a review of the franchise negotiations after the Bloemfontein Conference. In this connection special interest attached to the Colonial Secretary's treatment of the conditional offer of the five years' franchise, contained in the Boer despatches of August 19 and 21. "We agreed," said Mr. Chamberlain, "to accept the five years settlement as a basis, subject to an inquiry which, as they objected to a joint inquiry, should be a unilateral inquiry. They attached conditions. . . . The first was that we should agree to a scheme of arbitration. We accepted it. We had been negotiating on that basis. . . . They then proposed that we should

not insist upon our assertion of suzerainty and we should tacitly agree to drop the controversy. We accepted it. I am not certain that I should have accepted it if I had not been bound by my previous utterances. In the despatch which closed the old controversy of the suzerainty we had said of our own motion, without any reference to them, that, having laid our views before them, having declared that we adhered to them, we did not intend to carry the controversy any farther. I referred back to that despatch and in so doing I accepted that condition. So two of the conditions were at once accepted." The next condition, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, was not only that the present action should not be made a precedent for further intervention, but that there should be no further intervention. "With our experience of the Transvaal, with the knowledge that the next day some difficulty of a similar character might arise, . . . we were under no circumstances and at no time to practise any intervention. That was impossible. . . . Our reply to the Transvaal despatch was the acceptance of every point except that, instead of giving a pledge that we would never interfere again, we expressed a hope, an honest and earnest hope, that if these measures were carried out there would be no reason for our intervention."

"I cannot," proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, "explain to the House why, having got that despatch from the Government, the Transvaal went back on their own proposal. . . . Personally I believe that in the interval a malign influence appeared in our transactions with the Transvaal, and that communications were received by the Transvaal from their advisers—I must not be misunderstood, I am not alluding to foreign Powers, but . . . I do believe that influential advisers of the Transvaal must have interfered and got them to withdraw the offer which, at all events, I hoped might have prevented this crisis, or at least have lessened the tension which existed. Then what happened? The Transvaal, without reason as I conceive, formally withdrew their own proposal. They asserted that we had refused their conditions, although they could not prove it. They withdrew their proposal, and they went back to a proposal which was then, I think, a month or six weeks old, and asked us once more to engage in a commission which might have met and lasted for weeks, but which in the end was certain to have one, only one, result, because in the meantime we had ascertained from our own examination of the provisions of the bill that as it stood it was perfectly inadequate to give us the substantial representation we asked."

On this point Mr. Chamberlain quoted the opinion of Mr. Robson, Q.C., the Liberal member for South Shields, who did not hesitate to describe the July seven years' Franchise Act as "a grotesque and palpable sham," and doubted "whether two or three hundred Outlanders could be found who could honestly fulfil its conditions." Mr. Chamberlain added that he agreed

with every word of that passage and asked whether, things being so, it could be contended that an inquiry ought to be opened while "arms, ammunition and food were pouring into the Transvaal and distress all round increasing every day."

With regard to the complaint made as to the non-delivery of the proposals of the British Government for a final settlement, Mr. Chamberlain suggested that if counter proposals from this country, which must have partaken of the character of an ultimatum, were delayed, it was not unconnected with the hope that at the eleventh hour the Transvaal would see fit to make some change in its attitude towards us. Sir Wm. Harcourt had said that this ultimatum, which had never been sent to President Kruger, ought to be published. His curiosity would not be gratified, for the ultimatum was buried; but this was certain—that on the termination of hostilities the terms imposed upon the Boers would be very different from those of that undelivered ultimatum. When the cheers which greeted this statement had subsided, Mr. Chamberlain challenged any one to discover in all these negotiations any sign of provocation or desire for war on the part of her Majesty's Government. He was more afraid of being charged with having been patient to the point of weakness. Referring to the allegation that the Government had not sent reinforcements to the Cape soon enough, he explained that the garrison had been gradually increased to 25,000 men, and other defensive measures had been taken in response to the representations of the colonies. As to the colony of Natal, it deserved our lasting gratitude for so completely identifying itself with the mother country. Explaining why an army corps had not been despatched sooner, he said the Government had been influenced by a desire to have the co-operation of the Opposition. The Government had been as anxious for peace as anybody could be, but there were things more important even than peace, and for its sake they could not betray their country or allow our paramountcy in South Africa to be impaired.

Sir Edward Clarke, reluctantly dissociating himself from his party, severely condemned the course of the negotiations in the light of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. He contended that for any British minister, since the negotiations issuing in the Convention of 1884, to assert that we had a suzerainty over the Transvaal was "a breach of national faith." They could not doubt, Sir E. Clarke said, Mr. Chamberlain's statement that he had been working for peace. "But if that were so, a more clumsy correspondence had never been placed on the records of diplomatic action."

On the other hand, Mr. Haldane, the Liberal member for Haddingtonshire, maintained that if her Majesty's Government had not interfered and moved, the oppressed Englishmen in the Transvaal would themselves have moved; if the British Government had not come to them they would have gone away from

the British Government ; and sooner or later the avoiding of rebellion would have been morally impossible. A perusal of the proceedings at the Bloemfontein Conference convinced him that President Kruger never really intended to come to a settlement.

After speeches from Mr. C. P. Scott (*Leigh*) and Dr. Clark (*Caithness*) in support of the amendment, and Mr. Scott-Montagu (*New Forest*) for the Government, Mr. Morley (*Montrose District*) taunted the Government with having tried to impose upon the Transvaal Republic terms which they would not dare to impose upon any self-governing colony. It was, he said, Mr. Chamberlain's speech on August 26 (at the garden party) which first drew him on to a platform on this subject. Now he was more mystified than ever, for it appeared that the reforms referred to in that speech as being squeezed out of a sponge were so satisfactory that two or three days later Mr. Chamberlain wrote a despatch accepting them. He deplored the misunderstandings and misrepresentations, the paltry differences which had prevented a settlement between this country and the Transvaal.

Mr. Morley was followed by Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin*), who, while admitting that there was much in the government of the Transvaal to justify remonstrance, protested against the practice of exaggerating the abuses that existed. War and conquest were not likely to efface racial distinction. They had had a most extraordinary and unexpected revelation in respect of the Boers' August proposal. When it was published it was received in this country almost as an insult. Yet the Colonial Secretary told them that, so far from resenting it, he sent out a reply which he had intended should be received as an acceptance. At the time he was viewing the Boer proposal in that light, he was making the extraordinary speech they all remembered at a garden party. The reply was not received by the Boers as an assent, and yet the right hon. gentleman did nothing to correct the misunderstanding. What a misery it was that two nations should be going to war, . . . "all through diplomacy that could not express what it meant, and which, when it was misunderstood, could not explain that it had been misunderstood!" He deplored the ultimatum of President Kruger as an instance of as bad diplomacy on the one side as there had been on the other ; but how could they expect the two republics to stand until they had come up with all their forces, and then communicated their demands under conditions that required instant fulfilment ? He lamented the diplomacy which had involved us in a war of the most threatening character, which would probably be prolonged and bloody, and would certainly be inglorious.

In replying briefly on the debate Mr. Arthur Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) derided Mr. Courtney's attempt to minimise the grievances of the Outlanders. After slight and general comments upon the speeches of Mr. Morley and Sir E. Clarke, the Leader of the House proceeded to point out that after all there were only three hypotheses before them. One was that of crimin-

ality—that the Government, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular, had been determined to provoke a war. The second was that of idiotcy—that they had brought on a war which they had not in the least desired, by extreme stupidity in the conduct of the negotiations. The third hypothesis, which, he suggested, was worthier of acceptance, was that in the Transvaal there was the ascendancy of an oligarchy, aggravated by corruption, and that the leaders of the burghers preferred in the last resort to fight rather than accept changes which would have meant the end of the system from which they drew such infinite profit.

The amendment was negatived by 362 votes against 135.

Questions of policy connected with the war and the previous negotiations having thus been fully dealt with, and the general action of the Ministry sustained by majorities very greatly exceeding the normal preponderance of Ministerialists over the Opposition, the sitting of October 20 was devoted to the consideration of matters relating to military provision. A short debate, indeed, which took place on the motion for an address in reply to the royal message already recorded, announcing the embodiment of the Militia and the calling-out of the Militia Reserve, was marked by speeches of great violence from Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt. The leader of the majority of the Nationalist members denounced the scale of the military preparations contemplated by the Government against the untrained soldiers of the two small Boer republics as offering a humiliating and disgusting spectacle, and moved an amendment deprecating the embodiment of the Militia, which was defeated by 299 to 36. The House having then gone into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates for a further number of land forces of 35,600, Mr. Wyndham (Under-Secretary for War) made a lucid statement of the preparations which had been made and were in contemplation. He said that in June, 1899, when “a little cloud arose in South Africa with the abortive conclusion of the Bloemfontein Conference, we had in Cape Colony three and a half battalions of infantry and two companies of garrison artillery. We had in Natal three battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery and one of mountain artillery. This had been the garrison of South Africa since May, 1897. . . . The little cloud grew. Earnest representations on the necessity of increasing the garrison were made, . . . and the Government therefore sanctioned (June 27), the provision of the regimental transport which was necessary to make this garrison an effective force. Further representations were received from the High Commissioner, from the Governor of Natal, and from the officer commanding the troops in South Africa; therefore on August 3 it was decided to despatch two battalions to strengthen the Natal garrison.” To that period belonged the despatch of the gallant and skilful Colonel Baden-Powell, whose name will be always linked in history with the heroic defence of Mafeking, and other

officers, for the purpose of raising two regiments of horse for the protection of Rhodesia. But the Transvaal and also the Free State continued military preparations; large consignments of ammunition being sent through Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay into the two republics. On September 8, after the withdrawal by the Boers of the five years' franchise proposal, the Government ordered the further reinforcement of the Natal garrison by 10,000 men, chiefly from India and the Mediterranean. This brought up the force in South Africa to 24,746 regulars, trained and mature men, and was accomplished without mobilisation, or calling on the Reserves or any dislocation of the system of reliefs. At the same time sanction was given for the raising of a body of Imperial Light Horse in Natal. After the "interim despatch" of September 22, the despatch of a large body of the Army Service Corps to South Africa was ordered, and on September 29, two days after the adoption by the Free State Volksraad of the resolution expressing their intention to join with the Transvaal in the event of war, and not until then, the Cabinet authorised the despatch of a large field force from this country. That field force," continued Mr. Wyndham, "is to be composed of a cavalry division, making up a total of nearly 6,000 men, an army corps of about 32,000 men, and forces for lines of communication of about 9,000 men, the total estimated forces being about 47,000 men, about 11,000 horses, 14,000 mules and 2,650 waggon and other vehicles, with 114 guns. To do this we had to mobilise. We mobilised eight cavalry regiments, fifteen batteries of field artillery and four of horse artillery and thirty-two battalions of infantry, besides other troops. To fill these regiments to war strength we called up a portion of the Reserve. The whole strength of the Reserve on October 1 was 81,000 men; we called up 25,000, and, after reckoning for absentees and invalids, we expected to get an effective force of 21,000. That expectation has been exactly verified, and our field force consists of about 26,000 men who were with the Colours, and about 21,000 Reservists—total 47,000." The sum required for mobilising the field force of 47,000 men, for transferring it 6,000 miles over sea, and for equipping it and maintaining it for four months in a land destitute of surplus supplies was estimated at 8,000,000*l.* But that sum also covered necessary measures of replacement, in particular the embodiment of thirty-three battalions of Militia, a fundamental principle of our Army system being, as Mr. Wyndham explained, that "when all the battalions of a regiment are sent abroad, we must call out the affiliated Militia battalion, and we must form a provisional battalion of that regiment by welding together the Militia battalion and the men under twenty left behind by the battalion abroad. We are leaving 9,000 men behind from our thirty-two battalions." The cavalry and the field artillery, Mr. Wyndham pointed out, must be strengthened in a different manner, and it was proposed to raise the

seven cavalry regiments remaining at home to the higher establishment of men and horses, and to raise nineteen batteries out of the field and horse artillery remaining at home to the six-gun establishment. He claimed that our military system was proving itself "at once elastic and elaborate," and thus "well adapted to the exigencies of an empire dispersed over every continent, and yet united by the command of the sea."

At the outset of his speech Mr. Wyndham had explained that the vote for 35,000 additional men asked for covered 5,800 borrowed from the Indian establishment, 9,000, or thereabouts, who under ordinary circumstances would have gone into the Reserve but were now retained with the Colours, and 21,000 Reservists called back to the Colours. The Militia Reserve would not be called out till we had exhausted the Army Reserve, and he had no expectation of such a contingency, though it was thought expedient to provide against it. Our Army Reserve was far stronger than in the days when we were obliged to pool it, and draw indiscriminately from a common source for every regiment. Now the men rejoining the Colours would in all cases serve with their old regiments. In conclusion, Mr. Wyndham paid a high tribute to Lord Wolseley for the manner in which he had presided over the military preparations; to all our self-governing colonies for their spontaneous offers of help, which had been gratefully accepted; and to the employers of labour for the manner in which they had facilitated the calling up of the Reservists, by promising to keep places open, and in many cases to help those left behind by the men. The attitude of the two latter, he said, constituted an epoch in the history of our imperial defence.

During Mr. Wyndham's speech telegrams arrived which he read to the House as to the successful attack on the Boers outside Dundee made by the British troops under General Symons; and Mr. Balfour subsequently read a despatch announcing the mortal wound received by that gallant officer. The House of Commons, like the country, was inspired by the news with feelings of sadness, indeed, on account of the sacrifices, but of something like exultant confidence in the speedily victorious issue of the war. The tone of the subsequent debate, led off by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, was mainly congratulatory in regard to the achievements of the War Office, though Sir Charles Dilke maintained an attitude of reserved criticism. The vote was carried by 200 to 35, the minority being almost entirely Nationalist; and a supplemental vote of 10,000,000*l.* was granted the same evening.

In Committee of Ways and Means, on October 23, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the manner in which he intended to meet the expenses of the war. In the first place they might reckon upon a surplus of 3,000,000*l.* for the current financial year, leaving a balance of 7,000,000*l.* to be found. He hoped no member of the committee would suggest

that it ought to be provided by any permanent addition to the debt of the country—an addition which could only be justified in the case of war with a first-class Power. What he purposed was to make a temporary addition to the floating debt, and he should accordingly ask for power to raise a sum not exceeding 8,000,000*l.* by Treasury bills. It was well to leave a margin, but he had no intention of placing anything like that amount of bills on the market at once, the less so that the Commissioners of the National Debt were going to put considerable sums out of the funds in their hands at the disposal of Government. Sir M. Hicks-Beach went on to adduce various reasons of expediency for not imposing any fresh taxation during the remaining months of the financial year, and added that he saw no reason why, in the event of our final success, the South African Republic should not be called upon to pay at least a part of the expenses in which its action had involved us. At the same time he left it to be inferred that there was a fair chance of an augmented income-tax for the year 1900-1, beside possibilities of new indirect taxation. He concluded by moving the necessary resolution.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman generally acquiesced in the Ministerial proposals, and after a brief debate the resolution was carried by 336 to 28.

The special business of the autumn session was thus practically completed, but on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill on October 25 there was another debate of some length on the "new diplomacy" and the war. In its course Mr. Davitt (*Mayo, S.*) again denounced the war with intense bitterness, and announced his intention to resign his seat as a protest against it. Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy was condemned by Mr. Dalziel (*Kirkcaldy Dist.*), who complained bitterly that Mr. Chamberlain had made no effort to remove the Boer misunderstanding of his despatch of August 28. On the other hand Mr. Paulton (*Bishop Auckland*), one of the Liberals who had voted with the Government against Mr. Stanhope's amendment, asked why the despatch was misunderstood, and said that to him it seemed that the unwillingness of President Kruger to look for points of agreement was really responsible for the disastrous issue. Mr. Labouchere maintained that the Colonial Secretary had "hustled and fooled his colleagues into war," and Sir Wm. Harcourt again called attention to the Highbury garden-party speech as offering provocation and menace at a moment when a conciliatory Boer despatch was about to be met by what was intended as a conciliatory British reply. Thereon Mr. Chamberlain refused to admit that the Highbury speech was provocative. An accidental opportunity being afforded, he deemed it wise to convey to President Kruger in a non-official manner a plain intimation, supplementing the despatch that was about to go out, that no further dilatory proceedings could be permitted

at the very critical stage which had been reached. Towards the close of his speech Mr. Chamberlain refused to be alarmed by the gloomy anticipations as to the results of the war expressed in the *Times* by Mr. Selous. He agreed with that eminent traveller that one great Teutonic people could not hold another Teutonic people in subjection, but in South Africa we should not refuse that equality of rights to the Dutch of the Transvaal which had been withheld from us.

Mr. Courtney (*Bodmin*) still maintained that the ultimate differences shown in the correspondence between the two Governments furnished no adequate ground for war. Sir John Lubbock (*London University*) declared that most Ministerial members had understood the despatch of August 28 exactly in the sense of a "qualified acceptance" of the previous Boer proposal, which Mr. Chamberlain now attributed to it.

Among the Opposition members Sir T. Gibson Carmichael (*Edinburghshire*) was another who supported the Government in regard to South Africa, while Mr. Broadhurst took the contrary line. After some further Nationalist protests against the war, the second reading of the Appropriation Bill was carried by 224 to 28.

On the motion for the second reading of the Treasury Bills Bill Sir William Harcourt censured the Government for not having at once proposed further taxation to defray the cost of the war. Sir M. Hicks-Beach replied that he had not done so because the total amount of the expenditure to be incurred was still uncertain, as was also the proportion of it which would fall on this country.

On October 26 Parliament was prorogued by a brief Queen's Speech, thanking the Commons for their liberal supplies for the conduct of the war in South Africa, congratulating both Houses on the brilliant qualities displayed by our officers and soldiers, expressing profound sorrow for the loss of so many gallant men, and praying for the Divine blessing on the efforts of Parliament and of the Army, "to restore peace and good government to that portion of my empire, and to vindicate the honour of this country."

The dispersal of Peers and members of the House of Commons to their homes only served to promote and illustrate the direct and practically exclusive concentration of the heart and mind of England on the war. And here it is well to note that the national way of looking at the military probabilities of the conflict, which soon became serious enough, was a reaction from a condition of cheerful confidence based upon what must be called characteristic ignorance of the conditions involved. When the war was actually in view, the British public generally, as informed by most of the principal newspapers, though perhaps contemplating a brief period of mainly defensive operations on our part, while our reinforcements were arriving,

looked lightly across that stationary interval to a triumphant march upon Pretoria. And when the participation of the Orange Free State in the struggle, if it broke out, became practically certain, there were leading organs which treated the fact as to be regretted, no doubt, in the interests of the Free State itself, but as actually tending to facilitate the rapidly successful conclusion of the campaign. It would throw open to our troops a territory suited to their style of warfare, of which otherwise it would have been necessary to respect the neutrality, and, in a word, the Bloemfontein road would be distinctly the most convenient for the British advance upon the capital of the Transvaal.

Rough indeed, therefore, was the awakening to which the British public and, not less certainly, the British Government were subjected by the actual course of events. Within ten days after the prorogation it was realised that for some weeks to come not only the outlying garrisons of Kimberley and Mafeking but the principal British army in South Africa, that under Sir George White in Natal, had to face actual beleaguering by the numerous and well-equipped forces of invading Boers. The bright hopes of triumph, even in the initial stage of the war, which had been raised by the brilliantly successful attacks on Boer positions at Dundee and Elands-laagte, were soon seen to have been vain. The abandonment of Dundee by the force which had been commanded by General Symons, leaving the wounded in the hands of the enemy, gave the British public a sharp intimation of the realities of part of the situation. The curious failure of the Boers to interfere with the column under General Yule in the earlier part of its retirement on Ladysmith afforded matter for congratulation; and the gallant action fought by a portion of Sir George White's command at Rietfontein, following on that of Elands-laagte, essentially facilitated General Yule's junction with the main body. But the news of the sortie of October 30, the doubtful value of its general results, and the lamentable loss by surrender, after long fighting, to an overwhelming Boer force, of two battalions of British infantry and a battery of artillery at Nicolson's Nek, produced widespread humiliation and anxiety. Indeed it was evident that if the naval guns had not arrived in the nick of time from Durban the position of the whole Ladysmith garrison, in presence of the powerful siege artillery of the Boers, would have become speedily untenable. Even so, the situation of Sir George White's gallant force, from which all but the most fitful and uncertain communication with the outer world was soon cut off, could not be contemplated without grave uneasiness and a certain sense of hurt to the national pride. The admirably vigorous and resourceful defence improvised and maintained up to the end of the year by Kimberley (into which Mr. Cecil Rhodes had thrown himself), under Colonel Kekewich, and Mafeking, under Colonel Baden-Powell, excited delight and

admiration, but could not dispel serious misgivings as to the possible duration of that most spirited resistance.

While things were so, and it was certain that none of the beleaguered garrisons could be relieved for weeks to come, the satisfaction with which the bulk of the press of almost all the greater continental States, with the partial exception of Italy, received all news of British misfortunes, and anticipated worse, was an extremely disagreeable accompaniment to a sufficiently trying general situation. All the more helpful were the stimulating utterances delivered some days before the isolation of Ladysmith, but with wise foresight of impending causes of anxiety, by Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey. The younger of these statesmen used language in addressing a students' meeting at Glasgow on October 25 which was well calculated to dispel any lingering misgivings as to the righteousness of the war. After the most careful study of the blue books, he said that he was convinced that the war was inevitable, that it was not sought by us, and that it was forced upon us by the Government of the Transvaal. People said that the Government had made mistakes. This was, in his opinion, true. He was not at all in love with the new diplomacy, and he meant to criticise it at the proper time. But he did not believe that the mistakes of the Government had been the cause of the war. We had trouble now, not because Mr. Gladstone's policy was unworthy, but because it was too worthy.

Two days later, speaking at Bath, Lord Rosebery utilised the splendid lessons of the life and spirit of the elder Pitt, who represented that city in the House of Commons, as the foundation of an appeal for national union in presence of danger. He had, he said, "a motive for laying to-day a wreath on the tomb of Mr. Pitt. I regard Mr. Pitt as the first Liberal Imperialist. . . . I venture to think—I may be wrong—that in ten years, perhaps, you will remember my prophecy. I believe the party of Liberal Imperialism is destined to control the destinies of this country." No doubt, he continued, they were thinking of the war they were now engaged in, not a small war, remembering the liabilities to which it might expose the country, and, secondly, that, to judge from the press, the sympathies of the whole of Europe were against us. Was that the fault of the diplomatic correspondence published? He thought not himself, though he doubted whether it had put matters as clearly as had been advisable, but this was not the time to consider such things when war had broken out. "You do well to trust the man at the helm when you are passing through a storm. You do well to present a united front to the enemy, and it will be time enough, when the war is over, to examine the questions of correspondence and of preparations that may then present themselves. To my mind all those questions were wiped out by the ultimatum received from the Boers." As to the peace after Majuba Hill, it was a "sublime ex-

periment" prompted by Mr. Gladstone's deep Christianity, but also by his overpowering conviction of the might and power of England. "Now we know how that magnanimity was rewarded. We may feel perfectly confident, we who follow Mr. Gladstone, that were he alive, and had he the control of the destinies of this country, it would not be possible for him, nor would it enter into his contemplation, had he to make terms after this war, to make terms such as were made after the skirmish of Majuba Hill."

Having sketched the subsequent history of the Transvaal, and advised his hearers to read Mr. Fitzpatrick's book, "The Transvaal from Within," as setting forth in detail the grievances of the Outlanders, Lord Rosebery referred to continental ill-feeling towards England, which he thought quite without justification; and then in an eloquent peroration touching on the loneliness of England and the magnitude of her empire, he confessed that he had no hesitation in recurring to the opinion of Chatham and saying once more, "Be one people: forget everything for the public."

Again, speaking on November 1 at Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery struck the same resolute note after the arrival of the melancholy news of Nicolson's Nek. Such incidents, he said, were to be looked for in the course of a considerable campaign; Britons had had many such, and they generally muddled out right at the end. "But whatever happens," continued Lord Rosebery, "there can be no mistake about this—we have got to see this thing through. It may cost us more battalions than we have lost; it may cost the lives of more officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions we do not yet dream of; but there is one thing certain—we mean to see this thing through."

Speaking at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast on November 2, Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, expressed his great satisfaction at the way in which the Reserves had come up—98 per cent. of them having responded to the call—and also at the patriotic consideration which employers all over the kingdom were showing in keeping open Reservists' places. In this connection may be mentioned the prompt and liberal response made to the appeal issued a few days earlier by the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief, asking the public to subscribe to county associations which, in concert with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, would deal locally with every case of hardship, assisting the wives of all soldiers on active service, whether they had married with leave or not. In support of this appeal Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who had taken a conspicuous place as the writer of stirring patriotic verses, issued a vigorous poem in the vernacular which obtained an immense vogue. Further evidence of the widespread evolution of patriotic zeal was afforded by Lord Wolseley's statement at the Lord Mayor's Banquet that he only wished he

could have accepted a tithe of the propositions he received every week from various parts of England and the colonies, and from the Volunteers and Militia, asking to be allowed to take part in the war. "Up to the present" (Nov. 9), he added, "they had organised one army corps, that morning orders had been sent out for the mobilisation of another division, and a second army corps could be mobilised if required."

By this time the Boer advance on the northern frontier of Cape Colony had begun, and having felt it necessary to send on a large part of the reinforcements which had arrived at the Cape for the relief of Ladysmith, General Buller also found himself obliged to withdraw, at least temporarily, the troops holding advanced positions in the Cape Colony. This feature of the situation quickened the growing disposition to blame the Government for the inadequate force in South Africa at the outbreak of the war. Lord Salisbury, in his Mansion House speech, felt it necessary to deal with this feeling, which, as he truly said, was the reverse of what had been expressed a little earlier by some of their critics. "It would have been to no purpose," said the Prime Minister, "if, as some suggested, we had issued the proclamation for the Reserves some weeks earlier in the year. What was the cause of the war? What was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand that we made. It so happened that at the moment the ultimatum was issued we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand made upon the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our force in that part of her Majesty's dominions. But if that had been done two months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. . . . The evil dates farther back. It dates from those unfortunate arrangements of 1881 and 1884, by which we deliberately permitted a community that was obviously hostile to enjoy an unbounded and unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war to be used against us.

"England as a whole," said Lord Salisbury, referring to some foreign criticisms, "would have no advantage from the possession of gold mines, except so far as our Government conferred the blessings of good government upon those who had the prosecution of that industry, for industry that is prosecuted successfully breeds commerce. . . . We seek no goldfields," he proceeded, "we seek no territory. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow-subjects and for the empire. . . . I have seen it suggested—it seems to me a wild suggestion—that other foreign Powers will interfere after this conflict, and will, in some form or the other, dictate to those who are concerned in it what its upshot should be. Do not let any man think that it is in that fashion that the conflict will be concluded. . . . The interference of nobody else will have any effect upon us. In the first place, because we should not accept such an interference gladly; in the second

place, because I am convinced that no such idea is present in the minds of any Government in the world. . . . Whenever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests which are committed to our care. We shall consult the vast duties which it lies upon us to perform, and taking counsel with the uniform traditions of our colonial government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform practice to observe, I have no doubt that we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages, and will give a security that is sorely needed, for the future, from the recurrence of any such dangers, or the necessity for any such exertions, and the restoration of peace and civilisation to that portion of the world."

Among Liberals well informed on South African affairs Mr. Bryce was perhaps the most conspicuous of those who refused to accept the view of the "inevitableness" of the war. Speaking at Aberdeen, on November 8, he said all were agreed that the war, for the sake of humanity, should be vigorously prosecuted, though he condemned the diplomacy which led to it. The British Ministry made a fatal error in bringing on a crisis so soon after the Jameson invasion, and had made the Dutch in the Colony and the Orange Free State rally to the Transvaal. Bad Governments like that of the Transvaal did not stand long. The exclusive system would have collapsed in a few years, but now the gravest difficulties would begin when the war was over.

On the same subject Lord Kimberley, at Newcastle on November 14, said that he thought the negotiations failed through a suspicion, to some extent well grounded, in each party of the motives of the other. His tone towards Mr. Chamberlain, however, was respectful and friendly. Lord Kimberley intimated that he and, to a large extent, Mr. Gladstone were influenced, in 1881, by a belief that if they went on with the war the Free State would join the Transvaal against them and the loyalty of the Cape Dutch would be precarious.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Manchester on November 14, maintained his line of criticism of the conduct of the Government before the war. What he condemned in their policy was, he said, that "all through the months of last summer they were mixing up negotiations with warlike preparations, in such a manner as to prejudice greatly the chances of a peaceful solution."

By this date, however, the public mind was drifting steadily to the conclusion that, while the "mixture" referred to by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was practically unavoidable, the thing chiefly to be regretted was that the element in it of warlike preparations had not bulked much more largely than it actually did. This view was strengthened by reports of the advance of Boer commandoes into the Cape Colony, and of the issue by

their leaders of proclamations "annexing" several of the northern districts to the Free State. At the same time, in Natal, the Boer forces were not only able to "contain" Sir G. White's army at Ladysmith, notwithstanding dashing sorties or reconnaissances on the part of the garrison, but to detach considerable numbers southwards to check the progress of a relieving force. The accession to the invaders of considerable numbers of the Dutch farmers in the districts of Cape Colony "annexed" by the Free Staters helped appreciably, with or without justice, to strengthen the growing acceptance by the British public of the belief in an old-standing movement, radiating and inspired from the Transvaal, for the overthrow of British power in South Africa. The scepticism on this subject expressed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking again (Nov. 24), at Birmingham, did not avail to modify the current of public opinion, which in the main was influenced by the evidence afforded by the course of the campaign of the accumulation in the Transvaal of military resources immeasurably greater than could have been thought necessary to meet any possible repetition of the Jameson raid. In this temper of the national mind, the renewed efforts of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the speech just mentioned, to exhibit defects in the conduct of her Majesty's Government, and of Sir A. Milner, during the summer and autumn, and suggestions that, though personally immaculate, they had been subject to interested influences, were felt to be growingly irrelevant. England, it was generally held, was encountering, all too little prepared, the culmination of a carefully devised scheme for the destruction of her authority at a vital part of her empire. That being so, there was something in the resolute tone of a speech delivered by Mr. Asquith at Ashington on November 25 much more congenial to the public mood than that of recent utterances by his leader in the House of Commons. While neither admiring nor understanding the new diplomacy, Mr. Asquith refused to admit that the British Government, and through it the British people, were ultimately responsible for the war. He argued that a postponement of British intervention on behalf of the Outlanders would have tended to strengthen the forces making against reform, and to bring about the demoralisation of the Outlanders. Moreover, as to the time for intervention, he attached considerable weight to the authority of Sir A. Milner, who went to Capetown with an unbiassed mind, and the attacks on whom, though he did not set him up as an infallible authority, Mr. Asquith strongly deprecated. If he were asked why we were fighting, his answer was, first of all to repel an invasion of British territory; next to assert our rights, which were put directly in issue, to intervene on behalf of our fellow-subjects, to secure them liberty and just treatment in a State to which we granted self-government, not in the interest of one man, but of the whole population; and finally to secure

equality of rights—nothing more, nothing less—to the Dutch and the English throughout South Africa.

Mr. Bryce, who spoke in the same week at Aberdeen, showed an anxiety to begin betimes the education of public opinion as to the terms of peace after a complete triumph over the Boers which, strong critic as he continued to be of the negotiations before the war, illustrated the imperial temper in which he would pursue it. He spoke with reserve as to the future settlement of the Boer Republics, but urged that, especially with a view to the appeasement of Dutch bitterness in the Cape Colony, they should be treated considerately. Let them prosecute the war, Mr. Bryce said, with all possible energy, that their victory might be speedy and complete; but let them indulge no feelings of vengeance. Let them require the representatives of the Crown in the colony to approve themselves strictly impartial between Englishmen and Dutchmen, and let them proceed to the settlement of South Africa in a liberal and generous spirit, granting terms of peace as favourable as the supreme necessity of placing things on a stable basis would admit.

During the last few days of November the war news seemed to encourage the hope that the tide of events was very soon about to be reversed in England's favour. In three successive actions, at Belmont, Graspan, and Modder River, the column operating under Lord Methuen in the direction of Kimberley not only displayed endurance and courage of the very highest quality, under the most trying conditions conceivable, but carried one position after another, and pushed the Boers steadily back, until, on November 27, the general was established in a position within flashlight communication by night with Col. Kekewich at Kimberley. During the same period the admirable garrison of that place had made two dashing sorties, in which, though suffering considerable loss, they did a substantial amount of harm, both to the *personnel* and the stores of the investing Boer force. Altogether, though the Boers who had retired before Lord Methuen were never routed, there seemed good ground for hope that co-operation between the advancing and the beleaguered British would soon result in the relief of Kimberley. In Natal also the attempts of bodies detached from General Joubert's army investing Ladysmith to interfere with the progress of the troops advancing for its relief had been completely discomfited; they had all retired on the line of the Tugela, and Sir R. Buller had got a large force at Frere within a few miles of Colenso on that river. On that side also, therefore, it seemed reasonable to hope that the Boers would soon be taken between two fires, while in the Cape Colony a fair prospect seemed to exist that co-operation between General Gatacre and General French would before long sweep back the insolent invaders of British territory and prepare the way for a decisive advance upon Bloemfontein.

It was while British hopes were thus rising that there occurred

the German Emperor's visit, which, despite many ill-natured protests in the German press, he had insisted on paying to the Queen in accordance with previous arrangement. That fact, although his Majesty carefully declined various public manifestations of honour that were offered to him, was felt to be not altogether without a favourable political significance. Unfortunately, owing to the death of Lady Salisbury, the Prime Minister, who received universal sympathy in his great bereavement, was unable to meet the Queen's imperial guest. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, however, had long interviews with the Emperor, who was accompanied on his visit by his Foreign Minister, Count Bülow, so that there seemed every reason to suppose that all political questions in which the two countries were mutually interested were fully discussed in a friendly spirit. A gracious act of the Emperor's in contributing 300*l.* to the widows and children of the Scots Greys, of which regiment he was colonel-in-chief, and which was engaged in South Africa, produced a pleasant impression on the British mind. It was at just about the same time that attention was called in this country to the appearance of a grossly disrespectful caricature of the Queen, published in a French comic paper, which was joining in the outpourings of abuse of this country and delight at British misfortunes in South Africa to be found at that time very widely in the press, not only of France but of Europe generally. Whether as a matter of fact the caricature in question was more loathsome than anything which had appeared in the journals of any other continental country may be open to some doubt. If, however, others as bad, or worse, had been published elsewhere they had not been widely seen by, or brought prominently to the attention of, the British public.

At this juncture, speaking at a Unionist luncheon at Leicester on November 30, Mr. Chamberlain rejoiced in the present friendly feeling between Great Britain and America, which he said had been brought about by the British attitude during the war between the United States and Spain. He went on to say:—"the union—the alliance, if you please—the understanding between these two great nations is indeed a guarantee for the peace of the world." Further on, Mr. Chamberlain observed that we had been accustomed for some time to the attacks of the foreign press, to "abuse," said he, "which, in some cases, has not only not spared the private character of statesmen, but has not spared the, to us, almost sacred person of the Queen. These attacks upon her Majesty, whether as ruler of this imperial State or still more as woman, have provoked in this country a natural indignation which will have serious consequences if our neighbours do not mend their manners."

The worst of these excesses had not appeared in German papers, but in any case they wanted to be friends, not with German newspapers, but with the German people. "At

bottom," continued the speaker, "the character, the main character, of the Teutonic race differs very slightly indeed from the character of the Anglo-Saxon, and the same sentiments which bring us into close sympathy with the United States of America may also be evoked to bring us into closer sympathy and alliance with the Empire of Germany. . . . If the union between England and America is a powerful factor in the cause of peace, a new triple alliance between the Teutonic race and the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will be a still more potent influence in the future of the world. . . . To me it seems to matter little whether you have an alliance which is committed to paper or whether you have an understanding which exists in the minds of the statesmen of the respective countries. An understanding, perhaps, is better than an alliance, which may stereotype arrangements which cannot be accepted as permanent in view of the changing circumstances from day to day."

In immediate, though possibly not very enduring, effects, the speech of which we have just indicated some of the points was one of the most comprehensively unfortunate ever delivered by any British statesman. It hurt French *amour propre*. The French press, even that better part of it which most strongly reprobated any insults to the Queen, was bitterly indignant at the apparently general warning conveyed in the phrase "mend their manners." This was natural, even though Mr. Chamberlain had acknowledged in the same speech that the excesses of foreign newspapers could not be regarded as representing the Governments or the best or even preponderant feeling of the countries in which they were published. And it was particularly regrettable in view of the fact that on November 24 M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, had, in a very moderate and straightforward speech in the Chamber of Deputies, discouraged the excitement caused by the searching of a French vessel by a British warship in Delagoa Bay, had repudiated any idea of offering "mediation" between England and the Boer Republics, and generally had endeavoured to sober the reckless aspirations of French Chauvinists.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a non-political dinner in Edinburgh on the following night, expressed regret that any notice should have been taken of the outrage on which Mr. Chamberlain had dwelt with so much vehemence, and made the matter a text for some useful and pointed observations on the unwisdom of "this flouting of foreign nations," of which he gave illustrations from former speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury. But the public embracing of foreign nations, before their assent has been obtained, is quite equally indiscreet. Mr. Chamberlain's language about a triple alliance of Germany, the United States, and England evoked an outburst of remonstrance in the press of both the two former countries and caused much suspicion and irritation in others, all of which was absolutely

unnecessary. The task of the German Emperor, assuming him to be aiming at the maximum of accord with this country, was undoubtedly rendered more difficult, as indeed the entirely frigid tone of subsequent speeches by his ministers seemed to show. But the effect of the speech in America was, in some ways, the most unfortunate of all. The word "alliance" is almost anathema in the States, and though Mr. Chamberlain had explained it as meaning in his mind no more than an understanding, it none the less roused widespread apprehension. Even the American journals most friendly to this country felt constrained to repudiate the idea of an alliance. And when President McKinley's Message to Congress appeared, as it did on December 5, this feeling received authoritative endorsement. Congress was assured that the United States Government would "remain faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances," and would maintain an attitude of neutrality in the "unfortunate contest in South Africa." Nothing else was ever expected, but nothing, in the circumstances, chillier could well have been said. Mr. Chamberlain was not by any means spared the rod of candid criticism by the British Unionist journals in connection with his Leicester speech. From every point of view the pity was the greater as at the same place, the night before, he made an excellent speech on the war, pitched in a tone of lofty patriotism, well calculated to consolidate imperial feeling. In its course he paid a glowing tribute to the spirit shown in battle, side by side with our own splendid soldiers, by "the men of Natal and the men of the Rand, who you have been told were all capitalists or millionaires." He hoped that we in this country were not ungrateful, that we should never forget the loyalty and the courage which had been shown by Natal, and when the time came for a settlement he hoped that we should do what we could to show that we were not unmindful of the sacrifices she had made. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that they must rejoice in the patriotism of the Canadian and Australasian colonies. The sympathy of these self-governing communities showed that this was not a matter of greed of gold; and they also rejoiced in the sympathy of their kinsmen in the United States. And, lastly, they had great cause of pride in the support which several of the leaders of the other side had given. Mr. Chamberlain then replied to some of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's recent criticisms, and with regard to the peace after Majuba he differed strongly in his recollections from Lord Kimberley's as stated at Newcastle. He believed that the Transvaal Boers would without doubt have been completely defeated in the next battle, and did not believe at all that their cause would then have been taken up by the Free State or the Cape Dutch. He himself and, as he believed, the Duke of Devonshire and other ministers were influenced by the belief that the annexation of the Transvaal was made under a misapprehension as to the wishes of the Boers, and that there-

fore it should be cancelled in view of the willingness of the Boers to assent to conditions which would secure our rights and the rights of British subjects. "In believing that the Boers would observe those conditions," said Mr. Chamberlain, they were "egregiously mistaken." The Transvaal work of preparation for war "began long before the Jameson Raid." As to the future, the Boers had "made for us a clean sheet on which we could write what we pleased," and it was absolutely necessary to see to it that it was never again within the power of the Boers of the two republics to threaten the peace of South Africa.

Mr. Balfour had used similar language—speaking on November 29 at Dewsbury at the Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations—with regard to the terms on which the war could be ultimately concluded. Mr. Balfour explained Boer obstinacy in part by the fact that in the long run adequate Outlander representation would have meant the downfall of the corrupt Boer oligarchy.

It may here be recorded that by a Convention agreed to early in November among the three Governments concerned the joint control of the Samoan Archipelago was brought to a close. The effect of the agreement was to divide the islands of that archipelago between Germany and the United States, giving England as compensation the exclusive control in future of other islands, particularly the Tonga group, to which Germany had previously made partial claims. This arrangement, though not without its drawbacks from the British point of view, and from that of natives preferring British to German rule, was a distinct boon in respect of its removal of a long-standing cause of friction between the two Powers.

Another event which, at any ordinary time, would have attracted a good deal more than the passing congratulatory notice which it received, was the clearing away of the one remaining serious obstacle to the prosecution of England's civilising work in the Soudan, by the final defeat and death of the Khalifa. That beaten tyrant, as may be remembered, had succeeded in escaping from Omdurman just as Lord Kitchener entered it, and as long as he remained at large there was always a possibility of the recrudescence of the fanatical movement which he led and on which he subsisted. The engagement in which he and his principal emirs were killed—with the exception of Osman Digna who, for a brief period, again escaped—was fought by an Egyptian force under British officers, with Colonel Sir Francis Wingate in command. The behaviour of the troops was admirable, and illustrated afresh the high *morale* established among them by the influence of a devoted band of British officers.

It was a singular fact that the completion, on its military side, after many tragic vicissitudes, of the great mission under-

taken by England in Northern Africa almost coincided with the occurrence of a most deplorable series of reverses to British arms at the other end of the continent. In every case the hopes mentioned a few pages back as having been cherished, apparently with reason, at the beginning of December as to the course of the war, were dashed to the ground. In the early morning of Sunday, December 10, a force of some 2,000 strong, under General Gatacre, was led, in the endeavour to make a night attack on the Boers at Stormberg, into a terrible trap, from which they only escaped with the loss of two guns, about 170 killed or wounded and over 500 taken prisoners. Forty-eight hours later the Highland Brigade of Lord Methuen's command, also bent on a surprise attack, were caught in formation of quarter column by a terrific fire at short range from the enemy, whom they had reached sooner than they expected. Hundreds fell, including the gallant leader of the brigade, General Wauchope, and notwithstanding the support of a tremendous artillery fire, all subsequent attempts to carry the Boer trenches failed. Towards evening Lord Methuen's force withdrew in orderly fashion to Modder River, having sustained casualties to the number of about 1,000. Finally, on Friday, December 15, General Buller attempted the crossing of the Tugela River at Colenso, with the result, not only of complete failure and of losses in killed, wounded or prisoners of 1,100, but of the loss also of eleven guns. This was due chiefly to an error of judgment on the part of a gallant and distinguished artillery officer, under whose orders the guns were taken to a point where, as it proved, they were entirely commanded by a host of concealed Boer sharpshooters, and who, himself, was desperately wounded. Magnificent gallantry was shown in successful attempts to save some of the guns thus exposed, otherwise the actual number lost would have been larger.

"Black week" was the name given by public feeling to the seven days within which the three reverses just mentioned took place and became known. Nor indeed during the whole nineteenth century had there been suffered, within any like period, any such concentration of misfortune and failure for British arms. But if the trial to the national temper was altogether exceptional, the spirit evolved was by the universal acknowledgment, even of unfriendly critics, eminently worthy of an imperial race under adversity. Before the last and in some respects the most discouraging of the war news could have arrived, but while the country was in presence of the reverses and losses at Stormberg and Magersfontein, the Duke of Devonshire, on December 14, made a speech at a great Unionist gathering at York, which was pitched in a key harmonising exactly with national feeling and its requirements. Congratulating the country on its calmness in the face of disaster and its resolute determination to see the war through to a satisfactory

end, he urged that for the present, at any rate, criticism should be reserved for the Government and not extended to our commanders and generals in the field. The duke pointed out that the aid given us by the colonies endorsed the view that the war was necessary and just. But though the opinion of the mother country and the colonies was so unanimous, the nations of the continent, if we might judge from their press, were equally unanimous on the other side. We should not attach too much importance to that, for though we could not say how far the continental press formed or guided the opinions of the peoples, we knew at least that it did not exercise a material influence on the policy of the Governments. The proof of this was to be found in the fact that these Governments were all preserving a strict neutrality. No doubt the continental press suffered from ignorance—the writers did not know the true history of the Transvaal these last twenty years, and merely got their information from Dr. Leyds and his subsidised organs.

On the historic question of the reasons for the conclusion of peace after Majuba, the principal one, to the duke's mind, was that the Government believed the people of England at the time to be opposed to the continuance of the war. In former times, the duke said, we treated our colonies lightly, apathetically, but now we had changed. We were proud of our colonies; we co-operated with them and they with us; and, irrespective of all other considerations, we must show them that our fellow-countrymen in distant lands were to receive fair treatment. The effort we now had to make was great; but in days to come it would be recognised that this war was necessary for the building up and maintaining of the empire.

In judging of the state of public feeling at this crisis it is interesting to observe the tone taken by Mr. Birrell, who was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation at Manchester on December 15. He declared with emphasis that whatever differences there might be on many matters connected with the war, we had no other course now except to press forward to victory, "until the flag of our country was flying at Pretoria and Johannesburg," and then to make a just and liberal settlement; and that if we sued for peace, in presence of defeat, we might as well "shut up the shutters in Downing Street and write over them 'the business of the country no longer transacted here.'" The resolutions laid before the meeting and, with one amendment, passed, reserved the full right of criticism both on negotiations and defects in military preparations, but declared that the Government had "no option but to prosecute the war vigorously with a view to its termination at the earliest possible moment"—a rather ambiguous phrase which, however, was more or less elucidated by another clause, urging that in the ultimate settlement there should be given to all sections of

the South African population the "utmost self-government compatible with the future peace and prosperity of South Africa." That certainly was not a demand for the continuance of any extra-imperial rights to either of the Boer States. An amendment to the resolution, expressing the belief that "a wise statesmanship could and would have avoided the war," was only carried by 114 votes to 94; while a further amendment, directed against the clause in the resolution as to the vigorous prosecution of the war, was lost on a show of hands. These results, positive and negative, of the meeting of a body largely representative of advanced Liberalism and aversion to Mr. Chamberlain, were certainly noteworthy.

Speaking on Tyneside on December 16, the day on which the news of General Buller's failure to force the passage of the Tugela was known throughout the country, Mr. Asquith said that we must not lose all sense of proportion and perspective, and "exaggerate to a degree which any student of history knows to be almost grotesque the reverses that we have sustained." This contest was, notwithstanding, of exceeding gravity. "It has become something much wider and deeper than a mere question of asserting and maintaining our position in South Africa. It is our title to be known as a world-wide Power that is now upon trial." We were not going to fail. It was evident the Boer strength and resources were underestimated, and we had to rectify that mistake at whatever sacrifice. Then, the war over, we had to establish a *modus vivendi* for the two races.

Nor was there any indication of a lower conception of national duty in the presence of reverses in a speech delivered on December 19 at Aberdeen by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. "The gravity of the situation," he said, "the formidable character of the campaign, as now disclosed, its inevitable vicissitudes and occasional mishaps and failure, which must mingle with its successes, these furnish no ground for doubt or for despondency. They will only make us brace ourselves more earnestly to the task before us. There may be, doubtless there will be, lamentable loss of life, but the end cannot be doubted." The clearness and dominance of the imperial note in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's utterance were, however, appreciably diminished by his anxiety at the same time to retort on Mr. Chamberlain's replies at Leicester to some of his previous criticisms; to declare to the world that, in his opinion, "Mr. Chamberlain is mainly responsible for this war;" and to prove that the Government ought to have realised the menacing development of the Transvaal armaments, and at least to have secured the military position of the colonies before entering upon an active controversy which might lead to hostilities.

At the moment criticism of this type did not accord with the temper of the country, which was entirely engrossed with watching and supporting the various measures announced by

the Government with a view to dealing with the grave situation in South Africa. The Cabinet had met on December 16, and arrived at a series of decisions of the utmost importance: (1) Lord Roberts (whose only son had been mortally wounded in the attempt to save one of the guns at Colenso, with a conspicuous gallantry for which before his death he was recommended for the Victoria Cross) was appointed to take over the command-in-chief in South Africa. This measure, it was intimated, was not to be regarded as a supersession of Sir R. Buller, but as taken in view of the fact that the Natal operations required the undivided attention of that general. To act as chief of the staff to Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener was summoned from Khartoum. (2) All the remaining portions of the Army Reserve were to be called up. (3) The Seventh Division, already being mobilised, and special reinforcements of artillery to make good the losses in that arm on the Tugela, were to be sent out forthwith. (4) Twelve battalions of Militia were to be allowed to volunteer for service abroad, and twelve more to be embodied. (5) To form out of volunteers from the Yeomanry a strong mounted body for service in South Africa. (6) To select from members of the Volunteer forces offering their services enough men to add a company to every regular battalion in the field. (7) To accept, as far as possible, the offers of help made by the great colonies, especially as regards mounted contingents; and (8) to authorise the commander-in-chief in South Africa to raise as many local mounted troops as he thought fit.

Alike in England and in the colonies, the "call to arms" met with a response of unbounded enthusiasm. With the assent of the War Office, the City of London formed for service in the South African campaign a regiment of 1,000 men, between twenty and thirty years of age, all chosen from marksmen in metropolitan Volunteer corps. The entire equipment and cost of sending the regiment were to be borne by the corporation of the City and the City livery companies. Before the year was out, the applications to serve had been so numerous that it was understood that the strength of the corps would be raised to 1,400, including 600 equipped as mounted infantry. And of the cost, estimated at about 100,000*l.*, more than three-quarters had been subscribed in the same brief period. All over Great Britain a like spirit was displayed. Everywhere large numbers of Volunteers and Yeomanry offered themselves for service. It was speedily made known, moreover, that to serve in the new mounted force of Imperial Yeomanry for South Africa volunteers would be received not only from existing Yeomanry corps but from healthy young men generally who could shoot and ride well, and the result was a flood of eager applications for enrolment. On the initiative of Mr. Balfour, conveyed in a letter to Lord Haddington, honorary colonel of the East Lothian and Berwickshire Yeomanry, and Lord Lieutenant of East

Lothian, a fund was started locally to supplement the equipment which would be provided by the War Office for any men from that corps or the two counties concerned who might volunteer for South African service. Similar funds were raised in other counties and were readily supported, although during the previous months patriotic benevolence had contributed hundreds of thousands of pounds for the relief and support of those dependent on Reservists and other soldiers fighting and perhaps falling in South Africa. To the evolution of this spirit, and the welding influences of simultaneous or rapidly sequent bereavements endured in the country's cause by families of every rank, was due the undoubted fact that if the Christmas of 1899 found the English at home a sadder it also found them a more closely united people than for many a year back. Nor was that the only, or indeed the most striking, of the compensations afforded by the mournful experiences of the South African war. Other chapters of this volume will tell in local detail of the magnificent colonial rally all through the autumn in support of the empire's cause—a rally which became only the more resolute and wide-ranging as the course of the conflict took unexpectedly gloomy developments. But here it must be said that the telegrams which poured in, especially after the repulse of General Buller at Colenso, illustrating the eagerness of Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, to put large numbers more of their gallant sons in the fighting line, stirred the heart of Great Britain with a grateful pride that was altogether beyond expression. Before the end of the year the Parliaments of New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia—in the three other colonies where the Legislatures were not sitting the ministers confidently anticipated their loyal desires—had enthusiastically approved the despatch of contingents making up a force of 1,100 mounted infantry, additional to those which had already gone from Australia to South Africa. The senior colony also contributed half a field hospital—sixty men—and a field battery numbering 180 men, while New Zealand sent a separate force of 200 men. Canada had offered a second contingent months before, and though it was not then accepted, the Dominion Government had got the necessary equipment ready, and on the first intimation that the Imperial Government would welcome the renewal of the offer the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier sanctioned the formation of three field batteries and three squadrons of mounted rifles—1,050 men in all. This prompt action of the constitutional authorities, supported by keen popular enthusiasm, in our great self-governing colonies in America and Australasia, remote though they are, by vast ocean spaces, from the scene of imperial trouble, amounted to an historical event of the first importance. For it demonstrated in a fashion quite unmistakable the effective unity of the British race throughout the world.

Not much more remains to be told of England in 1899. In

the early days of October, within a week of the issue of the Boer ultimatum, an Arbitration Tribunal, sitting in Paris, composed of American and English judges with the eminent Russian jurist, M. Martens, presiding, gave judgment unanimously in the matter of the long-standing territorial dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. That decision was substantially in favour of this country, and authorised the inclusion within British Guiana of the great bulk of the territory embraced by what is known as the Schomburgk line. The only exception of any note to this sweep of the award lay in the fact that it assigned to Venezuela a small tract at Barima Point, on the delta of the Orinoco, to which, on strategical grounds, the Venezuelans had always attached high value. From the British point of view, Venezuela being what she was, the non-acquisition of the tract in question could not be considered of importance. On more than one occasion British Governments had offered Venezuela, by way of settling the difficulty, more than the Paris award gave her. The settlement made by the Arbitration Tribunal leaves free for undisturbed development a territory believed to possess considerable mineral wealth and already administered for several years on British lines. The improvement in our relations with the United States, with which the Venezuelan question nearly brought us into collision in 1895, subsisted in the main through 1899, even although it was somewhat clouded by an indiscreet Ministerial utterance already referred to, and by misapprehension among many Americans of the issues really at stake in the Transvaal. A happy illustration of the warm sympathy of numerous citizens of the great kindred republic with this country in its South African trials was afforded by the generous gift of a perfectly equipped hospital ship, the *Maine*, for the benefit of our wounded. The Queen received at Windsor a number of American ladies representing the contributors to this noble offering, and expressed her deep gratitude in happily chosen language.

It has been said that very little attention was paid to any other subject than the war after its outbreak. Reference may, however, be made to the resolutions passed at the autumn meetings of the delegates of political parties, as affording some, if not very decisive, indication of the currents of thought on home affairs. At the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations held at Dewsbury, on November 29, it was resolved, with only five or six dissentients, that "the question of a more equitable distribution of parliamentary representation, especially with regard to the existing overrepresentation of Ireland, demanded the early and serious attention of her Majesty's Government." The same meeting also unanimously agreed that every industrial centre should be provided with a well-found technical school to educate the local apprentices and artisans in the highest technique and practice of their handicrafts.

At a conference of Liberal Unionist delegates from the Midlands at Leicester, on November 20, there was unanimous agreement as to the need for an early and serious consideration of the "glaring inequalities and injustice of the present over-representation of Ireland"; a large majority for action in the next parliamentary session "with a view of providing pensions for old and deserving workpeople"; and a nearly unanimous vote in favour of the further extension of the benefits of the Employers' Liability Act, especially to agricultural labourers. Interest and possibly instruction may be found in a comparison of the above two sets of resolutions.

At the annual meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, held in Manchester on December 13, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of "registered adult manhood suffrage." The extension of the franchise to women was also voted as desirable, but in their case Lady Carlisle expressed readiness to accept, and Mr. Ellis Griffith seemed to recognise as useful, a limitation of the suffrage to those qualified under the present law for the municipal franchise. The meeting also "heartily supported the bill to amend the London Government Act of 1899, in respect of the eligibility of women as councillors and aldermen."

A large number of representative temperance leaders, though not Sir Wilfrid Lawson, issued in December a manifesto calling attention to and accepting a speech made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at Manchester on November 15 "as a declaration of the intention of the leaders of the Liberal party to place in the forefront of their proposals for immediate legislation on their return to power a measure of temperance reform embodying the principal recommendations of Lord Peel's report, including giving direct popular control to Scotland and Wales. . . . Believing that such an enactment would undoubtedly work immense good immediately, and pave the way for effecting a future and more complete reform," the signatories of the manifesto "welcomed the announcement, and commended to temperance electors the policy it embodied as worthy of their support at the next general election."

Accidentally, or otherwise, the necessity of supporting the leaders of the Liberal party in the sufficiently arduous enterprise indicated in the resolution just quoted does not seem to have presented itself to the managers of the National Liberal Federation, meeting at Manchester in December.

The troubles in the Church of England to which reference has been made as having presented a grave aspect to the minds of not a few thoughtful Churchmen in the autumn, did not become outwardly more serious as the months wore on. Rather, indeed, did it appear that for the time at any rate, and with regard to the Lambeth decision against the ceremonial use of incense, the influences making for conformity had generally prevailed. Indeed the actual number of clergy who, after

receiving requests or injunctions from their bishops to give up the practices held by the archbishops to be illegal in the Church of England, refused compliance, was very small—probably not more than thirty in the whole country. The practical certainty, however, of hearty congregational support to recalcitrant clergy could not but serve to enhance the difficulty of the question, how to deal with the cases of the very small minority of clergy who persistently refused obedience. In November rumours were current of a possible resolution of the bishops to initiate prosecutions in their several dioceses against those incumbents who declined their requests for conformity with the Lambeth decision. In an Advent pastoral to his diocese, however, the Archbishop of York said that he did not believe that there was “a single bishop who would think of taking such a step,” although unquestionably it lay within their power, and “it was important that this should be made clear, not so much to justify its use if necessary, as to afford ground for opposing as needless any further legislation of a more stringent and vexatious character. But,” his Grace proceeded, “although the bishops themselves may abstain from prosecutions, it is unlikely that they would place any impediment in the way of others who desired to take this step.” In view of this intimation, and of the fiery zeal of the extreme Protestant party, there appeared little doubt that if the requisite handfuls of “aggrieved parishioners” could be found, or formed, a new era of anti-ritualist prosecutions of locally popular and revered clergy would speedily set in. Such a prospect could in no case have been favourable to the peace and efficiency of the Church of England as a whole. It had, moreover, to be remembered that, for some unexplained reason, the Primates had held back their decision on another matter—that of the legality of the reservation of the sacrament—which also had been before them in the summer. If, whenever given, that decision also should be altogether against the practice of many of the advanced clergy, it was recognised that the strain placed thereby on their loyalty might prove very severe.

In a year which closed in the midst of a great, and so far most unsuccessful war, and which brought much anxiety in the ecclesiastical sphere, it is at least pleasant to be able to record that trade and commerce flourished exceedingly. In almost all the great manufacturing industries of the country 1899 either reached or approached the highest output ever known. It was so in the chief centres of the metal industries, and the engineering and shipbuilding trades resting thereupon. It was so, and with prices for the first time for many years at fairly remunerative rates, in the Lancashire cotton industry. Great activity also reigned in the principal woollen and worsted centres of the West Riding, where, especially in Bradford, which in past years has been principally dependent on the American market, there was marked evidence of in-

creasing adaptability to the needs of the, happily, very *exigant* home market. Employment was remarkably good throughout the country, and, speaking generally, the workmen shared substantially in the benefits of excellent trade. This participation, happily, was brought about in the great majority of cases by friendly negotiation, or by the working of automatic systems for the adjustment of wages in accordance with prices, and the number of serious trade disputes recorded during the year was exceptionally small. At the Trade Union Congress, which was held at Plymouth early in September, a series of gloomy observations in the address of the President, Mr. W. J. Vernon, on the unjust subjection of labour to capital, and the generally miserable results of our existing industrial system, had a curiously unreal sound. Nor did the circumstances of the time seem particularly appropriate to a resolution which the congress adopted unanimously, setting forth that "no scheme dealing with old-age pensions would be satisfactory to the whole of the workers of this country which made a condition of thrift, or disregarded the inability of a large proportion of the industrious and deserving poor to make provision for the future." On the other hand the revival of prosperity, already referred to, in the Lancashire cotton trade, might be held to reduce the force of the opposition still vainly maintained by the representatives of that industry at the congress to the renewal of a violently worded resolution in favour of the prohibition of all child labour under fourteen. It was reported at the congress that the General Federation of Trade Unions, inaugurated as the result of a special congress held at Manchester in January, already included a large number of important societies of both skilled and unskilled labour, such for example as the Amalgamated Engineers and the Lancashire Cotton-Spinning Operatives and the Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union, and had a total enrolment of 360,000 members. High hopes were expressed by Mr. Frank Mitchell of Glasgow, the secretary of the federation, as to the concessions which it would be possible to obtain by peaceful pressure from employers, of which there would have been no chance in the disorganised condition of labour before the formation of the federation. It must be added, however, that among acute and well-informed observers much doubt prevailed as to the capacity of the federation to stand any severe financial strain, and as to the likelihood that some of the great unions which had joined it would submit in practice to the kind of control which it imported into their own relations with their employers.

CHAPTER VI.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I. SCOTLAND.

A SURVEY of Scottish affairs in 1899 was calculated to encourage the expectations avowed by Lord Rosebery as to the advancing predominance of Liberal imperialism. In domestic affairs, so far as could be judged from bye-elections, the type of Liberalism specially in favour with Scotsmen—sober, but yet by no means without “advanced” sympathies—was making distinct progress, as the Edinburgh and other elections showed. It was thought that the marked growth in the Radical vote in the metropolitan constituencies was largely due to the popularity of the recently pushed propaganda for the taxation of land values, and a numerous conference held at Glasgow in October, when 112 local authorities as well as various political, social and industrial organisations were represented, in connexion with the same movement, showed that it was taking a considerable hold on the public mind. A fiscal policy of that kind, with or immediately after the abolition of the House of Lords, was placed by resolution of the annual meeting of the Scottish Liberal Association at Aberdeen in December in the forefront of the Liberal programme. Yet along with the apparent growth in the quantity and intensification of the quality of Scottish Liberalism there was to be observed on all sides a proud contemplation of the participation of Scotsmen in the discharge of distant imperial enterprises. The heroes of the year, Sir Archibald Hunter and General Hector Macdonald, were warmly welcomed in recognition of their brilliant services in the Omdurman campaign. Lord Rosebery’s watchword, “We mean to see this thing through,” spoken in Edinburgh after some of the early South African checks, could nowhere have been uttered with more absolute certainty of sympathetic response. The appointment of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as successor to Sir William Harcourt in the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons was grateful to the feelings of the Scottish Liberals, who recognised the skill with which he discharged the difficult duties of that office. But the strongly imperial speeches in which Mr. Asquith on various occasions dealt with the South African war and its causes commended them to popular feeling more directly than the cautious, critical attitude maintained by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. In Radical Caithness-shire, Dr. Clark’s “pro-Boer” attitude in Parliament after the war began excited great indignation, which took the form at Wick of a resolution of protest from the Town Council, and at Thurso of a burning of him in effigy.

The authorisation conveyed in the general Telephone Act for municipal competition with the National Telephone Com-

pany, was regarded as having been to a large extent promoted by the persistent efforts of the Glasgow Corporation to emancipate that city from the monopoly enjoyed by the company. The same energetic municipality was able to present a balance-sheet showing a profit of over 50,000*l.* on the working of the city tram-lines for the year ending May 31, 1899.

The most steadily prominent feature of the year's life in Scotland was, as in England, a general commercial prosperity. The "record" output attained by the Clyde shipyards, with 466,832 tons in 1898, was surpassed by nearly 25,000 tons in the same district in 1899; and this was only one instance of the state of industry in South-west Scotland, where the iron and steel trade generally, and the production of engines and machinery in particular, were in a most flourishing condition. The textile trades of Dundee, whether dealing with flax or jute, specially the former, had a prosperous year. With the marked activity of all the great metal industries it was inevitable that the prices of coal should rise largely. Happily, the sharing of profit in that and other industries between masters and men was arranged with remarkable smoothness, and in the coal trade a conciliation board was formed on the model of that in operation for several years past in the majority of the English mining districts. At the same time there was a considerable revival in the whaling fishery, and the venturers in it were rewarded by most satisfactory results.

Ecclesiastically the year was marked by the continued progress of the movement for the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The opposition to this step seemed steadily declining, and the realisation of a proposal tending towards economy and the concentration of religious effort was pretty confidently anticipated before the close of the century.

II. IRELAND.

Two important events marked the annals of Ireland in 1899; the coming into operation of the Local Government Act of 1898, establishing democratically elected County and District Councils throughout Ireland, and a drawing together of hitherto mutually jealous and hostile sections of Nationalists. The results shown under the new act were neither uniform nor complete enough to warrant any very confident conclusions as to the future working of the great experiment inaugurated by the Unionist Government and Parliament. The landed proprietors did not as a class stand aside from the elections for the new councils, but as a class they were, where they offered themselves, rejected by the electors. In Connaught and Munster together only about a dozen country gentlemen were chosen, the fatal objection to their candidature being more probably their Unionist politics than their possession of land. The elements of administrative experience and know-

ledge were thus conspicuously lacking in the elected councils. In fact there were only six counties—in the north-east—where the Nationalist party did not possess a great majority, composed for the most part of persons who had to learn the first principles of the management of local business. The classes of small farmers, shopkeepers in country towns, and publicans were very strongly represented on the new councils. If with these had been blended a substantial number of members of education and leisure, versed in the treatment of county affairs, this local self-government might have proved more advantageous for the country than the continuance of a system in which all local administration rested in the hands of a single class. A limited element of continuity with the old system of local government was provided by the act of 1898, which required each County Council to co-opt three members of the abolished Grand Jury; but the numerical force of this element was not enough to make its presence really effective. The retention in office in most cases of the old county surveyors and clerks, who, by a clause in the act, could only be dismissed if the County Council were prepared to give really substantial pensions, was no doubt of material service in providing the new bodies with information as to past practice and legal powers. The guiding and restraining influence of these officials was felt much less in the sphere of the District Councils. Under all the circumstances, it was matter for congratulation that in so many of the County Councils the elected members showed a desire to discharge their responsibilities with a single eye to the public benefit, and to obtain a mastery over the problems coming before them. At the same time in a considerable number of both County and District Councils, more particularly the latter, there were tendencies on the one hand towards an unwise parsimony in respect of the salaries of local officials, and on the other towards jobbery and the indulgence of personal preferences. Only too often the new bodies made occasions for political demonstrations and the display of disloyal sentiments. In Westmeath, where, being a Home Ruler, Lord Greville was chosen chairman of the County Council, after a few months he felt obliged to resign that office, his position having been rendered intolerable by a foolish and prolonged quarrel between the councillors and the authorities with regard to the hoisting of a green flag on the court house. A very bitter anti-British feeling was exhibited, as the South African war approached, by several of the district councils and municipal corporations. These bodies, not content with passing resolutions altogether outside the sphere of their duties, occasionally spent their time in framing manifestations of disloyalty. The Limerick Corporation led, and was followed by, the Urban District Council, or the Town Commissioners, of Cashel, Tullamore, Monaghan, Mullingar, Nenagh, Kilrush and (Oct. 6) by the Cork Corporation. All these bodies adopted

the Limerick resolution, expressing sympathy with the Boer farmers in their fight against England; but the Cork District Council agreed (Oct. 7) that this declaration was not strong enough, and adopted in place of it a resolution imputing to the English people as a nation, "rapine, murder, pillage, and all the crimes that it has fallen to humanity to perpetrate against fellow creatures." After the opening of the war the New Ross Urban District Council (Oct. 20) voted its sympathy with the Boers in their struggle against "the pirate empire of the world," while the Clonmel Corporation adopted the Limerick resolution. These utterances, though they could not be regarded as surprising, were instructive. They were promoted and accompanied by speeches by prominent Nationalist politicians of various sections couched in strong terms. Mr. Davitt, who announced his intention during the autumn session of resigning his seat, as a protest against the war, was conspicuous by the number and the virulence of his speeches on the subject in Ireland. Thus addressing a United Irish League meeting in Co. Cork (Sept. 10) he said: "The Boer cause is just; England's cause is cowardly and infamous, and the whole world—Ireland, I hope, included—will wish in such a contest, if war is waged, that the feat of David in his encounter with Goliath may be repeated by the brave little republic of the Transvaal." In November, at more than one meeting, he avowed his satisfaction at the Boer successes over the British. Mr. Dillon, speaking in Co. Kildare in December, invited the Boers to use the language of the Magnificat. In October Mr. John Redmond declared, on the eve of the outbreak of the conflict, that if war broke out the sympathies of Ireland would be with the gallant Boers "rightly struggling to be free," and his brother called for three cheers (which were enthusiastically given) for "gallant old Paul Kruger." This was on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of a Parnell monument in Dublin, when Lord Mayor Tallon attended in state, accompanied by several members of Parliament.

The only notice which the Government took of these treasonable manifestations was the removal from the Commission of the Peace of several chairmen of District Councils who had given expression to sympathy with the Queen's enemies. The withdrawal of the Deputy-Lieutenancy of Co. Limerick from Lord Emly was on account of a culpably violent labour speech. This evolution and exhibition of virulent anti-British feeling in connection with the war in South Africa, doubtless served to give fresh strength to the movements towards "Unity" among the various sections of the Nationalist party, and gave a certain air of reality to what otherwise seemed a remarkably fragile fabric of reconciliation. By the end of the year an amalgamation for parliamentary purposes appeared to have been effected between the Parnellites under Mr. J. Redmond and the smaller section of anti-

Parnellites under Mr. Healy, but the attitude of the larger section owning the leadership of Mr. Dillon was uncertain. Its chief was preoccupied, among other things, with the interests of the United Irish League. That organisation was started in the congested districts of the west in 1897 by Mr. W. O'Brien, for the ostensible object of securing the augmentation of peasants' holdings by the division among them of large grass farms, and generally as a means of affording a basis of militant union among the Nationalists of the country districts. In the course of 1899 it made appreciable progress, its propaganda being pushed, and obtaining a considerable amount of clerical support, in several counties to the south and east of those of Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and Leitrim in which lay its chief strength. Its methods, though they had not borne fruit in actual outrage, were often distinctly intimidating. Resolutions passed at public meetings "inviting" by name large grass farmers to give up their farms by a certain date for the benefit of the neighbouring peasantry recalled the old land league days, and were suggestive of more than the force of argument or moral suasion. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy had held entirely aloof from this movement and its leading supporters, including Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt, looked with misgiving upon any amalgamation in which those politicians bore prominent parts.

The Irish landlords, on their side, were by no means satisfied with the treatment which they received at the hands of the Government in 1899. On April 27 the Irish Lord Chancellor (Lord Ashbourne) explained at some length in the House of Lords the changes of procedure which the Land Commission had introduced, in deference to the recommendations of the Fry Commission. They embraced such points as the better instruction of the assistant commissioners with regard to legal decisions pronounced by the Land Commission and by the Court of Appeal, and regulating the cases coming before the sub-commissions; the more satisfactory inspection of drains; and the revived practice of communicating the valuer's report. He took a very cheerful view of the working of these and other changes. As to the recommendation, on which the Fry Commission had laid so much stress, of an improvement in the tenure of the assistant commissioners, Lord Ashbourne said that it would be practically impossible to make them all permanent officials, the work varying so enormously. But they had all been practically given a tenure of three years, that was until March 31, 1902. Also, a system of examinations had been instituted, which would insure that persons obtaining these appointments had the necessary qualifications, and the old system of associating two lay assistant commissioners with each legal assistant commissioner would be returned to. Lord Ashbourne also gave figures showing that the land purchase system was working vigorously. These declarations seemed to hold out a certain, though doubtless

limited, prospect of improvement in the administration of the Land Acts. But the past was unaffected by the changes enumerated by Lord Ashbourne. The landlords asserted that their grievances had been more or less acknowledged, and that some material set-off ought to be made. The Tithe Rent Charge Bill, introduced (May 12) by the Chief-Secretary, promised an immediate and appreciable diminution in the burdens of many landlords, whose resources had been greatly reduced by the operation of the Land Acts. But that measure was dropped before the end of the session, as those to be benefited by it thought, without sufficient cause. The result was a rally led by Lord Inchiquin in the House of Lords, in support of a resolution declaring that it was incumbent on Parliament to consider the claims of Irish landlords to compensation from the State for the losses they had sustained through the administration of the Land Acts. This was carried against the Government by 39 votes to 34—a rather barren triumph, but probably tending to reinforce the assurance offered by the Government before the division that every effort would be made in the ensuing session to pass the Tithe Rent Charge Bill into law.

Other features of a more cheerful character remain to be noticed. Commerce and agriculture were prosperous during 1899. There was an excellent harvest, with no potato failure, and the “harvest of the sea” was also generally good. The Ulster linen trade did well, and the Belfast shipbuilding industry very well indeed. The annual review of Irish affairs in the *Times* gave the following gratifying particulars as to the progress of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. “In March, 1898, the number of societies under its control was 243. At the end of 1899 it controlled 420, of which 210 were dairy societies and about 110 agricultural societies. The estimated trade done by the dairy societies during 1899 amounted to over 500,000*l.*, the average price received for butter having been 9·83*d.* per lb. The total membership of the various societies was approximately 41,000. Lord Monteagle was appointed President of the Agricultural Organisation Society in the place of Mr. Horace Plunkett, who resigned office on his appointment as Vice-President of the new Department of Agriculture and Industries.” This new department had been created under an act of 1899, which was passed in view of representations made to Government in the previous year by Irishmen of all parties interested in the material progress of their country. It was to have at its disposal from various sources, including, of course, the Church surplus, nearly 170,000*l.* a year, and its operations were to be influenced by boards representative in part of the County Councils. It was hoped that it might do much in various ways to promote the enlightened development of agriculture and manufactures, and in doing so to enlist the further co-operation of men of all parties in useful work for their common country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I. FRANCE.

WHEN the year opened it was not only parliamentary government in France which seemed in peril, but it was the very existence of the republic which was at stake, and many doubted if it would find defenders. The Army seemed ready to rise against the nation. The constitution of 1875 was apparently so unable to bear the strain upon its provisions that M. de Marcère, a former minister of Marshal MacMahon, opened a campaign in favour of its revision. The enemies of the republic openly pushed forward their plans, and day after day an unbridled press cried aloud for a military *coup d'état*. Throughout the provinces discharged soldiers formed themselves into groups or federations, taking their instructions from the central committee, composed of the leading Nationalists, whilst in order to get hold of the *nouvelles couches* of the electorate they got hold of the younger men as they were released from military service.

The Clerical propaganda, undertaken by the Assumptionist Fathers, at the same time made war to the knife on all loyal servants of the republic throughout the country. With the aid of furious newspapers, which adopted the names of the ancient provinces (La Croix du Maine, de Bourgogne, de Guienne), they hoped to familiarise their readers with the idea of a return to the *ancien régime*. The conspirators managed so well that they made it seem ridiculous for any one to call himself a Republican; and in a country like France where fashion reigns supreme this symptom was most serious. Above all the Government was presided over by a politician who had not shrunk from making himself in Parliament the apologist of political inconsistency, and who had taken credit to himself for the promptness with which he had shifted his rifle from one shoulder to the other. It would be doing no wrong to M. Dupuy's Cabinet to say that it was despised by all parties. It was believed to be capable of resorting to any subterfuges to save itself, and the public dis-

covered that the only way to stir it to action was to threaten its existence.

Unfortunately the same might be said of the chief of the State. M. Félix Faure, with his love of parade and his besetting "snobbishness," inspired perhaps even more distrust than the shiftiness of his Prime Minister.

In both camps there existed a firm conviction that it was only necessary to find a general prepared to take the initiative of a *pronunciamento* and the republic would have to give place to Cæsarism. The Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, was daily denounced by the Republican press as the head of the military party, which resisted the supremacy of the civil power. His speech to President Faure at the New Year's reception was bitterly criticised: "The Government may count more than ever upon the absolute devotion of our troops to uphold the law." It was sententiously remarked that the general made no reference to his own intention of upholding it. It was, however, General Metzinger, commanding the 15th Corps at Marseilles, who was regarded as one of the most active members of the military party, and the most eager to take part in any attack upon the established order. The Nationalists consequently singled him out as the special object of their noisy acclamations every time he appeared in public, especially on the occasion of his being decorated (Jan. 7) by the President.

These manifestations found their counterpart across the Mediterranean, where Max Regis, the "King of Algiers," on his return to the capital was received with wild enthusiasm by the Anti-Semitic crowd. The horses were taken out of his carriage, and he was drawn in triumph to the Hotel de Ville, where from the balcony he denounced the Chamber of Deputies at Paris as the off-scourings of a sewer. This speech, however, cost M. Max Regis his place as Mayor of Algiers, but as he was immediately succeeded by one of his own partisans, the change brought no cessation to the disorders of which Algiers was the scene.

The state of affairs in the capital was not less serious. The violent ruled in the streets, the cynics in the press. The anniversary of the death of the old revolutionist, Blanqui (Jan. 8), was the occasion of a regular fight between the Socialists and the friends of M. Rochefort. The latter had just captured a new ally, for the same day M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation, had suddenly thrown up his office, and in the columns of the *Echo de Paris* had commenced an outrageous campaign against his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber, whom he charged with having made up their minds to annul the Dreyfus judgment. He insisted, therefore, that the case should be transferred from that body. The arguments he brought forward were singularly inconclusive, coming as they did from a former *procureur-général*, whose

appointment had been the immediate cause of Boulanger's flight. His only evidence was idle gossip of doubtful authenticity, overheard by office clerks or inferior police officers. Nevertheless these slight conjectures sufficed to frighten the Ministry, and to bring it to take a step of exceptional gravity. A commission of inquiry composed of M. Mazeau, senator and first President of the Court of Cassation, and MM. Dareste and Voisin, members of the same court, was appointed to interrogate M. de Beaurepaire's witnesses, and the judges. A fortnight later (Jan. 27) the President handed in a report, not less extraordinary than the rest of the proceedings. After rendering full justice to the capability and rectitude of the incriminated judges, he concluded that it was requisite to withdraw from them the right of deciding alone whether the trial should be revised.

At the same time the Nationalists were mustering their forces, the streets were abandoned to them, the police supported them, and the Ministry, thoroughly cowed, capitulated.

In the interval the session had been opened, M. Paul Deschanel being re-elected President of the Chamber by 323 votes to 187 given to the Radical candidate M. Henri Brisson. On taking the chair M. Deschanel expressed his hope and belief that it would be in his power to reconcile the two noble aspirations of the country—the Army and justice. In the Senate no opposition had been raised to the re-election of M. Loubet.

The earlier part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the Budget—mingled with a few interpellations in which the movers themselves displayed but little interest. The "affair" was still the all-absorbing topic. The Ministry made the first move in the matter by requesting the Chamber to appoint a committee to inquire if there were not grounds for amending the code of criminal procedure in cases of revision of sentences. The step was a grave one, for it openly violated the recognised principle of non-retro-action in criminal enactments. Nevertheless even this concession was regarded as inadequate by the Nationalists. In an open letter to the President of the Council, M. Jules Lemaitre insisted that an inquiry carried on by judges publicly suspected and regarded by their chiefs as open to suspicion was from the outset branded as unsatisfactory, and therefore he called upon the Ministry to begin the proceedings afresh. Simultaneously out-of-door manifestations were organised in order to force the hand of the Ministry. At Marseilles the Anti-Semites and the Republicans interchanged revolver shots. At Algiers the Municipal Council invited M. Henri Rochefort, once a Radical and Communist, but now the most reckless leader of the Anti-Semite faction. His arrival, as was to be expected, was the signal for the most disgraceful rioting, resulting in the wholesale suspension of the Municipal Council by the prefect, M. Lutaud. Disorders were reported from numerous centres, and were reflected in the confusion which reigned at Paris. The Committee of the Chamber reported

(Feb. 6) by nine votes to two against the Government proposal to interfere with the Court of Cassation. On the following day a newspaper published in full an absolutely confidential letter addressed by the first President M. Mazeau to M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, and on the same day M. Loew, President of the Criminal Chamber, quietly announced that that court had closed its inquiry, and notified the fact to the Minister of Justice. Two days later (Feb. 9) a manifesto was issued signed by the representatives of all the Republican groups in the Chamber, from the most moderate to the Socialists, protesting against the Government proposal as contrary to all precedent and justice.

In most instances their eloquence and their courage did not go beyond the written document, for on the bill coming forward for discussion (Feb. 10) the leaders of the Moderates and of the Radicals alike preserved silence, and it was left to MM. Pelletan and Millerand to protest against this violation of tradition. The Minister of Justice astutely urged members to think only of their seats, and with such effect that the bill was accepted by 326 to 206 votes and at the same sitting was passed unamended by 324 to 207 votes.

Its fate in the Senate was even more dramatic. The committee selected to report on it (Feb. 16) was composed of five members who were favourable and four opposed to the bill, and a keen debate was anticipated. But during the night President Félix Faure died suddenly, under circumstances which were never satisfactorily explained, and the whole situation was abruptly changed. In the latter days of his life it seemed as if the President of the republic was altogether in the hands of the military party, the Elysée became more and more accessible to the Conservative leaders, and the Republicans finding their presence little desired soon absented themselves.

There was serious danger of a prolonged crisis, but the Senate rose to the emergency, and determined to cut short the intrigues which promptly wove round the situation. Negotiations were at once commenced and on the same day (Feb. 17) it was announced that M. Loubet's candidature would have the support of 177 senators. The Republican groups in the Chamber at once declared their adhesion, and M. Charles Dupuy, the President of the Council, found it convenient to let it be known that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The two Houses met in congress at Versailles (Feb. 18) and at once proceeded to business. The Conservatives and the Rallied had fixed upon M. Méline as their candidate; but in a total of 812 voters he only found 279 adherents, whilst 483 rallied to M. Loubet. About fifty votes were scattered among a number of insignificant names, but the majority was decisive.

The Dupuy Ministry was temporarily continued in office, but from the moment of his election M. Loubet had grounds for distrusting its support. On driving from the railway

station to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the newly elected President was grossly insulted, and the attitude of the police and of the Prime Minister during this street uproar was more likely to provoke than to control disorder.

The Nationalists were not slow to take the hint. The same evening one of their chiefs, M. Jules Lemaitre wrote to the papers declaring that his party would not accept M. Loubet's election. MM. Coppée and Déroulède paraded the streets reviewing their partisans. For several days, notwithstanding numerous arrests, the streets were practically in possession of organised bodies of rioters, who, however, contented themselves with shrieking seditious cries. It was, however, openly asserted that a popular rising would take place on the occasion of President Faure's funeral. This contingency the Ministry were not prepared to face. They therefore determined that the only ceremony should be a religious one at Notre Dame, where all those invited should meet. Loud protests were raised against this proposal in the Chamber, which finally agreed to assemble in a body at the Elysée and to walk thence in procession; the Republican senators undertook to bring pressure to bear upon the Ministry to keep order in the streets, and the Municipal Council of Paris addressed a manifesto to the people urging peace, and at the same time endeavoured to stimulate the activity of the Prefect of Police. M. Loubet, moreover, announced his intention of conforming to the precedent set by M. Casimir Périer at the funeral of M. Carnot, and that he would consequently proceed from the Elysée to Père la Chaise. This decision was favourably received by the Paris populace, and the Ministry thought it advisable to intimate to the League of Patriots and to the League of the Patrie Française that places would not be allotted to them in the official procession. Nevertheless M. Déroulède continued to issue instructions to his followers, and the Duc d'Orléans was summoned in all haste to Brussels to be ready for any event.

The funeral ceremony passed off (Feb. 23) with less disturbance than had been anticipated. M. Loubet walked on foot from the Elysée to Notre Dame and thence to Père la Chaise, and his confidence in the Paris populace was amply rewarded. Those who might have wished to display their hostility were restrained by the attitude of the crowd. No sooner, however, had the official procession broken up than M. Déroulède made his attempt to get up a riot or a revolution. Accompanied by a few friends he endeavoured to persuade General Roget, who had been M. Cavaignac's *chef du cabinet*, to march with his brigade upon the Elysée. He went so far as to lay hold of the horse's bridle; but the general shook off his compromising friend and marched his men into their barracks. The deputy for La Charente and his colleague M. Marcel Habert followed in with the troops and with impassioned appeals urged them to make a *pronunciamento*. For their pains the two deputies were

taken into custody and locked up, and so the projected revolution miscarried. On the next day the Chamber without a moment's hesitation acceded to the Prime Minister's proposal that the two deputies should not be allowed to plead parliamentary privilege from arrest.

The situation was a strange one. The Government was perplexed, and not knowing on which shoulder to carry its gun most advantageously, endeavoured to conceal its embarrassment under a series of incoherent manœuvres. One day it ordered searches to be made in the houses of the secretaries of the Leagues, the next it announced that Déroulède was not to be prosecuted for an attempt to upset the republic, but for some mere press offence. As a matter of fact the crafty Auvergnat was anxious to conciliate the Nationalists, thinking that they were the more strong because the more noisy party. He gave them a proof of this in the eager insistence with which he urged the Senate to agree to the bill for depriving the Criminal Chamber of its authority, which had aroused strong opposition. Three sittings were occupied in its discussion. MM. Monis, Waldeck-Rousseau, Béranger and others spoke strongly against the innovation which the Government sought to introduce. By only nine votes an amendment was lost which would have returned the bill to the Chamber, but at length the Senate having extracted from the Government a formal promise to publish the evidence taken before the criminal courts the bill was allowed to pass (March 1). Some days later the *Figaro* saved the Ministry the annoyance of breaking their promise by publishing *in extenso* the depositions of the witnesses summoned before the court. This publication, which the Government in vain attempted to hinder, produced an extraordinary sensation throughout France, and rallied a large body of the nation to the side of the Revisionists.

There were not wanting other indications that the change in the Presidency would necessarily involve a change in the policy of the responsible Government. M. Fallières, a former Prime Minister, known for his devotion to Liberal Republicanism, was elected President of the Senate; M. Urbain Gohier, a writer in *L'Aurore*, the organ of the extreme Dreyfusards, was summoned (March 16) before a civil court for insulting the Army, and on the same day Captain Picquart was transferred by order of the Court of Cassation from the military to a civil prison—whence a few weeks later he was definitely released. Even in the literary arena the fates were hostile to the Nationalists, for the Anti-Dreyfusards of the Société des Gens de Lettres, wishing to exclude from the committee on its annual renewal the friends of M. Zola, found themselves left in a minority, and M. Jules Lemaitre had only a single vote to support his candidature.

Meanwhile the Chamber was wearily plodding its way through the mazes of the ever-swelling Budget. Interpellations were frequently addressed to ministers, who managed to

escape defeat by misleading all parties. In reply to an inquiry addressed to the Minister of War with regard to the factious behaviour of certain officers, M. de Freycinet replied, "I strike in silence"; but no one believed that he would do anything of the sort.

The Easter session of the General Councils gave rise to no matters of general importance. The choice of M. Loubet was generally hailed with satisfaction, and the method in which business was conducted or rather neglected in the Chamber with dissatisfaction. One or two of the northern departments, which suffered most from the scourge, insisted upon some restriction being placed upon the number of *cabarets* opened in the district. M. Max Regis alone seemed anxious to keep up popular excitement. For the part he had taken in the recent disturbances at Algiers he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and to his own surprise was made to undergo it forthwith, and from that moment his influence in the colony waned. By a skilful combination of energy and concessions the governor-general and the prefect managed to create a division between the Anti-Semites and the Republicans, and to oblige the former to join hands with the reactionaries. The inauguration at Tunis of the statue to Jules Ferry was made the occasion of officially endorsing his colonial policy, and the substitution of General Pennequin for General Gallieni as Governor of Madagascar marked a change in the administration of that dependency.

When the session was resumed (May 2) no time was lost in calling upon M. de Freycinet to explain the suspension of the course of lectures at the *Ecole polytechnique* by M. Duruy, who had written several articles in the *Figaro* which clearly showed his bias in favour of a revision of the Dreyfus case. The students had thought proper to exhibit their feeling by disturbing the professor's lectures, and the Minister of War, instead of insisting upon order being maintained, thought fit to suspend the professor. Challenged in the Chamber to defend his action, M. de Freycinet tried to prove that the demonstration had been general and spontaneous, and that the reprimand he had addressed to the more culpable was severer than any imprisonment. The Chamber, as might be expected, received such transparent evasions with derision, and M. de Freycinet gladly seized upon the pretext that he had not been treated with respect to tender his resignation.

M. de Freycinet's position in the Cabinet had for a long time been unsatisfactory. In a measure he was held prisoner by the military *camurilla*, which among other things had forced him to pass a law by which appointments to all the high military commands were transferred from the Minister of War to a committee of generals. This abdication of the civil government raised the hopes of the military part to the highest, and its leaders entertained no doubt that they could hold their own against Republican opinion.

M. de Freycinet's immediate successor was M. Krantz a deputy and already Minister of Public Works, but his career as War Minister was brief. A certain Commandant Cuignet had tendered to the Court of Cassation a document, purporting to have come from the Foreign Office and relating to the Dreyfus case. The inaccuracy of this document was at once recognised by M. Paléologue of the Foreign Affairs, and the matter reported to M. Delcassé, the Minister, who protested warmly against the manoeuvre. The matter was brought before the Chamber (May 12) and M. Krantz in order to defend his department threw over Commandant Cuignet and placed him on half-pay. By this means he was able to obtain a vote of confidence by 378 to 54 votes, and for the moment the situation was saved.

Public attention, however, at this time was absorbed by what was going on outside Parliament, and the petty intrigues of a Ministry clinging to office were neglected for the trial of M. Déroulède and the gradual unveiling of the Dreyfus case. The Government had shown the most remarkable tenderness in dealing with the leader of the Nationalists. The more serious charges of having aimed at the safety of the State, which would have brought him before the High Court of Justice, were abandoned, and he was only charged before a jury with having attempted to decoy soldiers from their duty, and to having provoked street gatherings. After two days' hearing, under such circumstances, it was not surprising that the jury acquitted him (May 31), and the hero of the day was carried back in triumph to the meeting place of the Ligue des Patriotes, and later in the evening, at a noisy meeting packed with Nationalists, it was proposed to march at once to the Elysée.

On the following day (June 1) the arrival in Paris of Commandant Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, seemed to offer the Nationalists a better opportunity. Their idea was to put forward this bold soldier as the victim of the Government, in the hope that by some imprudent word or step he might be induced to become the "strong man" whom the discontented were seeking as a leader. This plot was rendered abortive by the prudence of the person chiefly interested, who thoroughly grasped the situation, and satisfied with the practical results of his campaign, quietly withdrew himself from the compromising ovations of his admirers. Two days later (June 3) the united chambers of the Court of Cassation gave their decision in the Dreyfus case, which was identical with that of the Criminal Chamber. The judgment of the Paris court martial was set aside, and Dreyfus was to be tried afresh before a court martial assembled at Rennes.

This decision drove the Nationalists and their allies to a state of wild exasperation. On the following day (June 4) M. Loubet, whilst attending the Auteuil steeplechases, was assaulted by "a sportsman," who struck him on the head with a loaded cane, and the members of the royalist Society of the

White Carnation expressed their feelings by insulting cries. Numerous arrests were made, and it was promptly known that the police, although fully warned that some outrage had been planned, took no measures of precaution. This unpardonable negligence was promptly punished. The various groups of the Republican party recognised their common danger: an order of the day calling upon the Government to make the republic respected was passed by large majorities in the Chamber (June 5) and the Senate (June 6), and the members of the Left in both Chambers followed up this vote by sending a deputation to M. Dupuy, calling upon him to govern on behalf of the Republicans. The reunion of groups in the Chambers was reflected by their reunion elsewhere, and the President of the republic received an imposing ovation on his visit to the Longchamps races (June 11). The Ministry, however, had done its utmost to render M. Loubet ridiculous by the excess of precautions taken to protect the chief of the State. The police and the military were in exaggerated force along the line of route, and in the evening were employed in dispersing the crowds which acclaimed the republic.

On the next day M. Vaillant, a Socialist deputy, called attention to the violence displayed by the police against the people of Paris and the Republicans. He was supported by members from other benches, who inquired how much longer the cry of "Vive la République" in the streets would be met by the bâtons of the police. M. Dupuy, resorting to his favourite tactics when hard pressed, demanded a vote of confidence; but instead of agreeing to the request, passed by 321 to 173 votes an order of the day declaring that the Chamber would support only a Government which declared itself determined to maintain public order by supporting republican institutions. The Dupuy Cabinet thereupon resigned, to the relief of all parties, which by turns it had cajoled and deceived.

The crisis which ensued was long and serious. The situation was more than delicate. From all sides evidence was forthcoming of general disorganisation. The University and the Army were facing each other as rivals, and officers like Colonel de Saxcé and General Hartschmidt threw aside all regard for the civil power. Under such conditions M. Poincaré, and after him M. Waldeck-Rousseau, found the construction of a Cabinet beyond their power. M. Bourgeois, who was representing France at the Peace Congress at the Hague, was hurriedly summoned to Paris, but found the difficulties of the situation insuperable. M. Loubet again turned to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and ultimately (June 22) he was able to submit a list of a Cabinet for the defence of the republic, which was thus composed: M. Waldeck-Rousseau, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior; M. Delcassé, Foreign Affairs; M. Leygues, Public Instruction; M. Monis (senator), Justice; M. Jean Dupuy (senator), Agriculture; M. de Lanessan, Marine;

M. Decrais, Colonies; M. Caillaux, Finance; and M. Baudin, Public Works. The two last named were young men, new to official life, but what gave to the Cabinet its chief importance and its national interest was the presence of two persons apparently so irreconcilable as the Marquis de Galliffet and M. Millerand. The former, [who took over the War Department, recalled memories and aroused fears, the latter, who accepted the portfolio of Trade and Industry, was the recognised leader of the Socialist party.

The new Ministers convoked to settle the terms of the declaration with which they should meet the Chambers, decided to call themselves a Government of Republican defence. Their first acts showed a determination to insure respect for the law. General Roget was transferred from Paris to Belfort, General Hartschmidt to Rheims, Colonel de Saxcé from Rennes to Poitiers. In civil appointments a similar firm hand was displayed. M. Bulot was appointed *Procureur de la République* at Paris, one of the most important posts in the French magistracy; M. Bernard was made *procureur-général*, and M. Lépine reassumed the prefecture of the police, recently held by M. Blanc.

It was under these circumstances that the Ministry met the Chamber (June 26) and challenged a vote of confidence. The Nationalists exerted themselves to the utmost limits of disorder. The Chamber, distracted by the hysterical shriekings of the pseudo Socialists who raved malignantly at General de Galliffet, was at a loss how to act. Thereupon M. Brisson mounted the tribune, and in eloquent terms adjured Republicans of all shades to rally in support of the Ministry. To make his appeal stronger he made, it was said, those signals of distress which all Freemasons could recognise and were bound to obey. In any case the triumph of the Government, on a simple order of the day, was first defeated by 271 to 248 votes, and one expressing confidence in the Government was carried by 263 to 237 votes, doubtless a weak position, but destined to strengthen with time.

After this struggle the strife of parties grew less keen for a while. M. Déroulède's motion for a revision of the constitution was quietly laid aside. Emboldened by a vote of confidence in the Senate, passed by 185 to 25 votes, the Government continued its campaign against those military leaders whose mysterious underhand proceedings were causing constant uneasiness. General Zurlinden was removed from the command of the Army of Paris and the post given to General Brugère, and at the same time General de Pellieux, commandant of the City of Paris was transferred to Quimper, and his place taken by General Dalstein, who had formerly been attached to the Elysée during the presidency of M. Carnot. The most important and the boldest stroke, however, was the dismissal of General de Négrier, who had held an important seat at the Superior Council of War, and had been entrusted with several

special missions. He was, however, proved to have ordered the colonels of the regiments under his inspection to make known to the officers under their command that the Superior Council of War was prepared, as soon as the Dreyfus case was finished, to force the Government to respect the Army.

The Dreyfus case was destined to become the one event of the summer. The Chambers, having expressed their confidence in the Government, were prorogued *sine die* a fortnight earlier than usual without a word of remonstrance. All eyes and thoughts were directed towards Rennes. Dreyfus, brought back from the Ile du Diable (Cayenne) by the cruiser *Sfax*, had been secretly landed at Quiberon, and promptly conveyed (July 1) to Rennes, where his counsel, Me. Demange and Me. Labori, were at once permitted free access to the accused. The preparations for the hearing were necessarily long, both sides needing careful preparation; but at length the Council of War met (Aug. 7) in the chief school house (Lycée) of the Breton city. The president was Colonel Jouaust, of the artillery, and the nominal prosecutor, representing the War Department, was Major Carrière, a retired officer of the *gendarmerie*, whose chief defect was that he carried no weight. For more than a month the keenest interest was shown in the course of the trial, of which the sittings were held in the early morning and before the heat of the day. On behalf of the prosecution the witnesses were chiefly from the former general staff of the Army, and day after day the most exciting scenes occurred between Generals Mercier, Roget and Billot, on the one hand, and the counsel and witnesses for the defence on the other. In the midst of the proceedings one of the accused's principal counsel, Me. Labori, was treacherously shot on his way to court, the intending assassin managing to effect his escape. By something little short of a miracle Me. Labori escaped with only a serious wound, and a fortnight later heroically insisted upon resuming the defence of M. Dreyfus. The Anti-Semite and Nationalist newspapers naturally endeavoured to make light of this disgraceful incident, and at length affected to believe that the attack had been an imaginary one, and that the pistol had been loaded with a bread pellet. The general opinion was that the court acted throughout with dignity and self-possession; but the judges could not forget that they were officers, whose regard for discipline and the Army would not allow them to rebuke the official prosecutors, General Roget and the former Minister of War, General Mercier, even when the latter openly admitted that he had acted in contravention of the code.

Whilst Dreyfus was being tried at Rennes, the Government was being attacked in Paris. Nationalists, Royalists and Anti-Semites were watching for a moment propitious for a rising. Every day rioting and demonstration were occurring in some quarter of the city. At length, after a more than usually

serious collision with the police (Aug. 26-27), the prefect realised that he was dealing with an organised opposition and disciplined forces. Inquiries were set on foot, not only in Paris but in the larger provincial towns, and in consequence M. Déroulède and the leaders of the Royalist party were arrested. One of the most noisy leaders of the Anti-Semites with twenty companions barricaded a house in the Rue de Chabrol and defied the authorities to capture them. The siege of Fort Chabrol was among the most extraordinary episodes of this prolonged conflict between the Government and the partisans of disorder. For upwards of a month the whole Paris police was held at bay by a handful of noisy boasters, who insulted the authorities and fired revolver shots at all who approached them. The street in which these zealots had taken up their domicile was subjected to a regular siege, and remained for several weeks cut off from the rest of Paris.

The action of the Government with regard to the grand manoeuvres was also severely criticised, as showing want of moral courage. On the ground that the flocks in the centre and south of France were suffering from a serious epidemic it was decided (Sept. 2) that the ordinary autumn manoeuvres should not take place, and that consequently the President of the Republic would not preside, as customary, at the final review of the troops. No one was deceived by the alleged reason, and it was understood that the Government, well aware of the feelings of certain military commanders, did not think it advisable to come in contact with the troops.

It was whilst this extreme tension was still lasting that the Rennes Council of War gave its verdict (Sept. 9). Dreyfus was found guilty by 5 to 2 votes, but extenuating circumstances were admitted for the most atrocious crime of which an officer could be guilty. It was, therefore, taken that the finding of culpability was due to the claims of discipline—the extenuating circumstances to the claims of justice. A few days later, therefore, the President of the Republic, on the representation of General de Gallifet, signed a degree granting a pardon to Captain Dreyfus and restoring him to liberty. The sentence of ten years' imprisonment and military degradation was thus set aside. The first act, however, of Captain Dreyfus on being released from prison was to announce that he would consecrate all his energies and the remainder of his life to rehabilitate his name. At the same time, it must be allowed, the verdict of the Council of War was equally unsatisfactory to both sides and satisfied nobody. Nevertheless, from this moment the "affair" lost the passionate character by which its course had been marked, but it left behind it consequences of which the future was to bear the burden.

Of these the most immediate was the trial of the conspirators against the republic. The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, met at the Luxemburg (Sept. 18) to hear the report on

the charge brought by the *procureur-général*, M. Bernard. A committee, presided over by M. Bérenger, was thereupon appointed to interrogate the defendants and to make, if necessary, further inquiries. At the first hearing (Sept. 30) M. Déroulède refused to answer, and several others followed his example, and this was the signal for a fresh torrent of abuse by the Nationalists and their press. Every incident of the trial was made the ground of some charge against the Government or against the President of the Republic. A visit paid by M. Loubet to his family at Montélimar was the occasion of a hostile demonstration on the part of the officers garrisoned there. This disgraceful act, however, was promptly dealt with by M. de Galliffet who transferred the regiment at once to the less pleasant town of Gap.

On the other hand, an industrial crisis at the great iron-works at Creuzot, turned much to the credit of the Prime Minister. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was appealed to in the difficulties which had arisen between the managers and their workmen, the latter having declared in favour of a general strike. The intervention of the prefect, M. de Joly, had been fruitless. Socialist orators were urging the workmen to quit Creuzot in a body, and to march to Paris to explain their grievances. This proposal was actually adopted by a majority of the strikers, notwithstanding the protests and arguments of such a sympathetic adviser as M. Viviani, and at the last moment wiser counsels prevailed, and the strikers themselves appealed to M. Waldeck-Rousseau to act as arbitrator, and in this proposal the Schneider firm concurred. This mutual confidence was confirmed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau's prompt decision (Oct. 7), which, insisting upon concessions from both sides, was accepted without demur. Encouraged by this success M. Waldeck-Rousseau decided to bring in a bill amending the existing law upon trade unions. Under this bill labour unions and friendly societies were empowered to accept legacies and to hold property. As a sort of corollary to this measure M. Waldeck-Rousseau proposed to legislate in a more complete way with associations of all kinds—lay and religious—whilst his colleague, M. Leygues, busied himself with framing a law of which the object was to prevent enemies of the republic obtaining a foothold in the public service. The means suggested was three years' training in free State schools or colleges of all candidates for public appointments, administrative or educational. The Catholic press loudly denounced the measure as an interference with parental authority and liberty, and their opposition was conspicuously promoted by the journals published by the Assumptionist fathers throughout France under the general title of *La Croix*. The Government at once replied by giving notice of prosecuting the fathers for belonging to a non-authorised community. A search of the Paris offices of the body (Nov. 3) revealed the unknown wealth of the Assump-

tionists, upwards of 2,000,000 francs in gold and notes having been found, but was not removed.

M. de Galliffet at the same time was taking, not without much precaution, measures against the chiefs of the Army, who aimed at making themselves by degrees independent of the Ministry and of the Government. Generals Hervé, Giovanelli, and Langlois, inspectors of the forces, were placed (Oct. 24) on the reserved list. The Superior Council of War was reorganised, and the Minister of War resumed his right to nominate officers to the great commands.

The idea of prosecuting M. Déroulède before the High Court for an attempt to overthrow the Government had to be modified. His previous acquittal on the point of fact by the Seine jury was a bar to a second trial for the same offence. It was, however, still possible to indict him for conspiracy with MM. Buffet, de Vaux, de Lur-Saluces, Barillier, Guérin, and others. The proceedings, which often led to scandalous scenes, dragged on for nearly two months, the defendants being anxious to complicate the matter by prolonging the trial until after the senatorial elections of the New Year. In this they were disappointed, for the decision of the High Court, although not delivered until after the close of the year, was pronounced before the lapse of the outgoing senators' mandate. The proceedings were marked throughout by the most violent and indecent attacks by the accused upon their judges, and by M. Déroulède especially upon President Loubet, for which he was sentenced independently to three months', and afterwards to two years', imprisonment. Others of the accused had to be removed from the Senate House, and the case against them continued in their absence.

In view of the agitated state of public feeling the Government had postponed for nearly a month beyond the usual date calling the Chambers together for the supplementary session (Nov. 14). The Budget, however, had to be voted, and even to be distributed to the deputies. Whilst this was being done the Ministry brought forward two bills, which had been prepared during the vacation, having for object the control of Clerical intrigue. The first act, however, of the Chamber was to question the Government on its general policy, and this gave M. Méline an opportunity of denouncing the dangers of Socialism. After two days' debate, however, the Government by 340 to 215 votes obtained a vote of confidence, but this crushing majority did not discourage the motley body which constituted the Opposition, who next seized upon the events connected with the unveiling of a monument, "The Triumph of the Republic," by the sculptor Dalou. The President, the Ministry, and the municipal authorities took part in the ceremony, which included a march past in front of the statue erected on the Place de la Nation by the various trade unions and labour societies of the capital. Some of these groups insisted upon carrying red flags contrary to the orders of the police, and on their refusing to furl them the Presi-

dent and his ministers left the tribune prepared for them. On the following day M. Alicot in the Chamber endeavoured to show that the Ministry had tolerated this display of the red flag, but without any success.

In another little skirmish, however, the Government was less fortunate. A bill dealing with the scholastic system had been prepared, and M. Ribot, as president of the Committee of Public Instruction, requested that it should be submitted to his board. M. Levraud, on the other hand, proposed that a special committee should be appointed to report on the bills, but to the surprise of many by 298 to 265 votes the Chamber supported M. Ribot's contention. A few days later it transpired that a majority of the committee had expressed themselves opposed to the bill, of which the discussion was thereupon postponed, nominally until after the Budget, but in reality indefinitely.

The general discussion on the Budget of 1900 was at length opened (Nov. 21) with a cheerful speech from the Minister of Finance, who, although giving expression to very wise resolutions, failed to carry them into effect. There was little or no delay in dealing with the sections of the Budget concerned with home or foreign affairs, but the Chamber in several cases asserted its powers by accepting amendments proposed by members in search of local popularity. It was almost in vain that M. Mésureur, the president of the Budget Commission, opposed these untimely bids, but the Chamber would come to no final conclusion, and ultimately provisional measures to meet current expenses had, as usual, to be adopted.

The most interesting debate arose on the Budget of Public Worship, when the revelations made by M. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, to the Papal authorities on the shameful way in which the young girls placed in the Convents of the Good Shepherd were treated. A lively discussion ensued, and ultimately M. Fournière obtained a promise that these establishments should be subjected to a careful inspection.

A general congress of Socialists was called together early in December to discuss the question of the propriety of M. Millerand having accepted a seat in the Cabinet. The rival schools of MM. Guesde, Brousse, Jaurés and Vaillant were altogether at variance on the point, but the eloquence of M. Jaurés brought about an almost miraculous understanding, and when the congress closed (Dec. 9) the party had consented to a thorough reorganisation of its ways. A general committee was to be constituted of representatives of the various groups; its powers, which were considerable, were to last until the following congress, and meanwhile the various Socialist organs were to be placed under strict supervision.

But whilst the Socialist schools and parties were uniting in a single group with a view of gaining power the Chamber of Deputies was gradually transforming into an academic debating club, and instead of devoting itself to its chief duty, the con-

sideration of the Budget, gave itself up to the discussion of all sorts of theoretical questions, and the year closed without having touched the most important financial measures. It was, therefore, necessary to have further recourse to provisional credits, and votes on account for the two first months of the following year, amounting to 739,540,170 francs, were agreed to. An amusing incident arose in regard to this vote. M. Massabuan proposed to reduce the amount by 60,000 francs, representing the sum, payable in January, falling to the senators, whose legal term would expire on January 4, but whose service had been extended until January 28. The object of the amendment was transparent, but the Chamber, however, decisively endorsed the Government's action by 468 to 51 votes.

It was, nevertheless, important to decide if the senators whose term as such expired on January 4 could continue to sit after that date as members of the High Court. In the event of a decision to the contrary the question arose as to what authority a court shorn of a third of its members would possess? It was finally decided by the Cabinet to let the High Court itself solve the problem. A stormy sitting of the Chambers followed (Dec. 23), and the Senate, after a long discussion on its own powers, came to no conclusion.

Notwithstanding the noisy disturbances and strikes, which seriously affected the coal and cotton trades of the St. Etienne district, the year closed under much less anxious conditions than it had opened. The Government had to a great extent carried out its programme. The coalition between the Royalists and Nationalists, although still active, was no longer menacing; the discontent of the Army was far from being appeased, but the generals most mixed up in intrigues had been put aside. A general relaxation of the long strain was evident, and showed itself even in the proceedings of the High Court, where the prosecution of all but half a dozen of the conspirators against the republic was abandoned.

II. ITALY.

The negotiations discreetly entered upon with the French Government for a better commercial understanding had so far advanced that the treaty was ready for submission to the Italian Parliament when the year opened. The arrangements were generally well received by all except the small group of deputies who remained faithful to Sr. Crispi. The amnesty question was meanwhile thrown into the background, notwithstanding a coalition of the Milanese representatives of the socialist, republican, and Catholic associations in favour of this measure of reparation.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the Budget, which led to a struggle between the Budget Committee and the Minister of Justice. The former had adopted an amendment

proposed by Sgr. Tajani, rejecting the minister's estimates because, on the motion of Sgr. Finocchiaro, he had added to them a further expenditure. The Senate on the following day (Jan. 16) endorsed the committee's action, and rejected the whole estimates on the ground that they were excessive. The Ministry, however, found a way out of the difficulty by undertaking to bring forward a bill reorganising the central administration. Upon this the Senate expressed its readiness to resume the discussion of the Budget.

The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce was keenly debated in four long sittings (Jan. 25), but ultimately the Chamber adopted an order of the day, moved by Sgr. Pinchia, to the effect that having heard the views of the Government, and approving the terms of the treaty, the House passed to the consideration of its articles, and ultimately the treaty was accepted by 225 to 34 votes. Sgr. Crispi's organ *Il Mattino* expressed strong disapproval of this decision, maintaining that Italy was being duped by the proposed arrangements. This view, however, met with little support, and a few days later Sgr. Fortis obtained without difficulty a vote 1,300,000 lire to cover the expenses of the representation of Italy at the Paris Exhibition.

Troubles at home, however, continued to harass the Ministry. At Leghorn, the police, scenting a plot, arrested a number of anarchists. In the Chamber (Feb. 1) the Election Committee reported in favour of declaring vacant the seats occupied by Socialists, Turati at Milan and Deandreis at Ravenna, who had been found guilty of participation in the troubles of the previous year. Sgr. Bovio wished to postpone dealing with the matter, but his motion was defeated by 214 to 45 votes; and on the next occasion (Feb. 4) the Chamber decided to refer to the Minister of Justice all the papers and petitions referring to the amnesty. So far this was a success for the Government, but only a parliamentary one, for out of doors there was but too serious evidence of the activity of the foes to the dynasty and to public order.

The Catholics were already up in arms in consequence of the attitude of the Government towards the invitation of Russia to attend the Peace Congress. By an officious note published in *l'Italie* the Cabinet declared that if the Pope were invited to take part in the Congress Italy would hold aloof. Now it had happened that Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to the Holy See, had already opened negotiations on this subject with M. Tcharykof, the Russian minister, and had promised that Leo XIII. would exercise his influence upon all faithful Catholics to give support to the Czar's pacific wishes. The attitude taken up by the Italian Government could not fail to give great annoyance to the Pope, as was speedily shown. On the occasion of the death of M. Félix Faure a funeral service was held (Feb. 23) at the church of St. Luigi dei Franchi, on which occasion Cardinal Rampolla pronounced the absolution. The

presence of Admiral Canevaro, who attended as representative of the Italian Government, was studiously ignored by the cardinal, and it was only after considerable negotiation that M. Barrère, the French Ambassador, was commissioned to express to the admiral the regrets of the cardinal.

The discussion of the five bills bearing upon the law of public safety, brought forward by the Government, occupied the attention of the Chamber during the month of February. The exceptional laws voted in 1898 after the Milanese riots would expire with the month of May. General Pelloux in their place asked for fuller powers to place fresh difficulties in the way of free meetings, of free association, and freedom of the press; two other bills dealt with the protection of public officials and the supervision of convicted persons. For instance the publication or reproduction of news that was false or of a nature to disturb the public peace was punishable with one to six months imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 lire. The debates in the Chamber (Feb. 16) were by no means favourable to the Ministry, although General Pelloux made (Feb. 25) a powerful speech in defence of the proposals. He made it clear that if the preceding year had closed more pacifically than it had opened this was expressly due to the salutary restraints which the dictatorial powers accorded to the Cabinet had allowed them to impose upon their adversaries. He was, however, obliged to express his readiness to accept amendments, and it needed such a promise to obtain from the disquieted Chamber the closure of the debate by 166 to 89 votes. It was moreover arranged that the numerous orders of the day put forward should be dealt with individually before the second reading of the bills, which was taken up early in the ensuing month, and eventually referred to a special commission for report.

For the moment, however, the China question took the first place in public attention. Italy had requested China to grant her a lease of Sammun Bay, in the province of Tche-kiang, on terms similar to those on which the other great Powers had obtained concessions. The Tsung-li-Yamên after the shufflings habitual to Chinese diplomacy, had finally refused the Italian demand. The news of this diplomatic check did not render the position of the Ministry any firmer. The election of two Socialist deputies, Turati for Milan and Deandreis for Ravenna, whom the Chamber had declared ineligible, were again confirmed by their respective constituents. Happily the Easter recess came to cut short the interminable discussion arising out of this dispute.

The events of the recess were not without importance. The Italian Minister at Peking having been superseded for excess of zeal the Marchese Salvago Raggi was sent as special envoy to China to smooth away the misunderstandings which had arisen between the two courts. The King and Queen also took the opportunity of paying a visit to the long-neglected island of

Sardinia—the god-mother of the royal house of Savoy. The occasion was seized upon both by the English and French Governments and fleets to pay special marks of courtesy to the Italian sovereigns.

A few days later the details of the Anglo-French arrangement for the delimitation of their African possessions west of the Nile provoked a warm controversy. The Crispinists were triumphant, and denounced in loud tones the carelessness of the Ministry. They pointed especially to the clause concerning Tripoli, which, by inference, recognised the pretensions of France towards its *hinterland*, of which the Turks were the actual holders, but of which the Italians regarded themselves as the presumptive heirs.

On the reassembling of the Senate (April 17) Sgri. Campo-reale and Vitelleschi at once brought forward resolutions on the subject, but at the request of the Government the discussion was postponed. In the Chamber, however, these tactics did not prevail, and a general discussion on the foreign policy in Africa and China was forced on (May 1), and such was the vigour of the attack that three days later (May 4) General Pelloux tendered to the King the resignation of the Ministry.

The crisis which followed was prolonged. General Pelloux was immediately requested to form a new Cabinet and accepted the task without hesitation, but he was not disposed to hasten its completion. He began by eliminating from the former Cabinet Sgri. Fortis, Nasi and Finocchiaro, who had been imposed upon him by the friends of Sgr. Crispi, and endeavoured to group round himself men of greater personal authority and offering more homogeneity.

The new Cabinet was not altogether badly received. The record of its predecessor was not without credit, for it had kept order in the streets, calmed public opinion, and improved the condition of the finances. It was admitted, however, that the Prime Minister's new colleagues were men of greater personal weight and merit. The Ministry constituted under the presidency of General Pelloux, who retained the portfolio of the Home Office, included the Marchese Visconti Venosta, Foreign Affairs; Comte Bonasi, Grace, Justice and Public Worship; and Lieut.-General Mirri, War; all of these being senators. From the Chamber were taken Sgr. P. Carmine, Finance; Dr. P. Boselli, Treasury; Rear-Admiral Bettolo, Navy; Dr. G. Baccelli, Public Instruction; Dr. A. Salandra, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Sgr. P. Lacava, Public Works; and Sgr. G. di San Giuliano, Posts and Telegraphs. It was given out that if the name of Baron Sonnino did not appear in the list, he was not the less well disposed towards the Cabinet, and that his influence would still be dominant in Treasury and its financial policy. This influence showed itself most distinctly in the appointment of Sgr. Pietro Bertolini as Under-Secretary for the Home Department, who was known to be a man of

much ability and intimately associated with Baron Sonnino. At the Foreign Office a similar post was given to Professor Fusinato, who had already been selected as delegate of the Italian Government to the conference at the Hague. In the lobbies of Monte Citorio General Pelloux' Cabinet was described as a Ministry of the Right presided over by a man of the Left.

On the reassembling of Parliament (May 25) Sgr. Zanardelli gave in his resignation of the presidency of the Chamber, but the Prime Minister urged that it should not be accepted, and this suggestion was at once acted upon. After enumerating the various bills he proposed to introduce, he insisted that the Budget should be taken forthwith and disposed of before taking up the political measures. He gave his word that the independence of Parliament should in no way be compromised on the Chinese question, and in return for this undertaking he expressed the hope that any interpellation on the subject should meanwhile be withdrawn. A similar statement was made in the Senate.

On the Chamber resuming, it was announced that Sgr. Zanardelli maintained his resignation on the ground, as he explained, that the Chamber might affirm its wish by an expression of its high and inherent prerogative, which gave strength and dignity to parliamentary government. This declaration gave rise to some party skirmishing; General Pelloux wishing the vote to be taken at a later date (May 30) in order that absent deputies might return to give their votes. Sgr. Villa, on the other hand, suggested that the election should be taken three days earlier, but on a division he was defeated by 196 to 18 votes, and 10 abstentions.

In the interval the sittings of the Chambers were marked by repeated disturbances. Sgr. Crispi seized the opportunity (May 26) to deliver himself of an apology for his course of action. A violent debate ensued, in the course of which Sgr. Ferri having used an expression which was considered insulting to the Army, it was found necessary to bring the sitting to an abrupt close. On the following day the President of the Council, although at first interrupted, was able to make an eulogy of the Army, which was received with applause by all but the members of the extreme Left. General Pelloux at once seized the opportunity and invited the Minister for War to communicate to the Army the incidents of the sitting; but offering no formal resolution on the point. In fact both sides were content with skirmishes while awaiting a general trial of strength on the question of the Presidency of the Chamber. Sgr. Biancheri, as on a previous occasion, had refused to allow his name to be put forward, and thereupon the ex-Garibaldian, Sgr. Chinaglia, now a member of the Right, overcoming his feigned reluctance, was adopted and elected by 223 votes against 193 given to Sgr. Zanardelli. These numbers did not represent more than half the deputies, but in Italy as elsewhere excess of zeal was not

a parliamentary defect. The victory, however, seemed to consolidate the Opposition, which ranged itself under the joint leadership of Zanardelli, Giolitti, Coppino and Villa to organise the campaign against the Cabinet.

Sgr. Chinaglia on taking possession of the presidential chair (May 31) made a formal speech, and immediately afterwards the Minister of Foreign Affairs was interpellated on the state of the Chinese question. On the part of the Government he resisted the motion, but gave a solemn engagement that when the matter came to be debated the House would find itself in a position which would ensure complete liberty of action. This assurance was practically embodied in Sgr. Pascolato's order of the day, which was carried by 238 votes to 139 and eight abstentions. This Ministerial success was followed by another (June 3) in the election of Sgr. Gianturco as Vice-President of the Chamber; and emboldened by the disposition of the deputies, ministers proceeded to bring forward their bills. Sgr. Sonnino, however, intervened with a motion dealing with the existing rules of debate, and giving the President full power to put the closure to the vote, when he should have considered that a bill or resolution had been fully discussed. The reply to this attempt to "gag the Opposition" was promptly made outside the precincts of Monte Citorio. The Socialists, notwithstanding the heavy hand of the police, were able to make demonstrations in the northern provinces, whilst at Rome the students were able to organise a procession to acclaim the deputy Ferri, and to protest against the cowardice of the parliamentary majority; and the municipal elections at Milan, Turin, Parma and Genoa showed that the majority was prepared to support the Radicals and even the Socialists.

It was in vain also that the Government appealed to the success of its financial policy for the confidence of Parliament. In the Senate Sgr. Boselli was able to announce (June 8) that the service of the year 1898-9 would show on June 30 a surplus of 3,000,000 lire, thus pointing to a general revival of trade. This prospect, however, failed to moderate the obstruction of the Opposition in the Lower Chamber, which reached such a point that President Chinaglia was obliged to intervene, and to request the members of the extreme Left to adopt some other means of expressing their dissent. After a fortnight's discussion, General Pelloux recognised that not a single clause of any of the Ministerial bills had been passed, and that the order book was being daily crowded with fresh amendments. To meet this state of affairs he gave notice of his intention of applying for a provisional vote for six months' expenditure, which, after a call of the House, was carried by 272 to 52 votes.

The gravity of the situation was patent to everybody. The Ministry was now in a position to dispense with Parliament until the end of the year, and it would be a comparatively easy matter to have recourse to government by decree, and to apply

for a bill of indemnity afterwards. The leaders of the more official Opposition, Sgri. Giolitti and Rudini, consequently came to an understanding with the extreme Left to insist upon the danger of this abdication by the Chamber of its constitutional rights, and an effort was made to limit the vote on account to one month's requirements. This, however, was defeated by 203 to 88 votes, and the six months' vote was granted. A few days later General Pelloux persuaded the Chamber to vote his proposed amendment of procedure, but it was found ineffectual in practice, and obstruction remained unchecked. Further prolongation of the session was useless, and its prorogation a week later was announced (June 22) in the official *Gazette*, and on the following day a royal decree conferred extraordinary powers upon the Government during the recess. The right of meeting and association was suspended, the wearing or carrying in public of badges, flags and seditious emblems was forbidden, and public servants employed on railways, etc., who in groups of three or upwards should meet to discuss strikes were to be punished with imprisonment. The decree, moreover, was to come into effect immediately upon the expiration of the exceptional laws already promulgated, if in the interval the bill of indemnity was not regularly voted by Parliament.

This measure of precaution was without doubt the most serious step adopted by the kingdom of Italy since the troublous times of its unification, and its gravity was recognised throughout the country. The Socialists talked of arraigning the Ministry; the Moderates groaned under the inroad upon constitutional rights; whilst the Clericals were jubilant over the troubles of the Throne.

The closing sitting of the Chamber (June 28) reflected at once the determination of the Government and the attitude of the Opposition. The discussion of the Navy Estimates was interrupted in order to consider the decree. General Pelloux was generally successful in his manoeuvres, although he considerably lessened his majority by his overtures to the Right, and his consent to Zanardelli's retirement was seriously blamed; he was charged, moreover, with bringing forward measures which seriously threatened parliamentary prerogative. He defended himself against these attacks with little vigour, but nevertheless he obtained his bill of indemnity by 208 to 138 votes. On the morrow of the prorogation (July 1) the deputies of the extreme Left met together in one of the committee rooms of Monte Citorio, under the presidency of Sgr. Ardrea Costa, and drew up a protest against the summary closing of the session. They explained that their obstructive policy was necessitated by the dangers threatening parliamentary prerogatives which they sought to defend. A few hours later the chairman of this meeting was arrested on the pretext of having still to purge himself of a sentence of five months' imprisonment passed upon him in 1894, and he was conveyed handcuffed

between two *carabinieri* to the prison of Bologna. Another deputy, De Felice, was lucky enough to avoid by flight similar treatment.

The vacation time accorded to Parliament was employed by the members of the Opposition in organising their party. The Government replied by repressive measures, some of which were of doubtful legality or even expediency. For instance, at Milan, where the Socialists had succeeded in securing nearly all the seats in the municipal council, that body was summarily dissolved, and the administration of the city placed in the hands of a royal commissioner.

The parliamentary recess was marked by two incidents which were of a nature to arouse the attention of the Government. The autumn manoeuvres showed only too clearly the need of infusing fresh blood into the higher ranks of the Army. A considerable number of generals and colonels were proved to be equally wanting in physical vigour and mental activity. As might have been anticipated those most subject to criticism were the most supported in high quarters. On this occasion, however, the public good was allowed to prevail over private interests, and the Minister of War, General Mirri, was allowed to make a clean sweep of the inefficient of all ranks, and by this means a third of the staff of divisional generals and superior officers was renewed. Such a sweeping reform, however, could not be effected without arousing much bitterness and disappointment, of which the minister was to pay the penalty.

The opportunity for revenge was not long in coming. The criminal associations, which had obtained so formidable an ascendancy in Sicily, carried their pretensions so far that at length public opinion revolted. The assassination of the deputy, Notarbartolo of Palermo, forced the Government to institute an inquiry, which from the first revealed a state of affairs which called for prompt and decisive action. It was decided by the authorities that the assassins who had hitherto escaped punishment should be arrested; and, in order to protect as far as possible the witnesses from the terrorism of the Mafia, that the trial should take place at Milan. Delays more or less inevitable intervened, and it was not until towards the close of the year that the case was ready for trial, and the remarkable disclosures which it provoked disturbed the usual apathy of the public.

Another incident of the recess was the attempt, more than once renewed, on the part of the Government to come to an understanding with the more reasonable leaders of the Opposition. With this view General Pelloux, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, managed to bring about an interview with the Marquis Rudini. No details were given of the proceedings, but the fact that advances had been made in the direction of a more conservative line of policy was so generally admitted that the leaders of the Left, notably Sgri. Zanardelli

and Giolitti, expressed their annoyance and surprise in their platform speeches.

The reopening of the Italian Chambers (Nov. 14) which occurred simultaneously with that of the French and Belgium Parliaments, was marked by an extremely modest Ministerial programme. Italy, according to the King's Speech, had abandoned the idea of occupying the harbour of Sammun on the coast of China. Her relations with foreign Powers were cordial, and the state of the finances was most satisfactory. The debates which ensued were long and sterile, although the members were in a more nervously excited state than usual. For this there was to some extent a material cause. The cupola of the hall in which the sittings were held was pronounced by the architects to be in a dangerous state, and the reading-room was temporarily fitted up as the Parliament chamber. Whenever the orders of the day presented any subject of possible excitement or interest, the deputies not noted for their assiduous attendance crowded the small room, which thus became charged with nervous electricity, of which, especially during the debates on Sicilian affairs, the explosions were frequent and violent.

The Mafia for the moment was uppermost in everybody's thoughts. The Government, with true military boldness, determined to probe to the root this association of malefactors. The glimpses of what was discovered, partial and intermittent, surpassed everything which the public either surmised or invented. It was asserted that for many years Sicily had not been governed by the legal authorities, but by a corporation of bold men who wielded the supreme power and enforced obedience by terrorism. Successive Governments, including that of Sgr. Rudini, had been obliged to come to terms with the unseen powers, and to admit into the management of public affairs the *Maffiosi*, not only as local mayors or simple advocates, but as Crown prosecutors, entrusted with the protection of public order. It had become impossible to obtain a conviction, especially in criminal cases, in any of the courts of the island; witnesses were terrorised in full court, and forced to withdraw or contradict their evidence. The Government, urged by the Chamber to put an end to this state of affairs, ordered the arrest of a Sicilian deputy, Sgr. Palizzolo, accused of being the principal author of Notarbartolo's death. At the same time it became evident that he had had accomplices in various positions, and of them Sgr. Fontana, one of the most important, was arrested. For a moment the Mafia was checkmated, and the proceedings of the trial were commenced, revealing a condition of anarchy hardly credible.

The closing weeks of the year were marked in the Chamber by a renewal of those obstructive manœuvres for which the rules provided no remedy. The debates on the Decree Law promised to be prolonged beyond the year with which the law

itself expired. The new President, Sgr. Chinaglia, was not equal in energy and decision to some of his predecessors in the chair, and Sgr. Zanardelli may have recognised with some satisfaction that the post was not a sinecure. The one bright spot, however, was the financial situation. Sgr. Boselli, Minister of the Treasury, was able to announce that the Budget of 1898-9, showed a clear surplus of fifteen millions, due chiefly to an increase in the stamp revenue—in other words, to a general improvement in trade. As not unusually happened this condition was reflected in other ways. The bye-elections caused by the death or resignation of deputies, were, with the exception of those at Milan, generally favourable to the Moderates. In consequence of this altered tone of popular feeling, the Ministry decided to relax the stringency of the law, and to blot out as far as possible the memory of the riots of May, 1898, and before the year closed a general amnesty for political offences was pronounced. This act of conciliation included all offences against the law of public safety relative to public meetings, press offences, trade-union offences, assaults on public functionaries during the riots, and even attempts to organise resistance to the authorities or to overawe parliamentary freedom. At the same time the amnesty did not apply to offences against property, to persons tried and condemned in their absence who had not presented themselves to the authorities before the last day of the year. These reservations were generally disapproved, as intended to minimise the general good results expected from the act of grace.

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I. GERMANY.

THE first subject dealt with by the German Parliament in the year was a bill for increasing the Army. By this bill the strength of the Army on a peace footing was to be increased by 26,576 men between October 1, 1899, and the close of the financial year 1902, and the strength attained in the latter year was to remain the standard for the peace footing until 1904. Like its predecessor of 1893, the bill provided for a quinquennate, or in other words for fixing the peace establishment of the Army every five years; but the increase was in this case to be gradual, and its cost was to be spread over the period during which it was to be effected instead of being demanded at once. In introducing the bill the Minister for War observed that the Eirenicon of the Czar had made it certain that Germany would not within a measurable distance of time be attacked by Russia. This consideration had materially altered the

military and political situation. Moreover, the armed strength of Germany had now been developed to such an extent and it reposed on so secure a basis that they could, perhaps, shake off nervous apprehensions and face the future with equanimity. Yet history taught them that the will of the mightiest monarchs was not able to alter the interests of a great nation or the conditions of its existence. If a nation meant to maintain its independence, it must possess the strength requisite for protecting its interests at any moment. If he looked around him in the world he found that nowhere had there been a cessation of preparations for war. On the contrary, in view of the additions to the armies and navies of other nations the measure before them might well appear to be inadequate. Trusting, however, to the constant improvement in the quality of the Army, the Government had ventured to confine itself to its present proposals with regard to strength. The wars of recent years had taught the great lesson that everything favoured the side which had most carefully and longest prepared for war, and had kept pace with the developments of modern science in its armament. He referred particularly to the wars between China and Japan and between the United States and Spain, and also to the operations of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan. One of the new measures introduced by the bill was the institution of three new army corps, and the War Minister explained that this was essentially a question of effective organisation. It had become clear that, in the event of war, the armed strength of the country would have to be divided into small armies, and even these small armies could not be handled with effect unless they were so organised that their management was not hampered by unwieldy masses like overgrown army corps. Now they had several army corps which were excessively strong, and the minister proceeded to justify in detail the new organisations and their territorial assignment for strategic and administrative reasons to Bavaria, Saxony and Hesse-Darmstadt. He next defended the proposed increase in the Prussian cavalry, which had remained stationary in point of numerical strength for thirty years. In spite of the assertions of many theorists that the importance of cavalry in modern warfare had diminished, he must insist that, in view of the cavalry masses beyond their frontiers, they must make themselves stronger in this arm. Turning to the contemplated increase in the artillery, tactics had undergone a great change since the time of Napoleon, whose plan was to keep masses of artillery in reserve to decide a doubtful battle. Now-a-days, it was imperative that the artillery should play an effective and extensive part in the combat from the very beginning, and that it should in all cases form, as it were, the "skeleton" of the line of battle. To be effective in this fashion the artillery must have a thorough and serviceable organisation, for they could not trust to improvisations at the eleventh hour. He

further defended the establishment of the howitzer batteries proposed in the bill. Their present artillery had a flat trajectory and was intended to sweep the whole field of battle; but where the enemy sought cover from artillery fire it was necessary to have the howitzers, with their curved trajectory, in order to seek him out—a task which would give the guns with flat trajectory too much trouble.

After justifying the new organisation of the railway, ballooning, and telegraph troops, the minister proceeded to explain the position of the Government with reference to the two-years' service system. Experience had not yet shown whether the shortened term of service now in force for the infantry could be permanently adopted. It was true that it enabled them to catch their recruits early, so that the men were available for a longer period of their best years as Reserves. But the system had at first left them with a very inferior class of men who chose or who had to remain for a third year of service with the Colours; and it had deprived them of the old class of third-year men, who furnished such admirable material for non-commissioned officers of the Reserve and of the Landwehr. The two-years' system also imposed very hard work on Army instructors. They were now going to try to remedy these disadvantages by offering to the men, as an inducement to remain with the Colours for a third year, the exemption for a corresponding period from their liability to be called out for training during their time with the Reserves. In the meantime (that is, till 1904) they would maintain the two-years' system. In conclusion, the War Minister gave some unfavourable statistics as to the number of those recruits who entered the service as convicted criminals. The numbers of this class had increased between 1882 and 1897 by 82 per cent.

The following interesting statement was also made by the Minister in the course of the debate as to the Armies of France and Russia: "The French Army has greatly improved in discipline and marching power, and is a match for the German Army, but its artillery is insufficient. The value of the Russian Army has also considerably increased. Not a single man had been withdrawn from the frontiers, but its guns are not yet adequate. As regards field guns, Germany's preponderance is so immense that she has nothing to fear for some time to come. The whole Russian Army is now armed with the new rifle, and the shooting of the Russian soldiers is considerably improved. The fire discipline of the French Army is excellent. The Lebel rifle is inferior to the German one in velocity; but, on the whole, all the small-bore rifles are of the same value. The French term of service is not likely to be altered, since the one-year's service is a privilege granted to numerous classes, and would be abandoned if two years' service were introduced. A great deal has been done for the training of the higher French officers. It is probable that the French

will shortly increase their field artillery by 100 to 120 batteries. In Russia extensive reforms have been introduced during the past decade, and new Reserve brigades have been formed since 1897."

The bill was sharply criticised in the Budget Committee, especially by the Clericals, "the governing party" of the Reichstag, who ultimately proposed to accept only a portion of the increase demanded by the Government. Under this proposal the addition to the strength of the infantry was to be reduced by 7,000 men, the ten new squadrons of *Meldereiter* (cavalry for carrying despatches and orders) asked for by the Government were to be formed in new regiments instead of being embodied with the cavalry; and the completion of the new additions to the Army was to be postponed from the year 1902 to 1903. The proposal was adopted (March 8) by a majority of 19 to 6, the minority consisting of the Radicals and Social Democrats, who were opposed to any increase of the Army whatever. One of the most important of the Government demands—that for an increase of the field artillery from 494 to 574 batteries, France having 494 batteries only—was left untouched, as was also those for the establishment of three army corps, and for the increase of the strength of the German cavalry which, reckoning the *Meldereiter* as separate corps, was from 472 to 482 squadrons. These were all very substantial additions to the strength of the Army, and the Clericals insisted on the peace strength of the infantry being raised only to 495,500 men, instead of to 502,506, as asked for by the Government, on the ground that the scarcity of agricultural labourers is increasing in consequence of the number of recruits now required both for the Army and Navy. When, however, the report of the committee was brought before the Reichstag, on March 14, both the Government scheme and that of the Clericals were rejected, the former by a majority composed of the Clericals and their allies, and the latter by one composed of the supporters of the Government, who had voted for the Clerical scheme in committee, thinking that the Government would accept it. The majority against the Government was composed of the Clericals, the Poles, the Radical Left, and the Social Democrats, who together mustered 209 votes against the 141 given by the Conservatives, the Anti-Semites, the National Liberals, and the moderate Radicals, in favour of the bill. This was a severe defeat for the Government, but Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centre reducti his wi show t to vote ing a yielded Council

Committee. The bill, as thus amended, was then passed by the House.

At the meeting of the Prussian Chamber in January, which was in other respects without any noteworthy incident, Baron von Hammerstein, the Minister of Agriculture, made some interesting remarks on the question of sugar bounties. He said that the German sugar trade was in great danger from the competition of the United States. From Cuba also much sugar would be exported during the next few years, and the danger of Cuban competition was now much greater than formerly, inasmuch as the active and intelligent American capitalists had taken the matter in hand. The danger arising from the production of beet sugar in America was continually increasing. It was true that the German export of sugar to America was 2,400,000 *doppelcentner* less than to England, but it nevertheless constituted a large fraction of the production. The only remedial measure would be to increase consumption at home. Indeed, it had been found that the use of sugar in the Army had increased the marching power of the soldier. Sugar had also proved of good effect in fattening pigs.

Professor Delbrück, who had been prosecuted at the end of the previous year for some articles strongly condemning the conduct of the Prussian Government in expelling Austrian and Danish subjects employed as labourers in Silesia and North Schleswig (ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 253), was condemned in March to be censured and to pay a fine of 500 marks. University professors in Germany are members of the Civil Service, and the ground on which the above sentence was inflicted was that criticism by civil servants of the acts of Government is subversive of discipline. Such condemnations were in Germany increasingly frequent. In 1898 there were 246 convictions for *lèse-majesté*, and the punishments inflicted amounted to a total of eighty-three years' imprisonment, in addition to various terms of confinement in a fortress. The offence of *lèse-majesté* is extremely elastic, and it is very doubtful whether any of the 246 cases referred to above would include any offence known to the English law. Another class of prosecutions also undesirably frequent consists in the prosecutions for *Beamtenbeleidigung*, or contempt of officials, a special category of crime embracing such offences as unjustifiable criticism of the conduct of a higher official or lack of becoming deference to a policeman or a telegraph clerk.

The only son of the Duke of Coburg having died in February, the right of succession devolved upon the duke's next brother, the Duke of Connaught. The latter, by a statement read in the Landtag of Gotha in April, expressed his readiness to fulfil the duties thereby devolving upon him and his house; but in June acts of renunciation of the succession were made both by the duke and his son, Prince Arthur, and the Landtag accordingly adopted (July 3) a bill whereby the Duke of Albany

became heir to the duchy. The bill provided that, in the event of the extinction of his lineage, Prince Arthur of Connaught shall succeed, and in the event of the failure of his male issue the descendants of the Prince of Wales shall succeed. It was also provided that the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg should be Regent for the Duke of Albany, and that the Duke of Albany must have an effective residence in the duchy. Herr von Streng, Minister of State, informed the diet that the reason for the Duke of Connaught's renunciation of his right was that his Royal Highness was unwilling to part from his only son, and could not abandon his responsibility for the care and the education of Prince Arthur. The duke himself was compelled by the position he held in England to reside in that country, but fully recognised that the future heir to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha should receive a German education. The minister added that he had found that all the members of the British royal family, including Queen Victoria, fully sympathised with and recognised the interests and wishes of the people of Coburg, while appreciating the touching connection with the native country of the Prince Consort which united Coburg with the dynasty.

In April a bill was introduced in the Prussian diet for constructing a ship canal from the Rhine to the Elbe. The bill was introduced by Herr Thielen, the Minister of Public Works, who described the proposal as the most important which had been laid before the diet since the nationalisation of the railways. He recalled the great services which the Hohenzollern rulers had already rendered their country by the construction of waterways, and maintained that the canal was urgently needed, if the development of the internal communications of Prussia was not to come to a standstill. Herr Thielen gave an account of the great demands which the Rhenish-Westphalian coal district made upon the resources of the railway administration, and stated that, "although for the present and some time to come we feel ourselves perfectly able to meet these demands, we can only regard the future with great anxiety." The canal would relieve the railways by offering a cheap mode of transport for heavy goods. The minister dwelt upon the great benefits which would be conferred upon the whole country by the scheme, which would enable the agricultural east and the manufacturing west to exchange their products at cheap rates, and concluded by pointing out the advantages which the nature of the country offered for the construction of the canal. Although it would traverse the North German plain from the Rhine to the Elbe, only thirteen locks would be required, and it was estimated that the construction, which would take ten years, would not cost more than 261,000,000 marks. The provinces through which the canal would pass, and other localities interested, had already guaranteed the cost of maintenance, and an interest of 3 per cent. on the capital expended.

The bill was violently opposed by the Agrarian party, who are usually supporters of the Government, on the ground that the proposed canal would benefit the industrial at the expense of the agricultural classes. Count Kanitz, the leader of the Agrarians, pointed out that agricultural produce could not be sent by the canal, as in summer to do so would occupy too much time, while in winter, when it would be most needed by the farmers, it would be frozen; that the cheaper means of communication which it would afford would enable foreign agricultural produce to compete with that of the eastern provinces on the Berlin market; and that the development of the manufactures of Western Prussia, which the canal was intended to promote, would draw the working classes from the agricultural districts, where it was already difficult to find labourers. The attitude of the Agrarians in this and other similar matters caused great irritation in Western Prussia. The *Cologne Gazette* declared that their "one-sighted and selfish policy" would soon "exhaust the patience of the whole west," and that "the busy and enterprising west will not allow itself to be degraded to the position of a Cinderella by the Agrarians east of the Elbe."

The Canal Bill was referred after the first reading to a special committee of the Chamber, which after much deliberation reported against it. When it came on again in the diet, the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, urged that the canal would be "a necessary complement of the traffic routes of the monarchy," and that it was "a work of civilisation which would confer blessings on all branches of industrial and commercial activity, and increase the defensive strength of the whole Fatherland," adding, however, that in view of the fact that the construction of the canal might have disadvantageous consequences for some parts of the country, the Government would do what it could to compensate them in other ways. The Clericals, who in the Prussian diet as in the German Reichstag hold the balance between the Government and the Opposition, then suggested that as this statement altered the whole situation the bill should be referred back to the committee for further consideration, and this suggestion was adopted. The Agrarians, however, still persisted in their opposition to the scheme, although it was generally known that the Emperor took a strong personal interest in it. He declared publicly at the opening of the Dortmund and Ems Canal in August that the plans for the construction of a canal between the Rhine and the Elbe were prepared on his instructions, and that it was the firm and unalterable resolve of himself and his Government to carry them out. "The growing needs of the country," he continued, "demanded more extended and easier modes of communication. The exchange of goods in bulk in the interior can only be effected by waterways, and I hope that the representatives of the people, admitting this view, will place me in a position to confer upon the country the benefits of such a canal in the

current year. The might of a strong united empire obeying one will should be exercised for this great work with all its power."

Notwithstanding this statement the bill was rejected by the Landtag a fortnight afterwards. The diet was then closed (Aug. 29), and the following curious edict was sent by Prince Hohenlohe to all the chief presidents of provinces in Prussia:—

"The royal Government, to its keen regret, has been compelled to notice that a number of the officials whose duty it is to support the policy of his Majesty the King and to execute and advance the measures of his Majesty's Government are not sufficiently conscious of this obligation.

"Not only the higher political officials, but also the King's *Landrätthe*, ought not to allow themselves to be misled in their official activity by the feelings prevalent in their districts, or by the opinions of the population concerning the measures of his Majesty's Government; it is their business and their duty to represent the views of the latter with which they are acquainted, to smooth the way for carrying out its policy, especially in questions of importance, and to create and cultivate among the people a correct appreciation of this policy. In all relations of public life into which they are brought by their official position, they have to remember that they are the supporters of the policy of his Majesty's Government, and have to advocate effectively its point of view, and that in no circumstances have they the right, on the ground of their own personal opinions, to fetter the action of the Government. Otherwise they would by their conduct weaken the authority of the Government, imperil the unity of the Administration, paralyze its strength, and bring confusion into the minds of the public.

"Such conduct is opposed to all the traditions of the Prussian Administration, and cannot be tolerated.

"We trust that it will suffice earnestly and distinctly to call the attention of political officials to this point, and we hope that no further occasion will be given for adopting more extreme measures."

This edict was followed by a wholesale dismissal of officials. All the court dignitaries who voted against the bill were placed on half-pay, on the ground that they had "set themselves in personal opposition to his Majesty," and the same punishment was inflicted on the *Landrätthe* (paid justices of the peace) who had either voted against the bill in the Landtag or had agitated against it in their districts. This measure produced great excitement among the *junkers* of Eastern Prussia. A torchlight procession took place at Dramburg, in Pomerania, in honour of the deposed *Landrätthe* there, and the local society of veterans of the German Army took part in it. Thus did the personal interference of the Emperor once more produce a Government defeat, this time by the Conservative party, and an outburst of popular indignation at the violation of the article in the constitution which declares that members of Parliament are not to be pun-

ished for their votes, while the National Liberals and the Radicals posed as defenders of the dignity of the Crown and vaguely talked of "strong measures" for giving effect to the Emperor's will.

The dismissal of the *Landrät* was followed (Sept. 4) by that of Baron von der Recke, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of Education, both of whom had shown great want of tact in their dealings with the House, and were accordingly made the scapegoats of the Government, in view of its unpopularity on account of the mismanagement of the Canal Bill. The vacant posts were filled by Baron von Rheinbaben and Herr Studt, members of the Civil Service, but not otherwise known. But while two of the ministers were thus sacrificed to the indignation of the Conservatives, the man who was regarded by all parties as the one mainly responsible for the failure of the bill, Dr. Miquel, the German Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, remained in office. He was accused of playing a double game in officially advocating the bill, while at the same time leading the Conservatives to believe that he was really opposed to it, and some colour was given to this accusation by the disclosure that his *protégé*, Baron von Zedlitz, president of the Prussian bank known as the *Seehandlung*, was the author of a series of articles in the *Post* violently opposing the bill, and yet was not dismissed from his post like the other officials who had spoken or voted against it.

Another severe defeat was sustained by the Government on a bill for protecting the working classes against men who prevent them from working or incite them to strike. This bill had been referred to by the German Emperor in the speech from the throne on the opening of the Reichstag, and as he then spoke of penal servitude as the punishment for persons thus interfering with free labour, the bill was popularly described as the Penal Servitude Bill. It was introduced in the Reichstag on June 19 by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, who pointed out that the bill was in no way calculated to limit the right of coalition or of making strikes, and that its only object was to secure the working man's independence and freedom. The bill provided for the infliction of penalties, and of penal servitude only in cases where interference with freedom of labour would involve danger to the State, or to life or property, such as stoppage of work in military or naval factories or on works undertaken for the prevention of inundations. Strikes had of late been unusually numerous in Germany, and the colliers' strike at Herne, near Bochum, had led to street riots in which fire-arms were employed by the mob and the police, and 2,000 troops had to be employed to restore order. It was universally recognised, however, both in the House and the country that the bill was unnecessary for the purpose of securing freedom of labour, as the existing law already provides sufficient

punishment in such cases; and that if the bill were passed it might have the very opposite effect, as it might be used against trade unions and other working men's organisations. Very hot debates took place in the House on the subject, in the course of which strong language was used against the Emperor, who was believed to be the original inspirer of the bill, and on November 20 the bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Shortly after (Dec. 7) the House passed without debate a motion for repealing the laws prohibiting the coalition of societies in Germany, the Government withdrawing its Opposition to the repeal, as had been promised by Prince Hohenlohe some years back. The following was the representation of the various parties in the German Parliament at the end of the year: Centre, or Clerical party, 103 members; Social-Democrats, 58; Conservative Right, 53; National Liberals, 48; Radical Left, 28; Free Conservatives, 22; Poles, 14; Moderate Radicals, 12; Anti-Semites, 12; Alsatians, 10; Guelphs, 8; South German Democrats, 7; Bavarian Peasants' League, 4; unattached, 18. The total number of members was 397.

In August the Pan-Germanic League held its annual congress at Hamburg. The main subject of discussion on this occasion was "the tottering Triple Alliance" and "the efforts of the German Government to substitute for that alliance some other grouping of the European Powers." The members of the League recommended an alliance with France, which they believed was ripening for such an alliance in consequence of the Rennes trial; an active support of the German element in Austria; and an extension of the German Navy; and they further expressed their sympathy for the Boers in the Transvaal. There were in 1899 168 branches of the league, including twenty-eight in foreign countries, and the number of its members increased from 17,364 to 20,010. In October the league was very active at Hamburg, Munich, and other German towns, in agitating in favour of the Boers.

The German Imperial Estimates for the financial year 1900 balanced with an expenditure of 2,058,333,551 marks—an increase of 105,678,544 marks over the estimated expenditure for the current year. The principal items of interest in the ordinary recurring expenditure were: for the Army, 541,495,663 marks (519,999,214 marks in 1899), an increase of over 21,000,000 marks; for the Navy, 73,946,433 marks (69,051,368 marks), an increase of nearly 5,000,000 marks; for the Treasury, 519,358,715 marks (481,908,430 marks), an increase of over 37,000,000 marks. The expenditure for the interest and administration of the Imperial Debt was estimated at 77,700,500 marks (75,613,300 marks). The sums to be paid out of the general pension fund were calculated to amount to 68,164,130 marks (65,295,603 marks). The expenditure on the administration of the Imperial Post Office was estimated at 342,693,379 marks (317,198,854 marks).

The two most interesting items of the extraordinary non-recurring expenditure were: for the Army, 25,706,411 marks (41,784,088 marks); and for the Navy, 40,301,000 marks (33,879,000 marks). In the Army Estimates the number of officers was calculated at 23,850; of military surgeons at 2,165; of non-commissioned officers at 80,556; and of private soldiers at 491,136. In the Naval Estimates the number of combatant officers was calculated at 1,195; of naval surgeons at 153; and of seamen at 28,204.

On the introduction of these Estimates in the Reichstag, the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary made important statements as to the increase of the German Navy which had been foreshadowed by the Emperor in a speech at Hamburg in October and in numerous articles in the semi-official papers. The following was the statement made by the Chancellor on this occasion:—

“Although the Estimates which have been laid before the House have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Navy Act of April 10, 1898, I must not conceal the fact that the Government has come to the conclusion that the strength of the Navy as settled by that act needs to be increased. Alterations have taken place since the passing of that act in all the political circumstances which bear upon the marine interests of Germany. These circumstances Germany must take into account in dealing with the development of her sea power, and they place us before the grave question, whether we are adequately armed for all eventualities. To this question the Government is unable to reply in the affirmative. I have, therefore, in the name of the Government, to make the following statement to the House: In view of the great importance of the Navy question, the Government feels compelled to inform the Reichstag that a bill to amend the Navy Act is in preparation, and that this bill is intended to secure a substantial increase in the strength of the fleet. It is proposed, subject to any changes which the Federal Council may make in the bill, to double the number of battleships and of the great ships employed on foreign service, while at the same time doing away with the squadron for coast defence. The period within which this increase of strength is to take place is not to be fixed by legislation; the number of ships, for the construction of which provision is to be made in the Estimates, will be settled in the same way as the other details of the Estimates. The Government assumes, as regards this point, that, in accordance with the principles generally acted upon in settling the Estimates, the cost of the ships which are required to bring the Navy up to the required strength will be met by means of loans.”

The Chancellor's statement was followed by an elaborate speech from Count Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, of which the following were the most important passages:—

“The proposed increase of the Navy has become necessary owing to the change in the international situation, and in the

position of Germany with regard to transoceanic questions. The German Government had always pursued a tranquil middle course, equally removed from neglect of German interests and from extravagance. Events had begun to jostle each other in a manner which could not have been foreseen two years ago." After giving a short sketch of modern history, intended to show that every century had been occupied by the various nations in the partition of influence and territory, and dwelling upon the expansion of England, France, and Russia in the nineteenth century "while Germans were breaking each other's heads," Count von Bülow continued: "Scarcely a year and a half ago the Spanish-American war gave a new impetus to the movement of events, and has led to great results and far-reaching changes—ancient empires have been shaken; new countries are made to ferment by new kinds of leaven, and no one can say, no one can predict, what the consequences will be of the war which has set South Africa in flames during the last few weeks. The forecast of Lord Salisbury—'the strong States must become stronger and the weak States weaker'—had been confirmed by everything that had occurred since the remark had been made. Do we again stand before a fresh partition such as occurred 100 years ago? I would fain hope not, but in any case we cannot permit that any Power should say to us on occasion, 'What is to be done? The world is already divided.' We do not wish to interfere with any other country, but we do not wish that any other Power should interfere with us, should violate our rights, or push us aside either in political or commercial questions. It is time that, in view of the great change in the international situation, and in consideration of the great change which has taken place in the prospects of the future, we should make up our minds as to the attitude which we ought to adopt with regard to the changes which are in preparation all around us, and which perhaps may determine the distribution of power on our planet for an indefinite period. Germany cannot stand aside while other nations divide the world among them. The rapid increase of our population, the growth of our industry, the capacity of our merchants—in brief, the keen vitality of the German people—have drawn us into the international market and bound our interests up with those of the whole world. If Englishmen speak of a Greater Britain and Frenchmen of a *Nouvelle France*, if Russia opens up Asia for herself, then we, too, have a right to a Greater Germany. . . . In the hitherto isolated cases in which we have had to come to an agreement upon colonial questions with France we have always been able to arrive at a friendly settlement without any difficulty. From Russia we have met with friendly treatment in these matters, and we gladly reciprocate. The good relations existing between us and the United States have recently been emphasised by President McKinley with a warmth of expression which gives us the sincerest satisfaction, and which we do not doubt that country

will be prepared to confirm by deeds. As regards England, we are entirely prepared to live in peace and friendship with that Power on the basis of complete reciprocity and mutual consideration. But it is exactly because our international position is a favourable one that we must utilise it to make ourselves secure for the future. In the old diplomacy one sphere of friction lasted a generation ; nowadays new questions are constantly cropping up. We must be strong enough to be secure against surprises, not only on land but also at sea. We must build ourselves a fleet strong enough to exclude all possibility of an attack being made upon us. I underline the word ' attack ' because there can be no question of an attack proceeding from us in view of the absolutely peaceful character of our policy. . . . German foreign policy—and this is not addressed to the Reichstag alone—is neither covetous, nor restless, nor fantastic. But to secure Kiao-Chau, Samoa, and the Carolines was no such simple matter. . . . The German people may be quite at its ease. Confiding in the rising star of the German nation, German policy will not let itself be beaten by any one. But what we must do is always to reckon with the conditions of the case. The older States with maritime interests require to have naval bases because of the necessities of coaling. We, too, must look about for coaling stations, though not to the extent attributed to our intentions by unfriendly foreign critics. Like other people, we have to cut our coat according to our cloth. But we are bound to recognise that the sphere of our maritime interests has developed far more rapidly than the naval resources which are required for their maintenance.

" History has been made with singular rapidity in the period immediately following our last Navy Act. In quick succession we have had the war between America and Spain, the troubles in Samoa, and, last of all, the war in South Africa, which has seriously affected our interests. . . . What has happened in these last two years has demonstrated how patriotic of the Reichstag it was to pass the last Navy Bill, and at the same time how indispensable the further development of that measure has become. A policy which diverged from the lines I have sketched would cease to be a business-like policy, and that is the only policy for us.

" Yet with all our transoceanic interests, we must not forget that our centre of gravity is in Europe, we must not forget that our position rests upon the unshaken Triple Alliance, and upon our friendly relations with Russia. The best pledge that our transoceanic policy will always be moderate lies in the necessity of keeping our strength in Europe always collected and ready.

" This must not, however, prevent us from carefully and conscientiously doing all we can for our maritime interests. Why do all other States strengthen their Navies ? Italy devotes her energies to this task. The French Government cannot do enough to meet the desires of the representatives of the people

for fresh demands for the Navy. Russia has doubled the estimates for her fleets. America and Japan are making enormous exertions in the same direction. England endeavours without ceasing to make her gigantic fleet still greater. Without a great Navy we cannot maintain our position in the world alongside of these States.

"In the coming century the German nation will be either the hammer or the anvil. Our general policy is peaceful and honest. It is exclusively a German policy. The question whether and when we might be compelled, in defence of our interests throughout the world, to abandon our reserve, depends upon the general course of events. It depends upon circumstances which no one can foresee or determine."

This speech, with its divagations into ancient history and suggestions of imaginary dangers, did not produce a favourable impression, and it was sharply criticised in a brilliant reply by Herr Richter, the Nestor of the Radical party. He said that Count Bülow was advocating "a policy based on imperial after-dinner speeches," that while ministers objected to a criticism of such speeches, they were really the mouthpieces of the sovereign, who had no responsible counsellors; "they could not, like the people in Andersen's fairy tale, pretend that they saw garments which had no existence."

After discussing at great length the financial aspects of the proposed increase in the Navy, and mentioning the growing expenditure on the colonies and the miserable returns of German colonial trade, Herr Richter referred to the suggestion that 60,000,000 marks additional revenue could be raised by increasing the duties on foreign grain. He could only say that to raise the corn duties would gravely imperil the conclusion of new commercial treaties. It was most desirable to find new markets for German products. But they could not by means of ironclads prevent other countries from raising their tariffs. That could only be done by a wise tariff policy on the part of Germany.

"It is not true," he continued, "that England is hostile to us in our colonial aims. England could have taken all our colonies long ago if she had thought it worth her while, for they all lay at her door. It has been possible for all our Imperial Chancellors, from Prince Bismarck downwards, to delimit our colonial spheres of interest by treaties with England in a business-like manner. Who would ever have imagined that England would have ceded Heligoland to us? All these agreements were successfully concluded without any regard to our Navy, but as a result of the general attitude of Germany to England. We cannot have an alliance with England, because England has many interests which we do not share. But very many of our interests are quite identical with those of England."

Herr Richter went on to condemn the false perspective in which the importance of Navies for the different States of the world had been placed by Count Bülow. England in her

insular situation with a colonial empire of 400,000,000 inhabitants, America enclosed between two oceans, France with two separate seaboard and a colonial empire with 40,000,000 inhabitants, must naturally attach the highest importance to their Navies. Germany, on the other hand, had no seaboard on the ocean. Her coasts were of limited extent, and her frontiers were in the main inland. The manner in which the German Navy schemes had been announced with a flourish of trumpets was contrary to all sound policy. By declaring to the whole world how many ships they intended to build before 1917 they were simply provoking other countries to enter into a race with them in naval construction. When that period had been reached German naval inferiority would very probably be greater than ever.

Herr Richter's speech practically closed the discussion, which had only come in as a side issue to the Estimates, and after the latter had been referred to the Budget Committee, the House separated for the Christmas holidays, it being understood that the full details of the Government scheme for the increase of the Navy would be laid before it after the New Year.

The German Socialists, who were naturally much elated by the rejection of the Penal Servitude Bill, obtained a further triumph in July. Their principal organ, the *Vorwärts* (there are no less than seventy-three Socialist papers in Germany), was sued for libel by the Saxon chief court of justice on the ground that one of its writers had stated that the above court had declared the members of the Labour party not to have the same legal rights as other citizens. The case came before the supreme court of Berlin, which not only acquitted the Socialist writer, but definitely stated that "since 1890, when the law of 1878 against the Social Democratic agitation was allowed to lapse, there no longer exist any explicit legal regulations applicable to Socialists as opposed to the members of other political parties, and that it is therefore demanded by public opinion that even Socialists must now be allowed the full benefit of the principle of the equality of all citizens before the law." Another Socialist victory was the decision of the philosophical faculty in the university of Berlin in the case of Dr. Arons, a lecturer on physics, whom the Minister of Education proposed to dismiss from his post on the ground that he held Socialist opinions, the faculty having decided against the minister and in favour of the lecturer.

The tenth congress of the German Social Democratic party was held at Hanover on October 8, nearly 6,000 delegates being present. A long discussion took place on a pamphlet by Herr Edward Bernstein, of London, advocating the peaceful evolution of Social Democracy into a party of labour and social reform. This view was supported at the congress by Herr Vollmar, the leader of the Bavarian Socialists, and Herr Auer, the ablest of the Socialists in the German Parliament, but was

violently opposed by Herren Liebknecht, Bebel, and other Marxists. Herr Bebel proposed the following resolution on the subject :—

“The development of *bourgeois* society has hitherto given the party no occasion to abandon or to alter its fundamental views of that society. The party continues to take its stand on the principle of the war of classes, according to which the liberation of the working classes can be achieved by themselves alone. The party therefore regards it as the historical aim of the working classes to acquire political power in order to establish the greatest possible well-being of all by means of the conversion of the means of production into common property, and by the introduction of the Socialistic methods of production and exchange. To achieve this object the party employs every means which is consistent with its fundamental views, and which promises success. The Social Democracy does not decline to join forces with the *bourgeois* parties whenever the strengthening of the party at elections or the enlargement of the political rights and liberties of the people is in question. The party maintains its old ground in combating militarism on land and sea and a colonial policy. It also stands by its old international policy. There is accordingly no reason why the party should change its programme, its tactics or its name, and it strongly repudiates any attempt to veil or to alter its attitude towards the existing order of the State and of society and towards the *bourgeois* parties.”

This resolution, which did not definitely pledge the party to the views of either Herr Bernstein or his opponents, was adopted by a majority of 261 to 21.

In the Colonial Estimates for the Budget year 1900 a sum of 9,839,500 marks was provided for the East African Protectorate; for the Cameroons, 2,379,700 marks; for Togo, 750,000 marks; for South-West Africa, 8,474,300 marks; for New Guinea, 923,500 marks; and for the Caroline, Pala'u and Marianne Islands, 370,000 marks. The Estimates contained a memorandum dealing with the projected East African Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro, and a report on the construction of the railway in South-West Africa between Swakopmund and Windhoek. A sum of 100,000 marks was assigned for the preliminary expenses in connection with the former undertaking, but the Colonial Council unanimously recommended that this sum should be raised to 2,000,000 marks. The South-West African Railway was already in working order as far as Jackalswater—a distance of 98 kilometres—and carried on an average nearly 1,000 tons of goods per month. A vote of 8,500,000 marks was also asked for Kiao-Chau. The value of the imports from Samoa for the year 1898 amounted to 5,000 marks, including cocoa beans of the value of 4,000 marks. The goods exported from Germany to the islands were worth 95,000 marks, and consisted principally of umbrellas

and parasols, which accounted for 18,000 marks, and of beer of the value of 9,000 marks. The imports from New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago had a value of 206,000 marks, including cocoanuts and copra to the value of 82,000 marks, and tobacco leaf of the value of 83,000 marks. The exports to these colonies amounted to 271,000 marks. From German South-West Africa were imported goods valued at 184,000 marks, in which guano figured to the extent of 158,000 marks, and ostrich and heron plumes to the extent of 14,000 marks. German exports to this colony had a value of 2,894,000 marks, which, however, include the cost of the rails and other materials for the railway line which was being built at the expense of the empire. The value of the beer imported into the colony from Germany reached the sum of 171,000 marks. From German West Africa Germany imported goods to the value of 3,643,000 marks. Cocoanuts and copra accounted for 857,000 marks, palm and cocoanut oil for 440,000 marks, cocoa beans for 270,000 marks, and indiarubber for 1,714,000 marks. The exports to this territory had a value of 3,564,000 marks, including gunpowder of the value of 514,000 marks, spirits to the value of 523,000 marks, beer of the value of 238,000 marks, rice of the value of 278,000 marks, and coined silver of the value of 108,000 marks. From German East Africa Germany received imports of the value of 579,000 marks, including coffee of the value of 128,000 marks, indiarubber of the value of 171,000 marks, wax of the value of 101,000 marks, and ivory of the value of 17,000 marks. The German exports to this colony had a value of 3,325,000 marks, including coined silver of the value of 880,000 marks, artillery ammunition of the value of 126,000 marks, and wine and beer of the value of 302,000 marks.

Altogether Germany received imports from her colonies of the value of 4,617,000 marks, and exported to them goods and silver coins of the value of 10,149,000 marks, making a total trade of 14,766,000 marks, or 738,300*l.* sterling, which is not quite one-sixth per cent. of the whole foreign trade of Germany. The subsidies to these colonies and protectorates for 1899 amounted to 14,788,000 marks, or 739,400*l.* sterling, exclusive of the expenses connected with Samoa, of 60,000*l.* sterling paid as subventions to steamship lines, and of expenditure on postal and telegraph administration, naval stations, and the service of the Foreign Office.

A charter was granted in October by the German Government to the North-West Cameroons Company, recently formed to undertake the development of a portion of the colony. The territory covered by the concession has an extent of 80,000 square kilomètres (approximately 34,000 square miles), so that it is about the size of the kingdom of Bavaria. The concession is bounded on the south by the river Sannaga, and on the east by a line which starts from the intersection of the Sannaga

with the 12th degree of east longitude and, following a north-easterly direction, touches Toncha and ends on the 8th parallel of latitude. On the north the concession is bounded by the 8th parallel of latitude; on the north-west by the Anglo-German frontier; and on the west by a line starting from the most southerly intersection of the Cross River with the frontier and proceeding in a south-easterly direction until it reaches the Sannaga, where that river is joined by the M'bam.

In foreign affairs Germany fully maintained her position as a great European Power, and was able to register some notable successes. The greater part of the year was occupied in negotiations about Samoa, where a grave conflict had broken out between the representatives of England and the United States on one hand, and of Germany on the other. On the death of King Malietoa there were two rival candidates for the throne—Tanu, the son of Malietoa, and Mataafa. England and the United States supported the former, and the German Consul the latter. Mataafa's men, having refused to evacuate the municipality of Apia, though called upon to do so by the United States admiral, the town and the adjoining villages were bombarded (March 13), and Tanu was crowned king, notwithstanding the protests of the German Consul. The supporters of Mataafa attacked the combined British and American forces, and several of them were killed and wounded in the engagements which followed, the Germans remaining neutral. A joint high commission was then appointed by the three Powers to settle the matter. The following were the instructions given to the commission:—

“The commission appointed by the three signatory Powers of the Berlin Samoa Act, in view of the disturbances which have broken out in Samoa, and for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and order, will assume provisional powers of government over the Samoan Islands. For this purpose the commission is to execute the highest official authority in the islands. All other official persons there, whether their authority is derived from the provisions of the Berlin Acts or from any other source, must obey the commands of the commission, and the three Powers will instruct their consular and naval representatives to subordinate themselves accordingly. No measure which may be adopted by the commissioners, in accordance with their prescribed powers, shall have legal effect, unless all three commissioners agree to it. It will be among the duties of the commissioners to consider what arrangements they regard as necessary for the future government of the country or for the alteration of the Berlin Treaty, and to report to their Governments regarding the conclusions at which they may ultimately arrive.”

A good deal of ill-feeling was created between Germany and the United States on account of this conflict between their representatives in Samoa, and also of the high-handed action

of the German admiral, Diedrichs, towards the American fleet at Manilla; but this gradually subsided as the commission proceeded with its work, and great satisfaction was also felt in Germany at the permission given by President M'Kinley, on April 29, for the establishment of a direct cable from Germany to the United States. In July the commissioners decided, with the consent of both parties, to abolish the kingship, and to appoint an administrator with a Legislative Council of three members nominated by Great Britain, the United States and Germany respectively. The report of the commission, signed July 18, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible effectually to remedy the troubles and difficulties under which Samoa was suffering as long as it is placed under the joint administration of the three Governments; and an agreement was accordingly arrived at for dividing the Samoan Islands between them. A convention to this effect was signed on November 14 by the representatives of Great Britain and Germany, and it was subsequently agreed to by the United States. The following were the most important articles of this convention, which was received with great satisfaction by public opinion in Germany:—

“I. Great Britain renounces in favour of Germany all her rights over the islands of Upolu and of Savaii, including the right of establishing a naval and coaling station there, and her right of extra-territoriality in these islands.

“Great Britain similarly renounces, in favour of the United States of America, all her rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171° longitude east of Greenwich.

“Great Britain recognises as falling to Germany the territories in the eastern part of the neutral zone established by the arrangement of 1888 in West Africa. The limits of the portion of the neutral zone falling to Germany are defined in Article V. of the present convention.

“II. Germany renounces in favour of Great Britain all her rights over Tonga Islands, including Vavau, and over the Savage Island, including the right of establishing a naval station and coaling station, and the right of extra-territoriality in the said islands.

“Germany similarly renounces, in favour of the United States of America, all her rights over the island of Tutuila and over the other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° east of Greenwich.

“She recognises as falling to Great Britain those of the Solomon Islands, at present belonging to Germany, which are situated to the east and south-east of the island of Bougainville, which latter shall continue to belong to Germany, together with the island of Buka, which forms part of it.

“The western portion of the neutral zone in West Africa, as

defined in Article V. of the present convention, shall also fall to the share of Great Britain.

"IV. The arrangement at present existing between Germany and Great Britain, and concerning the right of Germany to freely engage labourers in the Solomon Islands belonging to Great Britain, shall be equally extended to those of the Solomon Islands mentioned in Article II., which fall to the share of Great Britain.

"V. In the neutral zone the frontier between the German and English territories shall be formed by the river Daka as far as the point of its intersection with the 9th degree of north latitude, thence the frontier shall continue to the north, leaving Morozugu to Great Britain, and shall be fixed on the spot by a mixed commission of the two Powers in such manner that Gambaga and all the territories of Mamprusi shall fall to Great Britain, and that Yendi and all the territories of Chakosi shall fall to Germany.

"VI. Germany is prepared to take into consideration, as much and as far as possible, the wishes which the Government of Great Britain may express with regard to the development of the reciprocal tariffs in the territories of Togo and of the Gold Coast.

"VII. Germany renounces her rights of extra-territoriality in Zanzibar, but it is at the same time understood that this renunciation shall not effectively come into force till such time as the rights of extra-territoriality enjoyed there by other nations shall be abolished."

The following explanatory declaration was exchanged at the same time:—

"It is clearly understood that by Article II. of the convention signed to-day, Germany consents that the whole group of the Howe Islands, which forms part of the Solomon Islands, shall fall to Great Britain.

"It is also understood that the stipulations of the declaration between the two Governments signed at Berlin on April 10, 1886, respecting freedom of commerce in the Western Pacific apply to the islands mentioned in the aforesaid convention.

"It is similarly understood that the arrangement at present in force as to the engagement of labourers by Germans in the Solomon Islands permits Germans to engage those labourers on the same conditions as those which are or which shall be imposed on British subjects non-resident in those islands."

two countries by the secret agreement arrived at in the previous year (ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 259), and further important advantages were secured to Germany by the arrangement made with the British South Africa Company in consequence of the visit paid by Mr. Rhodes to the Emperor in March. The object of this visit was to secure the co-operation of Germany in the work of opening the African continent to civilisation, and this object was completely attained. The following is an abstract of the agreements, dated March 15, and October 28, 1899, entered into between Mr. Rhodes and the German Government on the subject:—

1. The construction of the telegraph line will be carried out by the company at its own cost, and must be completed within five years.

2. The company has to erect at its own cost, between the two stations nearest Rhodesia on the south and nearest British East Africa on the north, a telegraph wire intended for the service of German East Africa. The cost of maintaining this wire shall be borne by the company.

3. The German Government reserves the exclusive right of establishing and working telegraph stations in German East Africa, and of introducing for such stations the tariffs for German East African messages. On the other hand, the German Government will not run the through-going wires of the company into such stations without the company's consent. The German Government will jointly use the telegraph line (as opposed to the through-going wires of the company) within the limits of German East Africa for the purpose of erecting its own wires on the poles between the two stations of the company nearest the East African frontiers in Rhodesia and in British East Africa respectively.

4. The German Government has secured the control of the line with its territory by the reservation of perfect liberty to connect the wires at any point between the two stations mentioned in article 2.

Furthermore the company has to pay a tariff of ten centimes per word to the German Government.

The two last-mentioned conditions may be dropped in exchange for the concession by the company of advantages of equal value in some other sphere.

5. On the expiration of forty years after the completion of the telegraph line through German East Africa, the German Government has the right to take over the German East African section of the line without payment. The cost of maintenance will then fall upon the Government. The company will, however, have to pay the Government a yearly transit charge amounting to the whole of the annual cost of administration, provided always that this payment shall not exceed the amount of one halfpenny per word.

6. The company is bound to transmit over its lines at its

general tariff charges all telegrams received by it for and from German East Africa; and the company has further declared its willingness to accord, in favour of all telegrams transmitted to or from German East Africa, any reductions of tariff which it may accord to third parties.

7. Detailed provisions have been incorporated in the agreement with a view to safeguarding German sovereign rights and the jurisdiction of the Governor of German East Africa with reference to the company and those in its employment. The Governor can at his own discretion grant the employees and workmen of the company a military escort, the expense of which shall be borne by the company in so far as it does not exceed 1,000*l*.

8. All differences arising out of the interpretation of the treaty shall be settled by a court of arbitration. In the first instance one of the two arbitrators shall be chosen by each of the two parties. In the case of non-agreement on the part of the arbitrators, a third arbitrator may be appointed by the President of the German Imperial Court of Justice on the application of both the parties.

A special agreement binds the company not to continue its railway to the West Coast of Africa from the territories of Rhodesia or Bechuanaland south of the 14th degree of latitude, save from a point on the Anglo-German frontier to be determined by special agreement with the German Government. Further, the British South Africa Company is bound not to construct a railway north of the 14th degree of latitude from the above-mentioned territories to the West African Coast until a railway line has been constructed south of that degree of latitude through German South-West Africa.

Although England had repeatedly shown her desire to maintain the most friendly relations with Germany, and the Emperor when the Boer war broke out took every opportunity of asserting his neutrality in the conflict, and visited the Queen at Windsor in November, the German press showed a strong bias on the side of the Boers, exaggerating their successes and rejoicing over the English reverses, and publishing disgraceful caricatures of her Majesty.

In June there was an important debate in the Reichstag on a bill for the prolongation of the provisional extension of the most-favoured-nation treatment to the commerce of the British Empire, with the exception of Canada, pending the conclusion of a new commercial treaty. The Agrarian party advocated reprisals against Great Britain on account of the policy adopted by Canada in establishing an exceptionally favourable tariff for the mother country, and demanded a general increase of the tariff on goods imported from the British Empire.

Count Posadowsky, Secretary of State for the Interior, who spoke on behalf of the Government, warned the extreme protectionists against the danger of the "vigorous policy" they

recommended. In his experience, any attempt to consult the interests of one branch of industry which was suffering from the customs policy of some foreign country was immediately followed by protests on behalf of some other branch, which implored the Government not to begin a war of tariffs on so slight a provocation. The Government had to consider the interests of the whole, and to balance them one with another as best it could. To have put the "autonomous tariff" in force against the whole British Empire on account of the preferential rates accorded by Canada to the mother country would have been to begin a war of tariffs against a Power "with whom we are united by innumerable relations of a commercial, political and, I may add, of a friendly character. Such a step could hardly have been defended in the interests of our general trade, and would scarcely have met with the approval of the German people." Count Posadowsky did not think it probable that the policy initiated by Canada would ultimately be adopted by any large section of the British colonies. These colonies would reflect that their exports to Germany were far greater in amount and far more important than their imports from Germany. But if they did adopt tariffs prejudicial to German trade, Germany would not hesitate to exclude them from the most-favoured-nation treatment, as she had done in the case of Canada.

Dealing with the question of certificates of origin, Count von Posadowsky pointed out that it would be most inexpedient and inconvenient to demand these certificates in the case of all countries which exported to Germany the same kind of goods that came from Canada. The whole exports from Canada to Germany amounted to 4,000,000 marks (200,000*l.*). Were they to impose the vexatious formality of certificates of origin upon their imports from all countries of the world in order to strike this 4,000,000 marks' worth of Canadian trade? With regard to the "autonomous tariff" scale now in preparation, he agreed with the protectionist deputies who thought that the scale of duties ought to be high in order to make foreign States come more readily to terms in negotiating new treaties.

Dealing next with the Indian differential duties on sugar, he said that the German Government wished to reserve its opinion on the question whether these duties constituted a departure from the most-favoured-nation treatment. He would not enter into the question whether these duties were intended to favour the sugar of Mauritius and the West Indies at the expense of the beetroot sugar of the countries which paid export bounties. All he would say was that in its attitude towards those measures the German Government would be guided entirely by considerations of expediency. They would only exercise the power of granting the most-favoured-nation treatment "so long as the British Customs policy, and particularly the supplementary tariffs on sugar, did not inflict any positive injury"

upon their export trade. Ultimately the Reichstag authorised the Government to extend the most-favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain and the British colonies in return for similar treatment; but it limited this authorisation in respect of time to the date July 30, 1900.

Another success achieved by Prussian diplomacy was the grant by the Sultan on November 27 to the Deutsche Bank syndicate of a concession for the extension of the Anatolian Railway from Konieh to Basra on the Persian Gulf. This railway will connect one of the most fertile districts of Asia with the traffic of Eastern and Central Europe, and will bring Persia and the country bordering on the Persian Gulf within nearer reach of German enterprise. The line is to pass through Bagdad and along the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and is to be completed within eight years. Meanwhile steps had been taken to accelerate the communications of Germany with Constantinople. On March 1 a treaty was signed between Germany and Roumania providing that an express train should be run between Berlin and Bucharest, with a fortnightly direct service to the Roumanian harbour of Kustendji, whence Roumanian mail steamers ply direct to Constantinople. This reduces the journey from Berlin to Constantinople, which took sixty-four hours by the Orient express, to forty-eight hours. Provision was also made for the construction of a new telegraph wire from Berlin to Bucharest by way of Galicia.

In June the Caroline Islands, the Pelew Islands, and the Spanish Ladrones Islands were ceded to Germany by Spain for a sum of 25,000,000 pesetas. European plantations had for some time existed on these islands, and the majority of them were in German hands. This acquisition was thus described by Herr von Bülow in the Reichstag: "For Spain the islands are only fragments of an edifice that has collapsed. For us they are pillars and buttresses for a new and promising building"; and he went on to show that the islands had harbours which would serve as naval bases and ports of call for Germany's naval communications between South-Eastern Asia (Kiao-Chau) and South America. The following were the terms of the agreement between the two Governments:—

1. Spain is to cede to Germany the Caroline Islands, together with the Pelews and the Mariannes, with the exception of Guam, for a compensation fixed at 25,000,000 pesetas.

2. Germany is to grant to Spanish trade and Spanish agricultural enterprise in the Carolines, Pelews, and Mariannes the same treatment and the same facilities as to German trade, and is to grant to the Spanish religious orders in the above-named islands the same rights and the same liberties as to the German religious orders.

3. Spain is to have the right to establish a coal depôt for her war and trading fleet in the Carolines, a second in the

Pelews, and a third in the Marianne Archipelago, and to retain the same even in time of war.

4. This agreement is as soon as possible to be submitted for the constitutional approval prescribed by the laws of both countries, and to be ratified as soon as such approval has been given.

At the same time an understanding was come to with Spain with regard to the mutual granting of the conventional tariffs in a way calculated to meet the wishes and interests both of German and of Spanish trade.

This arrangement was received with great satisfaction in Germany, and the treaty giving effect to it was passed by the Reichstag without a division.

In China, Germany continued to develop the policy of intervention on behalf of German trade which had been started by the acquisition of Kiao-Chau in the previous year. In February Herr von Bülow informed the Reichstag that important concessions of an economic character had been made to Germany in the province of Shantung, principally for the construction and working of railways and for the exploitation of the rich treasures of coal and other minerals which exist in the province, and that the management of the railway to be built from Kiao-Chau to Hoang-Ho, in connection with the Anglo-German Railway from Tien-tsin to the lower course of the Yang-tse-kiang, would be exclusively German. Towards the end of March a German missionary was imprisoned and a German naval detachment fired upon by the Chinese, and prompt steps were taken to obtain satisfaction for these outrages. The province had been plunged into anarchy by two Chinese societies known as The Red Fist and The Great Knife Sect, who attacked and plundered both the native and the foreign Christian inhabitants. In consequence of the urgent representations of the German Minister and the despatch of a German expedition to the disturbed districts on the coast, the Chinese Government caused the local authorities to imprison several of the leaders of these societies and paid compensation for the insults inflicted on Germans in the province.

In July some sensation was produced by a visit paid by the German Emperor to a French ship-of-war, the *Iphigénie*, at Bergen, in Norway; but this incident did not seem to have any appreciable effect on the relations between France and Germany, in which latter place profound indignation had been caused by the attitude of the French people in the Dreyfus affair and the charges made against the German military attaché, Colonel Schwarzkoppen. The visit of the Czar to Potsdam, too, did not contribute to establish a more friendly feeling between Germany and Russia, where a good deal of irritation was felt at the attitude of the German delegate at the Peace Congress. The German Government, however, showed itself wiser than the German nation in paying regard rather to the interests

than to the sympathies of Germany in its dealings with foreign Governments, and its relations with France, Russia, and even with England and the United States, were throughout of the most cordial character.

II. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Austria the parliamentary deadlock produced by the national conflict between the Germans and the Czechs continued throughout the year. A turbulent minority, by a reckless use of every means of parliamentary obstruction, including even personal violence, prevented the majority from passing the most necessary measures for carrying on the government, and compelled the Emperor to govern without his Parliament under an article of the constitution which was originally intended only to provide for cases of emergency when Parliament was not sitting, but which had to be strained so as to give a colour of constitutionalism to proceedings indispensable for the very existence of the empire. A new theory was started to justify this extreme and unprecedented display of parliamentary obstruction: it was held that when questions of nationality are at stake, a minority may even go so far as to stop the whole machine of government rather than allow what it deems to be its national rights to be interfered with. There are six German parties in the Reichsrath, and of these three—the Nationalists, the Progressists, and the extreme Radicals of the Schönerer group, numbering together eighty-three members—had determined to obstruct all legislation until the decrees placing the Czech and German languages on an equal footing in Bohemia should be cancelled. When the Reichsrath reassembled in January, and the bill for raising the annual contingent of recruits was brought forward by the President as being a necessity of state, the reply of the obstructionists was that “there is no greater necessity of state than the withdrawal of the language decrees,” and they accordingly prevented all the motions of the Government from coming to a division by endless frivolous and irrelevant amendments, and by insisting that the names of the members voting for or against each amendment should be read to the House. They also continued their efforts (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 265) to detach the Germans of Austria from the Roman Catholic Church as a manifestation of their desire to unite with their co-nationalists in Germany. This agitation, known as “Los von Rom!” (“Away from Rome!”) was supported by the Berlin branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and instructions were given by the Government to prosecute all foreigners engaged in the agitation, notwithstanding which wholesale conversions to Protestantism took place among the Austrian Germans in various parts of the country, obviously with a view to meeting Prince Bismarck’s famous objection to the annexation to Germany of the German provinces of Austria—that Germany

has already more Catholics than she can manage. At the meetings held by the German Nationalist parties in connection with this propaganda most of the members wore corn-flowers, the favourite flower of the late Emperor William, and statues of Prince Bismarck were placed on the tribune.

Towards the end of January another stormy scene took place in the Reichsrath between the Germans and the Czechs, in the course of which the notorious Herr Wolf was knocked down and beaten by a Czechish peasant deputy. The Reichsrath was then prorogued, and legislation under the fourteenth article of the Constitution (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 266) was resumed. A vigorous protest was made against the application of this article to the ordinary legislation of the year by the entire German Opposition with the exception of the Schönerer group, but they made no suggestion as to the paralysis of Parliament which had made such application necessary. The Socialists, too, got up meetings all over the country protesting against the action of the Government, and in some cases even demanding a republic. Several of these meetings were dispersed by the police, not without bloodshed; and upwards of a hundred municipal councils, chambers of commerce, and other public bodies, joined in the agitation against the Government. At Graslitz, in Northern Bohemia, there was a prolonged fight between the gendarmes and the crowd, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Later on a serious riot broke out at Cilli, in Styria, in which the Slav Vice-President of the Reichsrath and two provincial officials took part against the Germans who had attacked a party of Czech students. All this naturally had a very prejudicial effect on Austrian industry. A considerable number of the leading representatives of the Vienna silk and Bohemian textile industries transferred their factories to Hungary, and there was a distinct fall in the amount of Austrian production during the year. The general industrial depression was moreover increased by the discovery of fraudulent management in some of the great financial institutions of the empire. One of these, the Galician Savings Bank at Lemberg, only escaped bankruptcy by some of the nobility and other patriotic citizens making a voluntary subscription to cover its losses, which were occasioned by the illegal manipulation of its funds. Several of the persons implicated in these frauds committed suicide.

In September the Emperor visited Bohemia, and Germans and Czechs, laying aside for the moment their internal dissensions, vied with each other in manifesting their devotion to the Sovereign and his house. Both, however, obstinately adhered to their determination not to yield on the language question, and the Germans threatened to place the whole dualist system in peril by refusing to elect members to the delegation from the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments to vote the Budget for the common expenses and other measures applicable

to both halves of the empire. To these the fourteenth article of the Austrian Constitution, which is for the western half only, cannot be made to apply; and every effort was accordingly made by the Emperor and the chief members of the majority to induce the Germans not to carry their threat into execution. The first step taken with this object was to sacrifice the Ministry of Count Thun, which had become thoroughly unpopular among the Germans on account of its refusal to cancel the language decrees and its application of the fourteenth article to various contentious measures such as the sugar tax. The Cabinet resigned at the end of September, and was succeeded by one composed entirely of Germans with the exception of two Poles, the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Galicia. The new Premier, Count Clary-Aldingen, and the other ministers were prominent public officials not identified with any party, but they showed a decided leaning towards the Germans, and their first act was to withdraw the language decrees. This produced a storm of indignation among the Czechs, who now took the place of the Germans in obstructing the work of Parliament, though they did not descend to the brutal methods of Herren Wolf and Schönerer. Riots broke out in various parts of Bohemia and Moravia, and at the annual roll-call of the reserves a Czech reservist, instead of answering as usual with the German word "Hier," used the equivalent in Czech ("Zde"). The man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but a large crowd accompanied him to the prison uttering seditious cries and singing Czech national songs. The object aimed at by the withdrawal of the language decrees—the election of German members to the delegation—was, however, attained, the Czechs not being disposed to push their opposition to the Government so far as to refuse to elect delegates of their own. But they rendered all legislation impossible so far as the Reichsrath was concerned; and as Count Clary-Aldingen was unwilling to resume Government under article 14, it became necessary to appoint another minister who would do so. On December 22 Dr. Wittek, a railway specialist, was "entrusted provisionally with the presidency of the Ministerial Council," and most of the other departments were also placed temporarily under the direction of officials. The Reichsrath was then prorogued, and the measures which it had failed to pass were put in force under article 14.

In Hungary the political situation was also far from satisfactory, though not so desperate as in the western half of the empire. In both Parliaments the Opposition prevented all legislation by obstruction, but at Vienna it was possible to put in force, without the aid of Parliament, the measures necessary for carrying out the government under the emergency article of the Constitution, while in the Hungarian Constitution there is no such article, and the Ministry was therefore obliged to act unconstitutionally—or as it was called in a sort of dog-Latin, "*ex lex*"—in order to execute those measures (see ANNUAL

REGISTER, 1898, p. 267). In Hungary, as in Austria, the Opposition, though in a minority, remained masters of the field. They made the cessation of obstruction conditional on the Banffy Cabinet resigning, and they had their way. Baron Banffy resigned on February 18, and a new Cabinet was formed by M. Szell, a representative of the old Deak party, and Minister of Finance in the Tisza Ministry. The Liberal members who had seceded owing to the "*ex lex*" arrangements of Baron Banffy (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 267) then rejoined the Liberal party. The new Cabinet, like the previous one, was Liberal, but it pledged itself to govern constitutionally, and its chief was not personally obnoxious to Count Apponyi and other leading members of the Opposition as Baron Banffy was. Obstruction now ceased, an indemnity was given for the measures put in force during the "*ex lex*" period, and the *Ausgleich*, or State arrangement with Austria, which had expired in 1897 and had then been provisionally continued from year to year, was finally extended to 1907, the only alteration in it being that the charter to the Austro-Hungarian Bank was to terminate in the year 1907 if the customs and commercial union with Austria were not renewed beyond that date, on the principle that the expiration of the customs union should coincide with that of the commercial treaties with foreign countries, thus giving Hungary a free hand in the renewal of both.

The agitation against the Jews was revived in September by the trial of a Jew named Hilsner for the murder of a Christian girl at Polna, in Bohemia. The anti-Semites represented the crime as an instance of Jewish "ritual murder," i.e., murder for the purpose of obtaining Christian blood to be used in some of the Jewish religious rites. No evidence was produced of Hilsner's guilt that could have condemned him in any ordinary case of murder, but the fact of his being a Jew and of the body having been found in a bloodless condition, sufficed to convince the judge and jury that a ritual murder had been committed by him, and he was sentenced to death. Anti-Semitic riots followed in various parts of the country, and the Emperor, on receiving in audience the Rabbi of Prague, expressed his indignation at the cruelties perpetrated upon the Jews on these occasions. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Zips, in Hungary, also issued a pastoral letter to his clergy reminding them that it is their duty to impress upon their flocks that the charge of ritual murder cannot be raised against the Jews, as the Jewish Scriptures contain nothing to justify such an accusation, and Jews are not allowed to taste the blood of animals.

Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made his usual statement of foreign policy to the delegations in December. He gave an unqualified contradiction to the speculations tending to cast doubt on the stability of the Triple Alliance. The basis of Austria-Hungary's treaty of alliance with Germany and Italy was too substantial

to be shaken. With regard to what the Count described as "the hot ground of Eastern Europe," there was the close understanding with Russia, concluded two years ago, for the purpose of averting such dangers as threatened the peace of Europe and of disposing of that rivalry which for years had hampered their mutual relations. He dwelt upon the advantages of the Austro-Russian agreement for the Balkan States themselves, foremost amongst them being the principle of non-intervention in their interior affairs. While encouraging the Balkan States in the development of their political individuality and the maintenance of their independence, Austria-Hungary was equally bent on the preservation of peace, and would therefore resolutely oppose adventures of any kind wherever they might come from. He further referred to the improvement in South-Eastern Europe which had followed the close of the Greco-Turkish war, and made special mention of the order and stability which prevailed in Roumania. The unrest and Chauvinist manifestations in Servia and Bulgaria were to a great extent symptoms of internal malady and must be regarded as unavoidable in all young States. The relations of the monarchy to those countries were quite normal.

The good intentions of the Sultan, proceeded the Minister, were not always carried out by his administrative organs, owing to the deep-rooted abuses which it would be in Turkey's own interest to abolish if the conciliatory disposition of the Turkish Court were to produce any lasting improvement. Turkey had no better nor more disinterested friend than Austria-Hungary. Their interests were in many instances parallel, and Austria-Hungary could only wish for what would promote and strengthen the further existence of Turkey in its present undiminished proportions.

Turning to England, Count Goluchowski affirmed that the friendly relations between that country and Austria-Hungary were undisturbed, and that both sides were equally bent on their continuing to be so. The hostilities which had recently broken out between the United Kingdom and the South African Republics imposed on Austria-Hungary the strictest neutrality, if only in the interests of her subjects who lived within the boundaries of the seat of war, and whose protection, in the absence of an Austro-Hungarian representative, had been taken over by Germany.

Alluding to the initiative of the Czar in connection with the Peace Conference, the Count observed that people should not found too great expectations on its first meeting, as the Russian programme extended to a later period which could not be fixed at present. At the same time the deliberations at the Hague were not to be underrated, either from a humanitarian point of view or from that of certain principles which had hitherto been confined to the pious wishes of the periodical meetings of the apostles of peace, and which had now assumed a more substantial form and had received the sanction of the law of nations.

Finally, Count Goluchowski again set forth the numerous causes which had led to Austria-Hungary being left behind in the great race among the nations of the world for the development of their economic existence. The resources at the disposal of the Foreign Office were too limited for that department alone to provide a remedy, but it would be assuming a heavy responsibility if it remained indifferent and inactive in presence of such a state of affairs, the continuation of which he condemned both on economic and political grounds. Without adequate effective forces, they would be obliged to remain mere spectators and to abstain from raising their voice at a decisive moment which might influence the position of Austria-Hungary as a great Power. It was high time to look the undeniable fact in the face that the Austro-Hungarian Navy, which scarcely sufficed for the defence of the coast, would be wholly insufficient for any distant action required by the prestige and dignity of the monarchy, or even the protection of its numerous subjects abroad. He had frequently heard it argued that Austria-Hungary had no prospect of becoming a first-class maritime Power, and that consequently the fleet should be kept within the limits of what was necessary for the defence of the coast. He did not share that opinion. A third-class naval Power was by no means as unimportant as might be supposed, yet they were far from being even on that footing, as it was well known that they did not occupy any considerable position among the foreign Navies.

In both halves of the monarchy the question of emigration had become such a grave problem that it appeared to him high time to examine the means of providing a remedy. Thousands of emigrants left their homes to establish themselves in distant parts. The majority were lost for ever to the mother country, and the younger generation completely amalgamated with the native population. As this state of things could not be remedied by repressive means, the question arose whether this loss of productive force at home could not be somewhat compensated for by finding new markets with the assistance of the emigrants themselves. The Minister explained in a general way how, in his opinion, this might be accomplished. The control of emigration must in a certain measure be taken in hand by the authorities whom it concerned, and who must also keep a sharp look-out on emigration agencies. The embarkation of emigrants must take place in the native ports under the control of the native authorities, and they must choose countries where a compact settlement is possible and where there is no danger of their dispersing and thus losing their nationality.

The only dispute with a foreign Power in which Austria-Hungary was engaged during the year arose from the shooting of some Austro-Hungarian subjects by the United States police, during a strike of the miners at Hayleton, in Pennsylvania, in September, 1897. The case came before an American court of

law, which decided that the police had not exceeded their duty, notwithstanding which the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office submitted to the Government at Washington a claim for compensation for the relatives of the deceased Austrian miners who had been killed on the occasion. The United States rejected the claim on the ground that the matter had been decided by a competent court, and that the Government could not exercise any influence on the administration of the law. The Foreign Office at Vienna then proposed that the difference between the two Governments should be submitted to arbitration, but this also was declined, and the matter then dropped.

Sympathy with the Boers was expressed by the Germans in Austria as elsewhere, but not with such evident malevolence towards England as in the German Empire. Among the other nationalities, such as the Hungarians, the Poles, and the Czechs, the predominant feeling was a desire for the success of England as the propagator of liberty and civilisation.

CHAPTER III.

I. RUSSIA.

THE year opened in Russia, as usual, with the publication of the Budget, the most remarkable feature of which, as in the previous year, was the large sum appropriated for the construction of railways, which created a considerable deficit. The amount to be expended for this purpose in 1899 was 109,073,413 roubles, or about 10,500,000*l.*, of which 30,500,000 roubles was for the Siberian Railway. The total sum allowed for the Ministry of Ways and Communications was 397,000,000 roubles, or 37,000,000 more than that allowed for the Army. The estimate for naval construction was 16,000,000 roubles more than in the previous year, not reckoning the 90,000,000 previously allotted for an increase of the Navy. The total sum required for all services during the year was fixed at 1,571,732,646 roubles, or 97,500,000 more than in the previous year. The Minister of Finance pointed out that although there would be a deficit of 98,604,443 roubles, this would not necessitate a new loan, as the reserve fund of the Treasury was more than sufficient to cover the amount. He added that the national debt of Russia had been increased during the past twelve years by 1,531,000,000 roubles, 1,139,000,000 of which was for the purchase and construction of railways; that the gold in the State Bank and Exchequer, as well as that in circulation, had been increased during the past year by 121,000,000 roubles; and that the whole of the limited issue of paper money is guaranteed by a metallic security of 168 per cent.

Disturbances again occurred in January at the cotton

mills in the St. Petersburg district. The hours had been reduced after the last strike, and another took place in order to obtain a further reduction to a ten hours' day without loss of wages. The police attempted to arrest the leader of the agitation, but were received by the workmen in their barracks with showers of stones, upon which the Cossacks were called in, who fought their way from floor to floor and flogged men, women, and children with their whips. Some 200 men were arrested. Further labour riots of even a more serious kind took place at Riga in May. The troops attacked the strikers in the streets and fired a volley by which eight people were killed, twenty-three wounded, and about fifty more or less injured. Ten factories in the town were closed in consequence of the strike. These riots seem to have been the outcome of the Socialist propaganda in Russia, which was taken in hand by the Russian revolutionists as the most practical means of increasing the opposition to the Government. People who do not understand or will not make any sacrifices for the cause of liberty can easily be roused to action for so intelligible and immediate an object as a rise in wages, and in Russia as in Germany those who aimed at upsetting the Government found ready allies in working men who were discontented only because their wages were low or their working hours long. According to a secret report from the Chief of the Police at Moscow the success of several of the strikes which had taken place in Russia had "an extremely dangerous and prejudicial effect upon the State, inasmuch as they constitute an elementary school for the political education of the working class. They confirm the confidence of the masses in their own power, teach them more practical methods of combat, and train and give prominence to specially gifted individuals of greater initiative. They further convince the labourer of the possibility and advantage of combination, and of collective action in general. At the same time, they render him more accessible to Socialist ideas which he had previously regarded as idle dreams. The consciousness of a solidarity of interests with the labouring classes throughout the world is developed in these local struggles. This involves a recognition that political agitation in the social democratic sense is indispensable to victory. The present situation," concludes the report, "is so disquieting, and the activity of the revolutionary agitators is so intense, that the combined action of all the authorities affected will be necessary to counteract it."

In February an encounter took place between the police and the students of the University of St. Petersburg, who were beaten with Cossack whips and otherwise ill-treated because they persisted in going to their homes through the streets, which were blocked by the police on the ground that they were suspected of intending to make a demonstration against the rector, who had threatened the students with police measures in the event of their misbehaviour. The consequence was that

most of the students of the empire, upwards of 30,000 in number, protested against the outrage, and all the universities had to be closed. A special commission was then appointed by the Emperor to inquire into the causes of this universal strike of the Russian students, and to devise a remedy for it. The forces of reaction at St. Petersburg were, however, too strong, and in March a decree was issued dismissing all the students and ordaining that those who wished to re-enter the university classes should only be allowed to do so on their presenting petitions to that effect, and making a written declaration binding them to submit in all respects to the university rules and discipline. Meanwhile the students' rooms were ransacked for papers, students and their friends were arrested, and many of them were imprisoned or banished to Siberia, having been accused by the police of circulating revolutionary proclamations. Many of the students, however, persisted in their opposition, and in April several hundreds of them were arrested by the police at St. Petersburg for endeavouring to obstruct the entrance into the university and technical institute of candidates for examination.

The commission made its report in June, and an official communication was then published by the *Government Messenger* giving the Czar's decision on the subject. It stated that his Majesty had felt great grief and displeasure at the fact that "such disorders, affecting nearly all the educational institutions of the empire, should have continued for so many months, thereby disturbing the lives and studies of a mass of young men"; that the police had unfortunately adopted towards them an extreme mode of action for which there was no special necessity; that the majority of the students had been led away by "agitators from outside who circulated proclamations and other political papers"; and that there were defects in the internal organisation of the higher educational establishments which help to create and foster disturbances, such as want of association among the students, professors, and teaching authorities, indifference and unsatisfactory relations of some of the professors in guiding the minds and views of the youths under their charge, the absence of all supervision and verification of the actual work and occupations of the students, and the overcrowding, which in many institutions is far beyond their space and pecuniary resources.

The Czar therefore ordered that the immediate authorities and teaching staffs of the higher educational institutions should be informed of his Majesty's dissatisfaction with them for not having known how to acquire sufficient authority and moral influence over their students, and for not having acted from the beginning with proper firmness and unanimity in impressing upon the excited youths the true meaning of the career which they have voluntarily chosen for themselves and the limits of their rights and obligations. The Minister of Public

Instruction and the other Minister having control of the institutions in which disorders occurred were at the same time directed to take proper steps to induce their subordinates to fulfil their moral and official duties; and, addressing the students, the Czar ordered them "to return peacefully to their duties and occupations," adding that, with the exception of those accused of political actions and aspirations, the leaders of the agitation would be punished "with all possible consideration for their having been led away by the general agitation."

The disturbance produced in the country by the strikes of the working men and the students in the earlier months of the year was still further aggravated by the outbreak of famine. In the province of Samara and the adjacent districts the peasants perished in thousands from starvation and its usual accompaniments, scurvy and typhus, and though the Red Cross Society made great efforts to relieve the prevalent distress, its resources were quite inadequate for this purpose. The region affected stretched from beyond the Ural Mountains on the east nearly as far as Moscow on the west, while from north to south it covered more than ten degrees of latitude. The failure of the crops in this district is said to have been the worst within the memory of man, and although 35,000,000 roubles were allotted for famine relief in the Budget, this sum proved wholly insufficient to supply even the most urgent wants of the inhabitants of six out of the eleven provinces affected. It is remarkable that the whole expenditure of the Russian Empire on agriculture, in a country where over 85 per cent. of the people depend on agriculture for subsistence, is only about 5,000,000*l.* a year, while the Army and Navy cost 52,000,000*l.* a year. In Southern Russia the distress was equally great, and at the end of the year whole villages were reported to be in a state of starvation.

The question of attracting foreign capital to Russia for the purpose of developing the industries of the country was one of those which most occupied the attention of the Government, and the speeches made by M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, on this subject to the council of ministers and the commission charged to regulate the corn trade gave some valuable indications of the policy of Russia in this respect. The industrial progress, he said, not only of Western Europe, but of almost the entire world, is advancing with such gigantic strides that the only alternative left to Russia, forced as she is by circumstances to participate in the general turnover of international trade, is to employ every possible means of gaining upon her competitors. Every halt in her industrial advance is equivalent to an increase of the distance which already separates Russia from other countries in the matter of economical development. At the same time, there is so little native capital available for industrial enterprises that to refuse the co-operation of foreign capitalists in the exploitation of the natural riches of Russia

would be tantamount to voluntary acquiescence in industrial stagnation.

There are also other and more particular reasons, the Minister continued, which give this question a still further claim to attention. At the present moment nearly all the markets of Europe are closed by means of Customs tariffs against Russian agricultural products. The duties in Germany on those products are almost equal to their cost; in France they even exceed it. In such conditions it is almost impossible to count upon a more or less enduring rise in prices. But there is one country which still clings to the principles of free trade, though, of course, entirely from motives of self-interest. That country is England, which has long held the foremost place among European countries as the largest purchaser of agricultural produce. In 1897 the total gross value of agricultural produce imported into England was estimated at 2,000,000,000 roubles (212,766,000*l.*), or 50 roubles 23 copecks per head of the population. It is very plain, therefore, how important it would be for Russia to have a permanent and reliable market here for her products. Meanwhile the statistics for 1897 show that the share of Russia in this business is, as yet, comparatively small. For example, the value of horned cattle imported into England was, in round figures, 98,000,000 roubles (10,430,000*l.*), the value of the supply from each country having been as follows:—

	Roubles.	£
United States - - - - -	67,970,030 =	7,230,854
Canada - - - - -	19,224,970 =	2,045,209
Argentine - - - - -	10,845,222 =	1,153,744
Other countries, including Russia, only -	3,550 =	877
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	98,040,222 =	10,430,184

The value of sheep and lambs imported was 8,640,000 roubles (919,148*l.*), as follows:—

	Roubles.	£
Argentine - - - - -	4,968,910 =	528,607
United States - - - - -	2,560,760 =	272,421
Canada - - - - -	898,660 =	95,602
Other countries, including Russia, only -	211,180 =	22,465
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	8,639,510 =	919,095

As regards the export of wheat to England, Russia is far behind America. In 1897 America sent wheat to the value of 123,000,000 roubles (13,087,234*l.*) and Russia only for 51,000,000 roubles (5,425,531*l.*).

Russia plays an insignificant part also in the importation of flour into England. The following table shows the respective values of the supplies from various countries, likewise in 1897:—

	Roubles.	£
United States - - - - -	66,637,480 =	7,089,093
France - - - - -	7,842,350 =	834,292
Canada - - - - -	7,551,860 =	803,389
Austria - - - - -	6,951,420 =	739,512
Germany - - - - -	290,770 =	30,983
All other countries, including Russia -	962,880 =	102,434
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	90,286,760 =	9,599,653

Even as regards the supply of oats, in which Russia not so very long ago held the first and almost exclusive position, the United States now receives from England on this account nearly 18,000,000 roubles (1,914,893*l.*), while Russia receives only 13,600,000 roubles (1,446,808*l.*).

Again, in the English meat market Russia plays a very modest part. She sends only several hundred roubles' worth of meat, while the following other countries furnish it to the following extent :—

	Roubles.	£
United States - - - - -	50,324,000	= 5,353,617
Denmark - - - - -	25,798,000	= 2,744,468
Canada, nearly - - - - -	5,000,000	= 531,914

The same is the case with supplies of salt pork, hams and beef, which are brought almost entirely from the United States and Canada ; also fresh pork, in which we fall behind Holland and Belgium ; and fresh mutton, imported for 45,382,000 roubles, of which 45,192,000 roubles' worth (4,808,723*l.*) is from Holland, Australia, and Argentine.

And yet, said M. de Witte, England, as already explained, is the only market in which Russia can find relief for her present agricultural depression. England is not less important as a market for placing Russian funds. This was the case before the Afghan frontier troubles, which compelled Russia to transfer her funds to Berlin, and subsequently, under pressure of political complications, to France. But in this matter it is not possible to entertain any great hope for the future. France having invested her money in Russian bonds, finds it superfluous to go any farther. On the contrary, while striving to export her goods to Russia she closely shuts the doors of the French markets by means of prohibitive duties against the products of Russian agriculture, whereas serious commercial and industrial relations can only be established on the basis of reciprocity.

These considerations had induced the Minister of Finance to give special attention to the conditions of the English market, which is at the same time a much larger one than that of France. With this end in view, certain measures had been taken to establish commercial relations ; but the Minister observed that the possibility of strengthening such relations depends in England almost entirely upon public opinion, "which is guided much more by political than by economical reasons ; so that when Englishmen feel a sympathy with any particular country they are quite willing to purchase the products of that country, and to place their money in its funds. As soon, however, as their political views change, they sell out the stock, and put every possible obstacle in the way of imports, even though in so doing they may be obliged to pay dearer for goods from other countries. The influence of public opinion in England is so strong that even the Government cannot cope with it. According to the statements of her own

representatives, Government interference can only do harm, consequently the organisation of trade with England is beyond the power of the Russian Government." We can certainly, he concluded, assign sums of money; appoint commercial agents; establish commercial museums in London, and so forth; but these measures will only be palliatives, unless at the same time Russian and British merchants enter into direct and personal relations. Russian firms should send to England their agents to study the commercial customs of that country, and Englishmen should come oftener to Russia in order to understand Russian ways and commercial habits. In this way public opinion in England would undoubtedly undergo the change which is so necessary for Russia, and then the great English market would be open to her products.

"But all this will only be possible if we can dissipate the want of confidence which, according to our commercial agents, exists among Englishmen as to the stability of the regulations in Russia defining the position of foreign industrials and merchants.

"Moreover, the system of protectionist duties is a school of industry, the cost of which weighs upon all classes of the people. We must, therefore, consider how we may get rid of this burden. We can free ourselves from it by attracting foreign capital to Russia. We have no available capital of our own, since where such exists here it cannot be released. By the employment of foreign capital the cost of the protectionist system is lessened, even although it may involve certain sacrifices for us. We have to consider whether it is now better that we should import foreign products to the amount of hundreds of millions or that, with the help of foreign capital which remains in the country, we should create industries of our own."

The district where foreign capital was most wanted was the Caucasus, and accordingly the restrictions hitherto imposed upon the acquisition of land there by foreigners for industrial purposes were removed, the prohibition being retained only as regards agricultural land, which was reserved exclusively for Russian colonists. There was consequently an enormous development of manufacturing undertakings which, in the last quarter of the year, created a so-called "money famine" at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The sudden death of the Czarevitch, in July, produced considerable agitation at the Russian Court, as the Emperor was still without male heirs. His second brother, the Grand Duke Michael, a man of strong will and anti-liberal tendencies, was the next heir to the throne.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of the Russian poet Puschkin was celebrated in various parts of the empire at the beginning of June with religious services and festivals. The *Novoe Vremya* opened a subscription list for a great national

monument in honour of the memory of the poet, but Prince Ukhtomsky and the Polish novelist Sienkiewicz pointed out that this would be an unpardonable waste of money at a time when thousands of Russians were perishing from starvation, and the latter started a penny subscription for their relief. Puschkin was the friend of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, and the Poles, both in Russia and abroad, manifested their admiration and sympathy on the occasion by speeches and newspaper articles.

In September a step was taken by the Russian Government towards conciliating the Poles by allowing the teaching in all classes of the middle-class educational establishments to be carried on in the Polish language and by making that language one of the main subjects in the educational curriculum of the higher forms. Unfortunately, as is habitually the case in Russia, the officials generally neglected to carry out in their entirety the instructions they received from St. Petersburg, and in many of the educational institutions of Russian Poland the teaching continued to be given in Russian as before.

Finland was this year in a very disturbed condition owing to the evident determination of the Russian Government to reduce it to the status of a second Poland. The rescript issued in September of the previous year (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 276) was the preliminary to a series of measures for the complete Russification of the province, which had enjoyed an autonomy since its incorporation with the Russian Empire in accordance with the solemn promises of successive Czars. A bill was laid before the Finnish diet for subjecting the inhabitants of the province to the general obligation to military service in all parts of the empire by which all other Russian subjects are bound. Hitherto Finland had had an Army of her own which cost her about 400,000*l.* a year; under the bill she would have to furnish to the Russian Army four times the number of recruits which she had hitherto raised for her own Army, and to pay an annual contribution to the Imperial Treasury for military purposes amounting to about 800,000*l.* a year. This bill was laid before the diet not for its decision, but for any suggestions it might wish to make for the consideration of the Imperial Council of State. This was a flagrant violation of the constitution, which places the legislative power in the hands of the diet, and does not recognise the Imperial Council as having any lawful authority in Finland. Representations were accordingly made to this effect, and in reply to them a manifesto was issued on February 15, curtly informing the Finnish people that although owing to the "peculiar conditions of life" prevailing in Finland they were "by gracious consent" permitted to enjoy certain "special institutions," yet in effect the Czar was autocrat over the whole empire, including the Grand Duchy of Finland, and had the sole right to decide on all matters "of general interest and importance to the empire"; and further,

that it was for him alone to decide what matters were of interest to the whole empire and what were of interest to Finland separately. This manifesto produced a general feeling of alarm among the people, as it seemed to foreshadow the withdrawal of all the constitutional privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed. They had a regularly graduated and autonomous system of administration, of taxation, and of justice. With the exception of the governor, no Russian official had legal power in Finland; and no official, administrative or judicial, could be deprived of his office, except for misconduct proved in legal form. Similarly no Finlander could be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except in due course of law. He could not, as in Russia proper and Russian Poland, be arrested by "administrative decree" and deported to Siberia; nor could his house be entered and his papers and property seized without lawful warrant.

All these rights and privileges were, it was felt, imperilled by the high-handed action of the Government in the question of the new military law, and a commission was accordingly appointed by the diet to report upon the whole subject both from a military and a constitutional point of view. In its report the commission declared that the proposed treatment of the Finnish Army was inadmissible alike in substance and in form, but suggested that the diet should as far as possible accept the new military burdens now sought to be imposed, by raising the Finnish Army from its present peace footing of 5,600 to 12,000 men. The Russian demand was for 36,000 men with a service of five years with the Colours, whereas the commission recommended that the present three years' service should be retained. It was part of the Russian plan to draft the men into the Russian Army for service in distant parts of the empire under Russian officers, whereas the Constitution declares none but Finnish citizens to be eligible as officers, and prescribes their retention at home for the defence of Finland, except when in time of war their services may not be required at home and may be called for to aid in general defence. It was also part of the Russian plan to garrison Finland with Russian soldiers who would in fact be an army of occupation and an instrument for stamping out the Finnish nationality; and the commission accordingly reported in strong terms against these features of the scheme, which was finally rejected by the diet. Deputations from the diet and numerous signed petitions protesting against the violation of Finland's constitutional rights were sent to St. Petersburg, but in vain, and a deputation of eminent foreigners who came to the Russian capital in June with this object was refused an audience. The result was that a very large proportion of the inhabitants emigrated to Canada, Australia, and the United States, most of the newspapers of the country were suppressed on account of articles on the constitution of the Finns, and the right of public meeting

was abolished. The British vice-consul at Wiborg was compelled to resign his post on account of his sympathy with the Finns, and seven other British vice-consuls in Finland also resigned.

In accordance with the scheme of a Peace Conference started by the Czar in the preceding year (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898 p. 281), invitations were issued by Count Muravieff to the Powers to send delegates to a conference—not to sit in the capital of one of the great Powers—to consider the best means of putting a stop to the progressive increase of military and naval armaments and the possibility of preventing armed conflicts by diplomacy. The Count at the same time suggested that the following proposals should be submitted to the conference:—

1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto; also a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

2. To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of firearms whatever, and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means.

4. To prohibit the use in naval warfare of submarine torpedo-boats or plungers, or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams in future.

5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of the articles added to the Convention of 1868.

6. To neutralise ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.

7. To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

8. To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

9. All questions concerning the political relations of States and the order of things established by treaties, as generally all questions which do not directly fall within the programme adopted by the Cabinets, to be absolutely excluded from the deliberations of the conference.

The conference met at the Hague on May 18. The principal

States represented were Russia, France, Turkey, Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Holland, China, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Siam. M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, was chosen as president of the conference. It was decided to deal with armament, whether naval or military, as one question, and to consider the subjects laid before the conference in three sections—disarmaments, humanitarian measures and arbitration. As regards the first point, the general feeling of the conference was that any reduction of armaments would be impracticable. The most remarkable of the speeches made on this subject was that of the German delegate, Colonel von Schwarzhoff. In reply to the Russian delegate's remarks as to the burdens of obligatory service, the colonel said that the German people is not overburdened and overtaxed, is not being dragged towards an abyss, and is not drifting towards exhaustion and ruin. Far from it. Public and private wealth is increasing, and the common welfare and the standard of life are annually improving. "With regard to obligatory service, which is closely associated with these questions, the German does not regard it as a heavy burden, but as a sacred and patriotic duty, to the accomplishment of which he owes his existence, his prosperity, and his future. . . . The question of effectives cannot be considered by itself apart from a number of other questions to which it is almost subordinate. Such are, for instance, the standard of public education, the term of service in the ranks, the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, the effective of battalions, squadrons, and batteries, the number and duration of trainings with the Colours—that is to say, the military obligations of discharged soldiers, the localisation of the troops, the system of railways, and the number and position of fortified places. In a modern army all these things hold together and constitute in their entirety the national defence, which has been organised by each people in accordance with its character, its history, and its traditions, taking into account its economic resources, its geographical position, and the duties incumbent on it. It would be very difficult to put an international convention in the way of this eminently national work. The limits and proportions of any one part of this complicated machine cannot be fixed. It is not possible to speak of effectives without taking into account the other elements above enumerated. Moreover there are territories that do not form part of the mother country, but which are so near that the troops stationed there would certainly co-operate in a continental war. And how about countries across the sea? How can they consent to a limitation of their forces if the colonial armies, by which alone they are threatened, remain outside the convention?"

"In Germany," continued Colonel von Schwarzhoff, "the figure

of the effectives is the result of an understanding between the federated Governments and the Reichstag. In order not to renew the same debates every year it has been agreed to fix that figure, first for seven years, and then for five. . . . The army law at present in force does not stipulate any fixed and invariable strength of the effectives. Provision is, on the contrary, made for a constant increase until 1902 or 1903, when the reorganisation, begun in the course of this year, will be complete. Until then it would, therefore, be impossible for us to maintain, even for two years running, the same strength of effectives."

The disarmament commission eventually adopted by acclamation, without putting it to the vote, a motion to the following effect: The commission considers—first, that it would be very difficult to determine, even for a period of five years, the figure of effective forces without regulating at the same time the other elements affecting national defence. Secondly, that it would be no less difficult to regulate by an international convention the elements of that defence as organised in each country according to very different views (*d'après des vues très différentes*). Thirdly, that the restriction of those military burdens which at present weigh upon the world is greatly to be desired for the material and moral welfare of humanity.

On the humanitarian question there was considerable difference of opinion. During the debate on the use of different gunpowders the American military delegate, Captain Crozier, pointed out that a prohibition of the use of powders of greater explosive power than those at present employed might prove to be inconsistent with economy, which was one of the principal objects of the Russian proposal. Entire freedom to use new sorts of gunpowder was carried unanimously. Two motions suggesting restrictions on explosives used by artillery were negatived, and a large majority decided that there was no reason for the States represented at the conference to pledge themselves not to modify their guns by excluding the adoption of new inventions. The Swiss delegate, Colonel Kunzli, proposed the interdiction of explosive bullets, including the dum-dum bullet in that category of projectiles. The Dutch delegate, General den Beer Poortugael, supported the motion and condemned the use of the dum-dum bullet. He entered into particulars of the effects it caused, and represented it as producing enormous ravages in the human body. The Austrian delegate, Colonel Khunpach, moved that it would be sufficient to prohibit bullets that caused unnecessarily cruel wounds without specifying anything further, particularly as it was not possible altogether to prevent mutilation. The British delegate, Sir John Ardagh, supported the Austrian motion. It would have been absolutely impossible for him to support the motion condemning the dum-dum bullet, as the allegations against it had not been proved. Certain foreign Governments had applied to the English military authorities for specimens of the dum-dum bullet, but were

informed that there were none in England. It was then attempted to manufacture some at Tübingen, but these bullets, which, it is true, produced the effect described by General den Beer Poortugael, were a very different projectile from the dum-dum and of an infinitely more murderous character. Ultimately a motion prohibiting the use of bullets that expand in the human body was accepted. The application of the Geneva Convention to the rules of naval warfare was also approved.

On the question of arbitration the most important proposal was that made by the British delegate, Sir Julian Pauncefote, for the establishment of a permanent committee of arbitration. This proposal, with some modifications, was ultimately accepted, and it was the most practical outcome of the whole work of the conference. Its last sitting was held on July 29, and its decisions were then embodied in a series of conventions, the first of which was entitled "A Convention for the Peaceful Regulation of International Conflicts." The following were its principal articles:—

2. The signatory Powers agree that in case of grave disagreement or conflict, before appealing to arms, they will have recourse, so far as circumstances allow it, to the good offices or mediation of one or more of the friendly Powers.

3. Independently of this recourse, the signatory Powers consider it useful that one or more Powers that are not concerned in the conflict should offer of their own initiative, so far as the circumstances lend themselves to it, their good offices or their mediation to the disputing States.

The Powers not concerned in the conflict have the right of offering their good offices or their mediation even during the course of hostilities.

The exercise of this right can never be considered by either of the disputing parties as an unfriendly act.

4. The part of the mediator consists in the reconciliation of contrary pretensions and in the allaying of the resentments which may be caused between the disputing States.

5. The duties of the mediator cease from the moment when it is announced, whether by one of the disputing parties or by the mediator himself, that the compromise or the basis of a friendly understanding proposed by him have not been accepted.

6. Good offices and mediation, whether recourse is had to them by one of the disputing parties or on the initiative of Powers not concerned in the conflict, have exclusively the character of counsel and are devoid of any obligatory force.

7. The acceptance of mediation cannot have the effect, unless it be agreed to the contrary, of interrupting, retarding or impeding mobilisation and other measures preparatory to war.

If it (mediation) intervenes before the opening of hostilities, it does not, unless the contrary be agreed upon, interrupt the current mili- as.

8. The signatory Powers agree to recommend the application, in circumstances which permit of it, of a special mediation in the following form:—

In the case of a grave disagreement endangering peace, the disputing States should each choose one Power to which they may entrust the mission of entering into direct communication with the Power chosen by the other side, for the purpose of preventing the rupture of pacific relations.

During the continuance of their mandate—the duration of which, unless the contrary is stipulated, cannot exceed thirty days—the question in dispute is considered as referred exclusively to these Powers. They must apply all their efforts to arranging the difference.

In case of the actual rupture of pacific relations, these Powers remain charged with the common mission of profiting by every opportunity of re-establishing peace.

9. In cases in which differences of opinion should arise between the signatory Powers with regard to questions of fact which have given rise to a disagreement of an international character which could not be settled by the ordinary diplomatic methods and in which neither the honour nor the vital interests of these Powers are at stake, the interested parties agree to have recourse, so far as the circumstances permit it, to the institution of international commissions of inquiry, in order to establish the circumstances which have given rise to dispute and to clear up, by an impartial and conscientious inquiry on the spot, all questions of fact.

13. The report of the international commission of inquiry has in no wise the character of an arbitral decision. It leaves the disputing powers entire freedom, either to conclude a friendly arrangement on the basis of this report, or to have recourse ultimately to mediation or to arbitration.

15. In questions of right, and especially in questions of the interpretation or application of international conventions, arbitration is recognised by the signatory Powers as the most effective, and at the same time the most equitable, means of settling disputes not arranged by diplomatic methods.

16. The agreement to arbitrate may be concluded for disputes already in existence, or for disputes about to arise (*contestations éventuelles*). It can deal with every sort of dispute or only with disputes of a specified category.

17. The arbitral convention involves an engagement to submit in good faith to the arbitral decision.

18. Independently of general or special treaties, which may already bind the signatory Powers to have recourse to arbitration, these Powers reserve to themselves the liberty to conclude, either before the ratification of the present article, or afterwards, new agreements, general or particular, with the object of extending compulsory arbitration to all cases which they judge capable of being submitted to it.

20. With the object of facilitating immediate recourse to the arbitration of international differences not settled by diplomatic means, the signatory Powers pledge themselves to organise in the following manner a permanent court of arbitration, accessible at all times, and working, except there be a contrary stipulation of the disputing parties, in conformity with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

21. This court has competence in all cases of arbitration, unless the disputing parties agree to establish a special arbitral jurisdiction.

22. An international bureau established at the Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent secretary-general is to act as the office (*greffe*) of the court.

It is to be the intermediary for the communications dealing with the meetings of the latter.

It is to have care of the archives and the conduct of all the administrative business.

23. Each of the signatory Powers shall designate in the three months following the ratification of the present act four persons at the most of recognised competence in questions of international law, and enjoying the highest esteem (*jouissant de la plus haute consideration morale*), and ready to accept the duties of arbitrators.

The persons thus nominated will be entered, with the title of members of the court, on a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory Powers.

Every modification of the list of arbitrators shall be brought to the notice of the signatory Powers by the bureau.

Two or more Powers may agree to nominate one or more members in common.

The same person may be nominated by different Powers.

The members of the Court are appointed for a term of six years. Their appointment may be renewed.

In case of the decease or of the retirement of a member of the tribunal, the vacancy will be filled in accordance with the rules established for nomination.

24. The signatory Powers which desire to apply to the court for the settlement of differences which have arisen between them choose out of the general list the number of arbitrators jointly agreed upon.

They give notice to the bureau of their intention to apply to the court and of the names of the arbitrators whom they have nominated.

25. The tribunal sits usually at the Hague.

It has the right to sit elsewhere, with the consent of the parties in litigation.

26. Every Power, though not a signatory of this act, can apply to the court under the conditions prescribed by the present convention.

27. Powers consider it a duty, in case a sharp

conflict should threaten to break out between two or more of them, to remind these that the permanent court is open to them.

Consequently, they declare that the fact of one or several of them reminding the disputing States of the provisions of the present convention, and the advice given, in the higher interest of peace, to apply to the permanent court, can only be considered an exercise of good offices.

28. A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory Powers resident at the Hague, and the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, who shall discharge the functions of president, shall be constituted in that city as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act.

This council shall be charged with establishing and organising the international bureau, which shall remain under its direction and under its control.

It shall notify the Powers of the constitution of the court, and shall provide for its installation.

It shall decree its procedure, as well as all other necessary regulations.

It shall decide all questions which may arise touching the working of the tribunal.

It shall have absolute powers as to the nomination, suspension, or recall of the functionaries and employees of the bureau.

It shall fix the pay and salaries, and control the general expenditure.

The presence of five members at meetings duly convoked shall suffice to enable the council to deliberate in valid form. Decisions are taken by a majority of votes.

The council addresses each year to the signatory Powers a report on the labours of the court, on the discharge of the administrative services, and on the expenditure.

29. The costs of the Bureau shall be borne by the signatory Powers in the proportion fixed by the international Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

30. The Powers which accept arbitration will sign a special agreement or compromise [*acte spécial (compromis)*] in which are clearly laid down the object of the dispute, as well as the extent of the arbitrators' powers. This document shall confirm the undertaking of the parties to submit themselves in good faith to the arbitrators' decision.

31. The arbitral functions may be conferred on one single arbitrator, or on several arbitrators, named by the parties at their own discretion, or chosen by them among the members of the permanent arbitration court established by the present act.

In the absence of a contrary agreement, the formation of the tribunal of arbitration shall be proceeded with in the following manner :—

Each party shall name the arbitrators, and they shall choose together an umpire (*sur-arbitre*).

In case of a division of votes, the choice of the umpire shall be entrusted to a third Power, named in agreement by the parties.

If an agreement is not come to on this subject, each party shall designate a different Power, and the choice of the umpire shall be made in concert by the Powers so designated.

32. When the arbitrator is a sovereign, or the chief of a State, the arbitration procedure shall be exclusively settled by his high determination.

33. The umpire is president *de jure* of the tribunal.

When the tribunal does not include an umpire it shall itself name its president.

36. The disputing parties have the right to name to the tribunal delegates or special agents, to serve as intermediaries between the tribunal and the litigating parties. They are, moreover, authorised to entrust the defence of their rights and interests before the tribunal to counsel or advocates named by them for that purpose.

40. The hearing before the tribunal is directed by the president.

It is recorded in reports set forth by secretaries appointed by the president. These reports alone are to be regarded as authentic.

41. The preliminary procedure being private and the debates being public, the tribunal has the right to refuse all new deeds or documents which the representatives of one of the parties wish to submit to it without the consent of the other.

47. The tribunal alone is authorised to settle its competence, by the interpretation of the agreement to arbitrate as well as of other treaties which may be invoked in the matter, and by the application of the principles of international law.

48. The tribunal has the right to make rules of procedure for the direction of the arbitration, to settle the forms and periods within which each party will be obliged to finish its case, and to carry out all the formalities necessary for the receiving of evidence.

51. The arbitral decision voted by a majority must state the reasons on which it is based. It is to be set down in writing and signed by all the members of the tribunal.

Those of the members who are in a minority may, when signing, record their dissent.

54. Except in the case of a contrary provision, contained in the agreement to arbitrate, revision of the arbitral decision may be demanded of the tribunal which has given the decision, but only on the ground of the discovery of a new fact, which would have been of such a nature as to exercise a decisive influence on the judgment, and which at the moment of such judgment was unknown to the tribunal itself and to the parties.

The procedure of revision can only be opened by a decision of the tribunal expressly declaring the existence of the new fact,

possessing the character set forth in the preceding paragraph, and declaring that the demand is admissible on that ground.

No demand for revision can be accepted three months after the notification of the decision.

A second convention dealt with the laws and customs of war on land ; and a third with the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864. Next followed three declarations prohibiting " the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons or by other new analogous means for a period of five years " ; " the making use of projectiles whose sole object is to diffuse asphyxiating or deleterious gases " ; and " the making use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, as, for instance, bullets with a hard case which case does not cover the whole of the enclosed mass, or contains incisions." After these declarations came the following series of " wishes," dealing mainly with the suggestions in the original Russian programme, which it was found impossible to embody in definite conventions :—

I. The conference considers that the limitation of the military charges at the present time weighing upon the world is greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of humanity.

II. The conference expresses the wish that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

III. The conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and the calibre of rifles and naval artillery such as have been examined by it should be the subject of study by the different Governments with a view to arriving eventually at a uniform solution by means of a further conference.

IV. The conference, taking into consideration the preliminary steps taken by the Swiss Federal Government for the revision of the Geneva Convention, expresses the wish that a special conference be shortly convened for the purpose of revising this convention.

V. The conference has resolved unanimously, with the exception of a few abstentions, that the following questions should be reserved for examination by future conferences : (1) A proposal tending to declare the inviolability of private property in war at sea ; (2) a proposal regulating the question of the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force.

By the final protocol of the conference the conventions were to be signed by December 31, 1899, and they were so signed by the representatives of all the great Powers that took part in the conference.

The foreign policy of Russia in other respects continued to make satisfactory progress. The new Chinese colony of Talien-wan rapidly developed itself, notwithstanding a conflict in February with the Chinese there in which about a hundred of them were killed, and a town named Dalmy was built at Port

Arthur in which foreign merchants were granted the same rights and privileges as Russian commercial firms. Manchuria had practically become a Russian province; all the important cities were garrisoned by Russian troops, and strong Cossack forts were established along the great wall on all strategic points. The whole country, in fact, was organised by Russia on military lines, and special attention was given to the making of good roads and bridges. On April 28, identical notes were exchanged between Russia and Great Britain with regard to their respective railway interests in China, mutually engaging "not to seek on their own account, or on behalf of their subjects or of others, any railway concessions, and not to obstruct directly or indirectly, applications for railways concessions" supported by either Power, the districts reserved for each Power being to the north of the great wall as regards Russia, and the basin of the Yang-tsze as regards Great Britain. It was at the same time agreed that the Niu Chwang Line, for which a loan had been contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai and Hong-Kong Bank, might be constructed under the superintendence of an English engineer, but that the line should not be subject to foreign control or be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company, and that the region in which the line was to be constructed might be traversed by a Russian line starting from the main Manchurian line. Notwithstanding this agreement Russia demanded from China a concession for a Russian railway to Peking as a continuation of the Russian railway system in Manchuria. The demand was refused, but it remained in abeyance to the end of the year. In Korea, although Russia had withdrawn her officials and bound herself by a convention with Japan (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1898, p. 279) to abstain from interference with the internal affairs of Korea, she acquired the lease of some ice-free sea-ports in that country and took other steps to secure her influence there which roused the suspicions of Japan and produced a marked coolness in her relations with Russia.

With France Russia remained on the most friendly terms, though there still was no practical result of the alliance between the two countries. M. Delcassé's visit to St. Petersburg in August was returned by Count Muravieff in October, but no important resolution seems to have been arrived at during either of these visits. One object of Count Muravieff's visit to Paris and Madrid was stated to be the formation of a continental coalition against England in view of her difficulties in South Africa, and this plan was certainly suggested by several Russian papers which were conspicuous by the malevolence of their comments on the war. The Czar, however, showed no inclination to take up the cause of the Boers, and it would indeed have been a flagrant inconsistency to support the enemies of freedom in the Transvaal while suppressing the freedom of Finland, which with a curious topsy-turvydom described

as "the Russian Transvaal." In November the Czar and Czarina visited the German Imperial Court at Potsdam, and thereby manifested once more the *rapprochement* between the Emperor of Russia and Germany, the latter of whom was notoriously averse to taking advantage of England's reverses in South Africa.

In October Russia at length agreed that the long-standing dispute between her and the United States as to the seizure by Russian cruisers of three American sealers in the Behring Sea should be settled by arbitration. The aggregate value of the sealers seized was estimated at \$150,000, but the claims were chiefly on account of the sufferings of the officers and crews while they were detained. The cases differed from the claims presented by the British sealers and settled by the Behring Sea arbitration in this respect, that, while the British vessels were seized by American cutters on what the arbitration court declared to be the high seas, the Russian warships seized the American sealers within seven miles of the Asiatic coast. Russia contended that the marine jurisdiction of a country extends to at least this distance. There was to be only one arbitrator, Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurist.

II. TURKEY AND THE SMALLER STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

In the early part of the year the disturbed condition of Macedonia caused a good deal of anxiety at the Porte. Besides sending considerable bodies of troops to the province, a counter movement to the agitation among the Christians was got up among the Mahomedan population. A great meeting of Albanian notables was held at Ipek in February for the purpose of taking steps to defend the State and the Mahomedan religion against the disaffected Christian tribes of Old Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, and it was decided at this meeting to form a new Albanian League, the members of which were to pledge themselves to defend every inch of the Sultan's territory and to oppose any change in the administration of Macedonia. The Macedonian committees in Bulgaria, on the other hand, demanded that Macedonia should be placed under a Bulgarian governor-general, assisted by a general assembly composed of representatives elected directly by the people, which was to decide on all questions connected with the internal administration of the province, and to fix the Budget and the taxation, subject to a payment of 25 per cent. of the revenues for the general needs of the empire, and addressed an appeal to the Powers for their support. The demand was laid before the Porte by the Bulgarian Government, but, as was to be expected, was quietly ignored at Constantinople.

In October steps were at length taken to redress the grievances of the Armenians. An imperial irade was issued sanctioning the following measures —

1. The abolition of the special measures for preventing the free movement of Armenians in the provinces, except in the case of suspected persons.

2. The rebuilding or repairing, with Government assistance, of the churches, schools, and monasteries destroyed during the Armenian troubles.

3. The payment of the sums due to Armenian Government officials who were killed or expelled during the massacres.

4. The building of an orphanage at Yedikule, near Constantinople.

5. The pardoning of fifty-four Armenian prisoners and the commutation into imprisonment for life of the sentence of death passed upon twenty-four Armenians.

In November a great number of Mahomedans belonging to the "young Turkish party," including several high Government officials and a general of division, were arrested at Constantinople and banished to Yemen, owing to the discovery at their residences of documents stated to be of a seditious character, and in the following month Mahmoud Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, escaped to Paris, in order, as he said, to agitate for liberal reforms in a place where he could not be arrested by order of the Sultan.

In Bulgaria the Stoiloff Ministry, which had held office since 1894, resigned in the beginning of the year, after a series of stormy scenes in the National Assembly, in the course of which one of the Ministers spat in the face of the President. The cause of these turmoils was the encouragement by Bulgaria of the revolutionary agitation in Macedonia, and a convention which had been entered into by the Bulgarian Government with the Oriental Railway Company for a lease by the Bulgarian State of the portion of that railway which was on Bulgarian territory. The convention would have given the Bulgarian Government full control over the railway, and the Porte, at the instigation it was said of Russia, refused to sanction it, although it had been ratified both by the Bulgarian National Assembly and by Prince Ferdinand, as it was feared that the loan which was to be raised for the purpose of this railway would be used to arm Bulgaria against Turkey. A new Cabinet was formed under M. Grekoff, formerly Foreign Minister in the Stambouloff Ministry, and its first act was to give the Porte assurances of its determination to cease giving support to the revolutionary agitation in Macedonia. Among the new ministers was the Liberal leader, Radoslavoff, who had been one of the most violent opponents of the convention, and three other Liberals.

This coalition Ministry did not, however, work well together, and its difficulties were considerably increased by the state of the finances, which, owing to a succession of bad harvests, had fallen so low that immediate steps were necessary to prevent a crisis. Various attempts were made to raise a loan, but in vain, and ultimately it was decided to pay part of the salaries

of the public functionaries in Treasury bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, and to revert to the old system of payment of tithes in kind. By this means a saving of 16,000,000 francs was effected. In October a number of supplementary elections took place which resulted in a complete victory for the partisans of M. Radoslavoff, who, although a member of the Cabinet, had become more and more pronounced in his antagonism to the Premier. The result was that the latter resigned, and Prince Ferdinand charged M. Ivantchoff, Minister of Public Instruction, and a prominent member of the Radoslavoff party, to form a new Ministry. The new Cabinet was entirely composed of followers of M. Radoslavoff, who was virtually the Premier, while retaining the much-coveted post of Minister of the Interior, with its extensive patronage and control of the elections. A noteworthy incident in Bulgarian history was the opening on November 20 of the railway between Radomiz, Sofia, Roman, Shumla, and Kasfidjan, on the Varna and Rustchuk Line. This railway traverses a fertile and thickly populated district, affording a much-needed outlet for Bulgarian agricultural produce. It connects the capital with the Danubian and Black Sea ports, and will ultimately be the direct route to Salonica and the *Ægean*.

In February a general election took place in Greece, the result of which was the complete defeat of the Deliyannis party, as a consequence of its mismanagement of the war, and a large majority for the Tricoupis party. In April the Ministry resigned and M. Theotokis, the leader of the Tricoupists, was appointed Premier. The new Cabinet proceeded at once to reorganise the naval and military services, and it obtained the sanction of Parliament for appointing foreign instructors for that purpose. In order to check as much as possible the abuses of the civil administration, a Supreme Council was also appointed to control the civil service generally, and all appointments, promotions and retirements. In Crete the National Assembly passed the draft constitution which had been framed by the commission appointed for that purpose, and Prince George's performance of his duties as High Commissioner seems to have given universal satisfaction. The following were the principal features of the new constitution: Crete is placed under an autonomous Government in conformity with the decision of the Four Powers. The defence of the country and the maintenance of public order are entrusted to the gendarmery and the Municipal Guard. Service in the latter is compulsory. All religious beliefs are equally recognised and protected by law. The official language is Greek. Public appointments are open to all Cretans, in so far as their individual capacity and moral character are satisfactory. The executive power is vested in Prince George, assisted by responsible Councillors. The Chamber will consist of deputies elected by the inhabitants, in addition to ten selected by Prince George, and will be convoked every two years. During the first two

years the Prince will have power to apply the laws necessary for the Judiciary, Military, Administrative, and Financial Services, and to conclude agreements relating to public works.

Servia was this year brought into the forefront of European politics by the attempt, on July 6, on the life of the ex-King Milan, and the state trial which followed it on September 8. The author of the attempt was an obscure individual named Knezevitch, but Milan, who since his return to Servia and his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Servian Army has been the *de facto* ruler of the country, took the opportunity of organising an attack upon his old enemies the Radicals by arresting their leaders as the members of a conspiracy for overthrowing the dynasty. The trial took place before three judges nominated by the Government, and, though the evidence produced in support of the charge was of the most flimsy character, the Radical leaders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the death punishment being reserved for Knezevitch, who had been caught red-handed. These sentences produced intense indignation all over Europe, but only one of the Radical leaders, the ex-Premier, M. Pasitch, was pardoned, upon which he addressed an abject letter of thanks to the King.

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

I. BELGIUM.

THE extraordinary activity of the Socialist party in Belgium was shown in the rapid development of co-operative societies, in the organisation of congresses and meetings and processions, which gave a sense of animation to the populous cities of the kingdom, and drew towards them disciplined bands of country workers. At the same time the Liberal and Radical doctrinaires, thoroughly disgusted with the policy of the Government, had temporarily laid aside their differences, and at the beginning of the year had formed a Liberal Union, of which MM. Féron, Solday, Finet, Buls and Goblet d'Alviella were the leaders. Negotiations were opened at the same time with the Socialists, in order to weld the entire Opposition into a single party; so that the experience of the 1898 elections might be avoided. On that occasion the Clericals had succeeded in carrying 112 out of 152 seats, owing to the dissensions among the Liberals, although they could only show a majority of two or three thousand on a total poll of 1,800,000 electors. The King, in order to cut short these attempts at coalition, took upon himself to urge the Ministry to bring forward an Electoral Reform Bill, based upon the principles of one-man constituencies and a rearrangement of electoral districts. The President of the Council

and Minister of Finance, M. de Smet de Naeyer, and his colleague, M. Nyssens, Minister of the Interior, refused to recognise the right of the King's intervention, and at once resigned (Jan. 23). Their places, however, were promptly filled by MM. Liebaert and Cooreman; the actual Minister for Railways, M. Vandenpeereboom taking the presidency of the Council. He was not, however, destined to long occupy the post, for his authority was persistently disregarded by the Opposition, and little appreciated by the majority. The former caused the whole kingdom to be placarded with an appeal to their countrymen against the blow levelled at parliamentary privilege and institutions; the latter were indignant that the new Prime Minister was more disposed to follow than to lead, inviting his supporters in groups of fifteen to discuss with him privately the state of affairs, instead of insisting upon his own views.

Outside Parliament the Socialist agitation was daily gaining strength, and on more than one occasion threatened public order. The opening of the *Maison du Peuple* at Brussels on Easter Day (April 5) gave occasion for a grand review of the strength of the party for the benefit of the assembled French and German Socialists, whilst strikes and lock-outs kept up the combative spirit of all enemies of the Government and bore witness to their strength. For the first time since 1848 the streets were more powerful than the law.

The debates on the Electoral Bill brought forward by the Ministry (June 11) gave rise to a number of tumultuous and disgraceful scenes, so often repeated as to give point and significance to M. de Lantsheere's jibe that parliamentary bankruptcy was at hand. The noise and disorder had risen to such a pitch that on one occasion (June 27) the sitting was summarily suspended, but only with the result that on the following day certain deputies came armed with horns, whistles, sirens and all the hideous paraphernalia with which cyclists alarm timid wayfarers in the open air. The Socialists formed themselves into a solid group and marched upon the Ministerial bench, especially selecting M. Vandenpeereboom for attack. At the same time instructions were given to the Socialist group to attend every official ceremony at which the King's presence was notified, and to exert themselves to bring about a hostile demonstration. It was at this moment that King Leopold II. had promised to distribute the prizes of the Agricultural Show. The road from the palace was lined by Socialists and their friends, shouting for universal suffrage and hooting the cardboard king, who wisely decided not to face their cries. This disappointment only still more irritated the mob, which as the evening advanced became more unruly, and rendered the streets impassable. The *gendarmérie* was called out to maintain order, and after many efforts to induce the crowd to disperse shots were fired and several persons were killed and many more injured. The Ministry had to

bear the obloquy of this catastrophe, and managed to extricate itself with some difficulty in Parliament; but as soon as the Budget was passed by the two Chambers M. Vandenpeereboom resigned and his predecessor, M. de Smet de Naeyer, resumed the presidency of the Council (Aug. 5), taking at the same time the portfolios of Finance and Public Works. His Cabinet was, moreover, almost entirely remodelled, M. de Favereau becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. van den Heuvel, Justice; Baron van den Bruggen, Agriculture; M. de Trooz, Home Office and Public Instruction; Major-General Cousebaut d'Alkemade, War; and M. Libaert, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs *ad interim*, but subsequently taking over the portfolio of Industry and Commerce.

The new Ministry took up the programme of its predecessors with some slight modifications; and the summer passed in keen struggles over the clauses of the Electoral Bill, to which the Socialists under the leadership of M. Vandervelde displayed an uncompromising hostility. At the same time the majority was divided on the question of proportional representation—the Opposition showing a similar want of unanimity. After three months' constant skirmishing and debating, the bill was no further advanced than a week after its introduction. M. de Woeste, separating himself from the majority of his colleagues, proposed amendment after amendment. The final struggle, (Oct. 28) began with rejecting by 98 to 48 votes M. Vandervelde's amendment to determine the electoral circumscription of each province. This defeat was followed by another—that for dividing Brussels into three electoral districts, moved by M. Béthune, supported by M. de Woeste and rejected by 100 to 34 votes. These points having been thus settled, the Chamber at last passed by 75 to 55 and 1 abstention the first and most important clause of the bill. The Socialists thereupon abandoned their obstructive policy, and at the same time M. de Woeste threw up his post as President of the Catholic Committees. But the Electoral Bill was not yet done with, and another month passed before the order book had been cleared of the confused mass of proposals and alterations with which the measure had been overlaid. Finally, however, the Chamber of Representatives passed (Nov. 24) the Electoral Reform Bill by 71 to 63 votes and 8 abstentions, a pitiable result, and in a way justifying the popular dissatisfaction with which the decision of Parliament was received.

The Senate then took up the rest of the year in the discussion of the bill, in which greater respect for parliamentary traditions was displayed than in the Chamber. At the same time if the methods of the senators were more orderly, their objections and amendments were not less confused than those of the deputies. The most important contribution to the debate was the speech of M. van den Heuvel, who had been called in to assist the Government as a specialist on the subject of proportional

representation. His success on this occasion, the authority with which he spoke, and the impression he produced, could not fail to give the President of the Council some anxious moments, but the bill was passed (Dec. 22) by 61 to 26 votes and 6 abstentions; and nothing occurred before the close of the year to disturb M. de Smet de Naeyer's tranquillity.

The Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies, of which one half had to be re-elected during the year, occupied itself with modest domestic reforms dealing with the reorganisation of Savings Banks and the establishment of Laird Banks in the agricultural districts.

II. THE NETHERLANDS.

The parliamentary year in the Netherlands was one of singular sterility. The sittings of the States-General were short, few and noisy, and the Cabinet saw its majority slowly disappearing. In vain ministers set themselves conscientiously to elaborate and prepare measures of wide and practical utility. The Chambers could find no time to pass them, and many of the members complained that they were unable to understand the arguments upon which the bills were founded. The earlier part of the session was occupied in debating a measure brought forward by the Ministers of the Interior and of Trade to determine the compensation payable to workmen on account of accidents in their calling. Legislation on this point had been found opportune in England, France and Germany, and its working had been generally smooth. The employers of labour, however, at Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Amsterdam were almost unanimous in opposing the adoption of the bill, which they declared was an act of spoliation. They alleged, however, as their chief objection that the proposed law tended towards centralisation, and thereby endangered the conditions of labour. Petitions were signed, meetings held and a general opposition organised, at the head of which the great Liberal firms, such as the Van Marken, Storte and others, ranged themselves in opposition to the Ministry. The report on the petitions against the bill was in due course presented to the Chamber, which referred it at once to the Minister of the Interior, who, however, declined to accept it, and after a very curt delay announced the intention of the Government to stand by their proposals. Thereupon Herr Kuyper, chief of the anti-revolutionists, presented a counter-proposal which, whilst retaining a State savings bank (the feature of the Government measure), gave to employers the right to form syndicates, provided that such bodies should be composed of not less than five masters employing not fewer than 5,000 men. These syndicates would undertake to pay into the State bank a lump sum sufficient to pay the annuities fixed in the event of the death of those entitled.

This counter-proposal was debated at great length; but the regular business of the session was seriously hindered, and sub-

sequently adjourned, for public interest was for three months centred in the proceedings of the Peace Congress which was assembled at the Hague.

During the six months' recess the only incident of political interest was the formal complaint made by Mirsah Effendi, the Turkish envoy, to the Minister of Justice, against Minas Tchernaz and Ahmed Riza, representatives of the "Young Turkey" party, who had come to the Hague to lay their grievances before the Congress. They were somewhat summarily arrested and brought before a magistrate, who, despite of his eager desire to be agreeable to the Sublime Porte, was forced to admit that the Dutch law did not permit him to interfere with peaceable travellers. This decision was fully approved by the public, who regarded the proceedings as altogether at variance with the traditional hospitality of Holland.

On the reassembling of the States-General in the early autumn, Mynh. van Naamen van Eemmes was elected President of the Upper and Mynh. J. H. Gleichman of the Lower Chambers, but little desire to proceed to real business was shown, although the Budget was more than usually in arrear. The proceedings of the Peace Congress had left behind them a feeling of dissatisfaction, which the Socialists were not slow to seize upon and to turn to their own profit. Encouraged by the example and success of their Belgian comrades the parliamentary social democrats summoned a meeting at Amsterdam (Nov. 19) to discuss the electoral question (*Kies-recht* Congress), and to prepare the ground for universal suffrage. It was decided to organise local centres which should bring together the forces of the democracy, and undertake the instruction of public opinion in that sense. At the same time national feeling was growing weary of the interminable and barren despatch writing of diplomacy, and a desire for closer commercial intercourse with their neighbours was felt throughout the country. A *ballon d'essai* in the shape of a proposed Customs Union with Germany was put forward, which was met by the strongest opposition from Ministerial quarters, for the Piersons Cabinet, although wholly favourable to the principle of free trade, was strongly opposed to such an innovation, which might easily be interpreted as a first step toward absorption in the powerful German Empire:

The great historic event of the year, however, so far as regarded the Netherlands, was that its capital had been selected as the meeting place of the Peace Congress, brought about by the unremitting efforts of the Czar of Russia. The preliminaries which had first to be settled at one moment seemed to threaten the realisation of the project, for Italy notified her intention to hold aloof if the Pope was represented, and Great Britain refused almost as uncompromisingly to assent to an invitation being addressed to the South African Republics, on the ground that they had no right to foreign representation but through their

suzerain. One vassal State, however, Bulgaria, was allowed to send delegates ; but it was expressly stipulated that they should have their places after those of Turkey. The "House in the Wood," as the palace near the Hague was called, had been lent by the Queen for the congress, and the first meeting (May 18) was held in the Orange Hall, erected by the widow of Prince Frederick Henry, and decorated by Dutch artists of the seventeenth century. The delegates having been welcomed by M. de Beaufort the Dutch Foreign Minister, M. de Staal the chief Russian delegate was elected President of the Congress, who in his opening speech stated that among its chief objects the conference would seek to generalise and codify the practice of arbitration and mediation. Whilst admitting that the Powers attending the congress were to sacrifice nothing of their "ulterior hopes" he thought that there was reason to inquire "whether the peoples will not demand a limitation of progressive armaments." It was arranged to divide the delegates into three committees, among whom the questions enumerated in Count Muravieff's circular were distributed, and the business thus allotted :—

"Committee on Disarmament : (1) The limitation of expenditure ; (2) the prohibition of new firearms ; (3) the limitation of the use of explosives ; (4) the prohibition of the use of submarine boats. Committee on the Laws of Warfare : (5) the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare ; (6) the neutralisation of vessels engaged in saving the shipwrecked during or after naval engagements ; (7) the revision of the Declaration of Brussels of 1874 on the notification and the customs of war. Committee on Mediation : (8) Mediation and arbitration."

The members of the various committees were then appointed :—

First Committee, Disarmament : Honorary Presidents—Count Münster and Mr. White. Effective President—M. de Beernaert. Vice-President—M. de Karnebeek. Vice-Presidents of War Section—Abdullah Pacha, General Sir John Ardagh, and General Monnier. Vice-Presidents of Marine Section—Admiral Sir John Fisher, Admiral Pephau, and Captain Siegel. Second Committee, Humanitarian : Honorary Presidents—The Duke of Tetuan, Turkhan Pacha, and Count von Welserheimb. Effective President—Professor Martens. Vice-Presidents of the Red Cross Section—General Thaulow and Dr. Roth. Vice-Presidents of the Brussels Conference Section—Professor von Stengel and General Zuccari. Third Committee, Arbitration : Honorary Presidents—Count Nigra and Sir Julian Pauncefote. Effective President—M. Bourgeois. Vice-Presidents—M. de Bille, Baron d'Estournelles, Count Macedo, Herr Merey von Kapos-Mére, Sgr. Pompili, and Dr. Zorn.

No time was lost in getting to work, and before the end of the month three important proposals, neither antagonistic nor alternative were placed before the Third Committee : a Russian

proposal dealing with both mediation and arbitration ; an English one dealing only with arbitration, and the third, an anonymous one, confined to mediation. The Russian project proposed to commit the signatory Powers to the principle of appealing, in the event of a serious disagreement, to the good offices of one or more friendly States. In the event of no such appeal being made the neutral Powers might, under the fifth article of the project, offer mediation of their own motion. In both cases the intervention was to "bear strictly the character of friendly counsel and in no way of compulsory force." The anonymous proposal covered the same ground as the first part of the Russian proposal, but went on to say that any State which saw a grave disagreement growing up between itself and another State might under this scheme apply to a disinterested State to act as its second. This having been found, the State which made the application was to inform the other party, with a view to the nomination of another second. The mediating States would then fix a time within which they would use their best efforts to discover a solution honourable and satisfactory to both parties. All the States signing the Convention would then be asked to use their influence to secure the acceptance of the proposed settlement. If their efforts failed, and war actually broke out, the two mediating States would continue to represent the belligerents, so far as was consistent with their rights and duties as neutrals, with the object of bringing about a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible moment.

The British proposal, on the other hand, dealt solely with the principle of arbitration, and at the same time provided a permanent tribunal for giving effect to it. In order that it might be accessible at any time, and at the shortest notice, the tribunal would have an office at Berne, the Hague, or Brussels, with a secretary and his assistants. The members of the court were to be appointed by the States which signed the convention, each State nominating two. When the services of the court were required, the secretary would give the Powers applying to him a list of the members of the tribunal, and from among these the two Powers between whom a dispute had risen would choose the number of arbitrators fixed in the agreement of reference. By this means delays would be avoided and impartiality assured. The three schemes were then referred to a committee which finally adopted proposals founded on the British lines.

Almost simultaneously (June 1) the Disarmament Committee debated on a resolution prohibiting the use of the Dum-Dum bullet, in resisting which Great Britain found herself supported at first by both Austria and Italy, but when the vote was taken (June 21) the United States's delegate alone voted with Sir John Ardagh. The Humanitarian Committee discussed at great length the right of giving private property at sea the same immunity from capture which it enjoyed on land. The armaments question

was postponed from time to time in consequence of some of the delegates having to refer to their respective Governments in this important matter. At length (June 21) the German representative, Colonel von Schwartzhoff declared that his country felt so little the weight of the existing military system, that he was instructed to refuse to consider even a temporary reduction of the annual quota. The whole organisation of the country, its system of education, the arrangement of its railways and the duration of the period of service were arranged so as to ensure a gradual increase of strength, and to arrest that increase would dislocate everything. There were doubtless many other delegates who shared the views thus boldly enunciated by the German representative. In any case no reply was forthcoming and the subject was allowed to drop, whilst the final views of the congress on the question of arbitration were embodied in a report which was sent to each Government for acceptance. The full text of the protocol signed by Great Britain will be found under "Russia" of the present volume.

At the closing meeting (July 29) M. de Staal, the President, summed up the proceedings in a speech thanking the representatives for the attention which they had given to the questions brought under discussion. He admitted that although the conference had failed to bring about a reduction in existing armaments, it had strengthened the law of nations against needless cruelties in war, had solemnly recognised the principle of arbitration and had created a machinery through which nations, when willing, might invoke arbitration.

III. SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is the country of which the chief magistrates have the shortest tenure of office, and national traditions possess the strongest vitality, notwithstanding the remoteness of their origin. The Federal institutions, however, in spite of every form of resistance and delay, move forward and assimilate themselves, putting aside slowly but surely cantonal invasions of matters which concern their common welfare, whilst at the same time within the limits of each canton a similar movement goes on concentrating more and more influence and authority in each of its capitals.

The proposal to establish a State Bank, which had been rejected by the *referendum* in 1897, was again taken up by the Federal authorities in the course of the present year, and submitted with a few slight modifications to the Councils of State. Instead of providing for the whole capital, the Confederation would not take upon itself more than one third, the cantons would provide another third, and the remainder would be left for the public to subscribe. The bill was laid before the National Council in June, and was brought up to the State Council shortly before the close of the year. In both assemblies

the financial details of the bill gave rise to much noisy debate, arousing the belief that private and legitimate interests were being needlessly sacrificed.

This feeling of distrust was still more angrily aroused by the proposed law on assurance against sickness and accidents. This bill which had been under consideration for the past three years was finally drafted on the labours of a committee appointed by the Federal Assembly to report on the best means of providing the funds requisite to carry into execution the objects and promises of the bill. The summer months were given up to a careful study of each departmental Budget to see how far economies might be effected. Naturally each department protested vigorously at the application of the pruning, and met the appeal for retrenchment by a demand for an increased allowance. By dint of careful searching, however, it was found that savings to the extent of 4,520,000 francs were possible, but not realisable until 1903. It was therefore suggested that the law should be passed forthwith, but that its application should not take effect until such times as there were funds in hand out of which the claims arising from it could be met. By this means, the members of the National Council, who would necessarily have to present themselves for re-election before the close of the year, would be in the position to claim the support of their constituents on the ground that they had passed the Life Assurance Bill.

The bill, however, as was subsequently shown, was destined to involve a far greater expenditure than its proposers, most unduly optimistic, allowed to be supposed. More careful calculations anticipated that the claims arising under the bill, in respect of deductions from the workmen's wages would reach at least 28,000,000 francs, and that there was every likelihood that they might amount to 40,000,000 francs, inasmuch as the law extended the quality of workman to every one working for another person. To meet this it was anticipated that a surtax in the existing inland parcel and package post would be inevitable; an augmentation of the fines imposed for disafforestation was also expected, and even a tobacco tax. In this way, however, it was anticipated that the workman would pay one third, the Confederation another, and the employers the remainder of the amount required for the insurance law. Naturally there were protests from all quarters, but nevertheless the National Council by 113 votes to 1 and 12 abstentions approved the bill (Oct. 2) which thus became law.

Loud grumblings were raised in various countries at the long delays in the work of the International Arbitration Tribunals, set up in Switzerland, and the tendency of the arbitrators to shield semi-bankrupt States, generally of America, from the just demands of their creditors. This disposition was not only appreciated by foreigners, but it gave considerable dissatisfaction even to the Swiss themselves, so much so indeed that M.

Lachenal of Geneva, and head of the Home Department, resigned his office, which was assumed by M. Comtesse of Neuchâtel.

Whilst willing to play the remunerative and honourable rôle of general arbitrator, Switzerland was by no means desirous of seeing herself invaded by a cosmopolitan crowd, and the question of how to deal with foreigners was keenly discussed in every canton. It was estimated that there were not less than 250,000 foreigners residing in the frontier towns and villages, and that the best way of dealing with them was either to facilitate or, if necessary, to insist upon their naturalisation. The Federal Council remitted the matter to the various cantonal Governments for their opinions, but the general tenor of the replies showed that there was no wish to see any modification of the existing law.

IV. SPAIN.

The year opened with an act of grace in the shape of a royal decree according free pardon to all persons convicted of press offences. This effort at peacemaking was received by the extremists as insufficient, and by the moderates as evidence of weakness. Señor Silvela was all the more encouraged in his task of reorganising the Conservative party by the fact that General Weyler's attitude was daily becoming more suspicious in the eyes of parliamentarians, for the general no longer concealed his pretension of establishing a military government. Taking the occasion of the Twelfth Night Festival, he gave a grand banquet at which fourteen generals appeared as his guests, and after dinner, accompanied by at least a thousand officers, they attended the Minister's reception. This demonstration was sufficient to alarm General Polavieja, who, feeling his monopoly at stake, at once made overtures of reconciliation to Señor Silvela. The latter found the moment propitious for a definite announcement of his principles, and at the Conservative Club found the means of speaking to the nation at large. The Liberal party, he declared, was at its last gasp, and it was the duty of the Conservatives to take up the burden of Government and to bring about those reforms which were absolutely essential to the country—such as obligatory military service, a reduction of the pension list, increase of the national defences, especially on the coasts. To meet the necessary expenditure he was prepared to tax still more heavily all personal property, including the public funds.

The Ministerial crisis, however, was not to be hastened by such threats. Señor Sagasta was still strong enough to take the important step of suppressing the Ministry of the Colonies, as no longer justifiable, and his audience of the Queen-Regent, to whom he submitted the decree, showed that his credit at court had not been exhausted.

A few days later a Cabinet Council was held (Jan. 17) at

which Sagasta obtained from his colleagues the promise that they would present themselves to the Cortes which would assemble as soon as the treaty with the United States had received ratification. The programme for the session as forecast was a serious one, including as it did the consolidation of the floating debt, and the apportionment of the Cuban and Philippine debts. As might have been expected, the press ridiculed the proposals of a moribund Ministry; but, in the interval of settling the financial settlement of Cuban and Philippine affairs, the Government endeavoured to obtain a decision upon certain judicial questions. Admiral Montojo was ordered to appear before a court martial composed of four admirals and nine generals, while at the same time General Tairdenez was placed under arrest. The situation was not a little complicated by the election of Admiral Cervera to the Senate, before the High Court had made an inquiry into his conduct at Santiago.

Whilst the official world was busying itself with a matter of little practical importance, the Chamber of Commerce of Seville had come to a decision which involved the most serious consequences. It resolved to form an association of the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, in order that their demands might be treated with greater consideration. Commerce was at last determined to assert its rights, and its representatives displayed great practical sense and also healthy activity. They decided upon first insisting on a reduction on traffic charges on goods, and next upon opening up friendly relations with all Hispano-American Chambers of Commerce with the intention of extending them later on to other countries throughout the world. This movement, inaugurated at Seville, was warmly supported in other parts of the peninsula, and not only became an important factor in the development of Spanish commerce, but was the most prominent political incident of the year.

Meanwhile the Liberal Ministry was preparing to take up its ground in anticipation of a parliamentary struggle for office. The summoning of the Cortes (Feb. 20) was also marked by the removal of the state of siege, during which all constitutional rights had been in abeyance. At the same time the Superior Council of War gave satisfaction to the military element by deciding that there was no ground for sending Admiral Cervera for trial in connection with his conduct at Santiago.

The Minister of the Colonies, Señor Romero Giron, whose office had been abolished for obvious reasons, was retained in the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works, the portfolio of which had been provisionally held by the President of the Council, whose hands were fully occupied with negotiations with the leaders of the Carlist and Republican groups, and with the followers of Señor Robledo, whom he endeavoured to bring back to resume the posts they had given up in the previous

September. The *Coreo Español*, the organ of Don Carlos, cut short any doubts in that quarter, by forbidding the Carlists to take part in the negotiations. On the other hand, the Republicans, on the advice of Señor Salmeron, decided to join in the coming discussion in order to divest themselves more fully of all responsibility for the war and the peace. Under these conditions the session promised to be a stormy one, and the result showed that it exceeded all expectations.

In the course of the very first sitting, in the Senate as in the Chamber, the Government and the Army were severely taken to task. The palm for invective was incontestably carried off by the Marquis d'Almenas in the Senate. He managed to rouse an indescribable tumult by saying out loud what everybody was saying inaudibly. He charged the generals with incapacity and with culpable indolence. The Marshal Martinez Campos undertook the defence of the military chiefs, and the insolence of his language astounded those who still clung to the illusion that parliamentary Government could exist in Spain. It was not long before the Ministry realised that its doom was inevitable. Ambassadors, who were also senators, were summoned from their posts to vote for the surrender of the Philippine Islands, and with charming simplicity the senator generals were also convoked. The latter lost no time in forming themselves into a group to support Martinez Campos, who taking the offensive at once tabled a motion demanding a parliamentary inquiry into the recent colonial wars. By 130 to 7 votes the Senate promptly agreed (Feb. 27) to this motion in principle, but the real struggle was adjourned until the following day when the Opposition moved an amendment to the proposal for the cession of the islands, which was finally lost by only two votes—120 to 118. On this crucial point the majority comprised three ministers and all the court officers who were senators, whilst the generals voted with the Opposition led by Campos, Blanco, Azcarraga, Primo di Rivera and others.

The next day (March 1) the Sagasta Cabinet tendered its resignation; and the Queen Regent, according to custom, invited the advice of the leaders of the two Chambers as to her course of action. After a short delay she entrusted (March 4) Señor Silvela with the duty of forming a new Administration, which was ultimately composed as follows: President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor F. Silvela; Grace and Justice, Señor Davan; Navy, Señor Gomez Imas; Treasury, Señor Dato; War, General Polavieja; Public Works, Marquis Pidal; and Finance, Señor Villaverde. There was a sensible lack of homogeneity in such a Cabinet, and speedily it became clear that the President and the Minister for War were not likely to work in harmony. Necessarily the Cortes, having been first prorogued, was dissolved, and the new elections fixed with little delay. Meanwhile the Ministry was settling into place with more or less difficulty. A small sum had been left in the

Treasury, and it was employed in discharging some of the arrears of pay due to the soldiers brought back from Cuba. Whilst keeping a strict watch on the Carlists, the Ministry gave a rare proof of their courage or their confidence by holding the elections without the usual preliminary dismissal of mayors, municipal officers and ambassadors appointed by their predecessors. Meanwhile, the Queen Regent having ratified the treaty of peace with the United States, diplomatic relations were resumed, and the Duke d'Arcos was despatched to Washington whilst Mr. Storer was accredited to the Court of Madrid.

The unusual electoral policy of the Government produced (April 16), nevertheless, the usual results—an absurdly unequal division of seats, the lion's share falling to the Government and the remainder divided among its opponents. The actual results as classified were: Silvelists, 180; Polaviejists, 33; Ultramontanes, 30; Tetuanists, 18; Sagastists, 86; Dissenting Liberals or Gamazists, 30; Republicans, 15; Romerists, 5; and Carlists, 4. The fewness of the last-named group was due to the fact that the Pretender had ordered his supporters to abstain from taking part in the elections; but this did not prevent disorders taking place at Bilbao, Tortosa, Seville and Saragossa. The senatorial elections which took place a few days later passed off without incident.

The Ministry, finding itself supported by a strong majority in Parliament, determined to disarm its opponents, and especially the Carlists. Numerous arrests were made, and the Minister of Justice appointed a commission to draw up a bill for preserving to the Basque provinces whatever remained of their local laws and rights.

Scarcely, however, had the Cortes reassembled when the rivalry between its two most important members showed itself more strongly than ever. The court ranged itself on the side of the War Minister; the commercial world on that of Silvela. The war had necessitated enormous expenditure, and Señor Villaverde cried out for economy. The election of the officers of the Chambers scarcely showed the real strength of parties. Señor Pidal was chosen President of the Lower House by 395 to 216 votes, and Señor Martinez Campos of the Senate. A somewhat keener struggle took place (June 19) over the proposal to ratify the sale of the Marianna and Caroline Islands to Germany, but the point was carried, and the opposition of the Liberals to the Budget was thereby somewhat disarmed.

It was not, however, from the political camp that the most serious opposition to the financial policy of the Government was to come. The Budget, as prepared, took no note of the exhaustion of the country, and increased by nearly 30,000,000 pesetas the military expenditure. The productive classes of all kinds were united, and threatened to organise opposition throughout the kingdom. The Chambers of Commerce ap-

pointed an Executive Committee, which lost no time in framing and presenting to the Cortes a bold petition insisting upon a reduction of at least 150,000,000 in the Budget, and protesting against the foolish squandering of the public funds, especially in the fortification of the coasts. The temper of the populace was aroused, and constant collisions took place between the soldiery and the people. At Saragossa many lives were lost, in consequence of an attack made upon the Jesuits' College; at Madrid the shops were closed, disturbances being nightly expected, and in nearly all the larger towns excesses were reported. Señor Silvela began by declaring in the Cortes that he would not hesitate to proclaim the whole of Spain in a state of siege, but he found it more easy to prorogue the Chamber without waiting for the Budget to be voted, contenting himself provisionally with the Budget of his predecessor.

The vacation, however, brought no harmony within the Cabinet, the schism became more marked, and at length (Sept. 28) Señor Silvela tendered its resignation. The meaning of this move was at once apparent. The outgoing President was requested to reconstruct his Cabinet, which he did by throwing over General Polavieja and substituting General Azcarraga, who had already filled the same post in the last days of Canovas del Castillo's Administration. At the same time Count Torreonaz became Minister of Grace and Justice, a post in which he found no sinecure, for the traders of Catalonia had come to the conclusion to pay no taxes, on the ground that no Budget had been voted. A league with such an object was not difficult to form; but on this occasion the taxpayers displayed a decision and energy rarely to be met with in the history of their country. The captain-general, Despujols, who commanded in Catalonia, could find no better way of quieting the province than throwing into prison some hundreds of the recalcitrants, but this was borne with the utmost equanimity by those who remained at large, and from neither the bond nor the free were taxes obtainable.

On the reassembling of the Cortes (Oct. 30) the Government was at once interpellated on the matter by the Socialist deputy for Barcelona, Señor Sol Ortega, who violently protested against the measures taken by the captain-general. The effect of this philippic, however, was somewhat lessened by the revelation made by the Minister of the Interior in his reply, which was to the effect that the stern patriot had already paid, as an advocate, the taxes which, as a deputy, he advised others to withstand. In like manner the protest raised by the Republican deputies against the acts of the Captain-General of Barcelona were equally abortive, a vote of censure upon him being rejected (Nov. 2) by 75 to 53 votes. On this point, however, the Government perceived the necessity of giving way, as there were more serious points in discussion. The committee re-

presenting the Chambers of Commerce constituted an actual authority in opposition to Parliament, and the hostility of the former, as had been shown, could close the purses of an important section to the demands of the latter. Arrests continued to be made and votes of confidence in the Cortes obtained with more or less difficulty. The bill for the reduction of pensions was withdrawn, and a promise was given to set at liberty all those imprisoned for non-payment of taxes if the opposition to their payment would be stopped. At the same time the warship *Carlos V.* was sent to Barcelona harbour to receive prisoners, to which act the Chambers of Commerce replied by transmitting to the Ministry a demand for an immediate revision of the Budget, based on the reorganisation of the public service, giving precedence to productive over military expenditure, and ensuring thereby an economy of 50,000,000 pesetas.

On the latter point, the Government proving intractable, the Chambers of Commerce addressed a manifesto to the nation (Nov. 29) explaining their views, and the Government suddenly found it expedient to give way on all points. The imprisoned Catalans were released; the state of siege was raised at Barcelona, and negotiations on the proposed new charges were opened with the parliamentary Opposition. Finally the Chamber passed a vote authorising the postponement of the debates on the Budget of 1898-9 until the bill authorising the fresh expenditure had been accepted by the Cortes. In a word legal resistance triumphed all along the line, and a new social organisation seemed to be taking its place beside the old and now powerless parliamentary institutions, and Spanish militarism to be exhausted by its former excesses.

V. PORTUGAL.

On the assembling of the Cortes (Jan. 2) the Portuguese Government at once intimated its intention of remaining strictly neutral in any disputes arising among European Powers, just as it had done in the previous year during the quarrel between Spain and the United States. It had willingly intimated its adherence to the principles of the Peace Congress, and was equally ready to take part in any conference for the repression of the anarchists. The Ministry further promised that the Cortes should be duly informed at the proper moment of the negotiations which concerned the holders of the external debt.

In the speech from the Throne the King insisted that it was not enough to retain the colonial possessions in their absolute integrity, but that the sacred patrimony of the nation should be profitably developed, as intimately bound up with the economic generation of the mother-country.

The declarations of the Government, however, with regard to the external debt were not of a nature to satisfy the bond-

holders. The German Committee explained to the Portuguese Government that German public opinion demanded the appointment of an international financial commission, and further intimated that unless this wish were complied with the negotiations for a settlement would prove a failure. To this very definite challenge the Portuguese Minister replied by vague promises, and postponed giving any distinct reply, beyond inserting in the Budget of 1899-1900 a sum of 895,000 milreis for the interest of the external debt. This, however, by no means implied that this comparatively imposing sum would be paid to the bondholders. It only meant that the actual application of the amount was dependent on the condition of the finances, and these, in the actual condition of affairs, were in so tottering a state that the smallest disturbance might at any moment render the promise nugatory.

Nor was the anticipation of disturbance and difficulty unjustified by the result. The outbreak of bubonic plague at Oporto at the beginning of the summer necessitated the isolation of that city and its port—the most busy in Portugal—for several weeks, during which all business was of necessity suspended. The Government did not shrink from placing a sanitary cordon round the plague-stricken city, but the French doctors, who had flocked thither to apply the Pasteur-method treatment, were met by such noisy protests against this “barbarous method,” that they were forced to abandon their intention. At length, however, the panic wore away, and the population realised that whilst the ravages of the epidemic affected the imagination rather than the body, the safest protection was to be sought in sanitary conditions of life.

Foreign politics were eagerly debated throughout the year by the Portuguese Parliament and press, and the relations with Great Britain especially aroused polemical discussion.

The questions arising out of the Delagoa Arbitration, which had been referred to arbitration as far back as 1891, were approaching solution. The commission, which had been sitting (with prolonged adjournments) at Berne, despatched to Lorenzo Marques an expert for the purpose of estimating the value of the railway, the chief object in dispute. His valuation, including that of the concession, amounted to 45,000,000 francs, which, with the accrued interest, would amount to about 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The partition of the award thus ascertained was to be the subject of subsequent settlement, but the means of meeting such a demand were at once eagerly discussed. It was asserted that a secret treaty on the matter existed between the British and Portuguese Governments, and this understanding, asserted by some and denied by others, remained until the end of the year an unsolved mystery. The only official document which was cited by those who asserted the existence of an understanding was a despatch of Lord Granville, dated 1873, addressed to the British Minister at Madrid, in which the

Foreign Secretary said that between Portugal and Great Britain there existed stipulations and treaties which obliged the latter to defend Portugal against any foreign aggression. The official *quasi*-neutrality of Portugal in the Anglo-Boer war at the close of the year reflected the interpretation and ideas of reciprocity founded by the Portuguese Ministry on these documents.

Internally, and from a political point of view, little occurred during the year to demand notice. The only bill of any importance adopted by the Cortes was one for the reorganisation of the Army, and applying the law of obligatory service more strictly. In the Chamber of Peers the Conservative minority attempted ineffectually to render the passing of the bill impossible by quitting the House without voting, but the manœuvre was not successful, and the bill became law in the course of the autumn.

VI. DENMARK.

The recent political development in Denmark had shown a continuous growth of democratic influence both in the House and in public opinion. During 1899 a fairly conciliatory spirit prevailed, and no small amount of useful legislative work was accomplished. The Premier, M. Hörring, did not, however, appear to get on with the majority in the Lower House so well as did his predecessor, Baron Reedtz-Thott. Considerable friction was specially caused by the application of certain moneys to the purchase of projectiles against the vote of the Folkething and without the sanction of the Upper House. On this matter the Government and the Second Chamber were at variance; and it threatened to give some parliamentary trouble before being finally arranged.

The year 1899 was the fiftieth anniversary of the Danish Constitution—given by King Frederick VII. on June 5, 1849—and although the day was solemnised in various manners, and by the different political parties, there was a lamentable absence of generous and spontaneous sympathy and enthusiasm. Political enthusiasm in Denmark had suffered much, and had grown stale, as it were, during the many years of political strife and even of stagnation. For although the Conservatives had been reduced to a minority of sixteen seats, or about one-seventh in the Lower House, they still remained in office, and the Liberals and Radicals in Opposition.

When the Rigsdag assembled after the Christmas adjournment, the Folkething's report on the Budget was so far advanced that it could be distributed (Jan. 10), and the second reading, extending over a fortnight, was at once taken. The committee having subsequently completed its supplementary report, the third reading—occupying a further week—was finally agreed to (March 14). Before the conclusion of the third reading the Premier stated that the Government could accept the Budget,

with the exception of a sum of 200,000 kr. to be contributed towards the Municipal Old Age Pension Fund. The First Chamber commenced its first reading two or three days later (March 17), and the Premier then qualified his position with regard to the above-mentioned sum of 200,000 kr. by saying he was willing to accept certain alterations in the bill, which were subsequently agreed to. In the Landsting's report upon the Budget (March 23), there were three points of difference with the Folkething. The Upper House having endorsed the amendment made by their committee, the Budget was sent back to the Folkething, where a compromise was speedily arrived at by mutual concession, the Folkething giving way on two items, whilst they maintained the third. On the following day the Folkething adopted this framing of the Budget, in which the Landsting acquiesced, and the Budget was finally passed just before the expiration of the financial year.

The item in dispute between the Government and the Lower Chamber, *viz.*, 520,000 kr., applied to extraordinary measures of defence—for the purchase of shells—was not included in the Ways and Means Bill, but embodied in a supplementary bill, laid before the Folkething (Jan. 9). This item was removed from the bill by the Folkething, and the Premier subsequently stated in the Upper House that he would not propose its reintroduction, but that it would be included in the ordinary accounts. The Premier further stated that he and the War Minister did not wish the matter to be brought before the Landsting, in order to avoid objection being raised against any of the judges, should the Folkething decide to take action against the Ministers before the Constitutional Court (the Rigsret). The Landsting, acting in accordance with the Premier's wishes, did not include this item in the supplementary bill.

One of the most important measures which had for some time been before the Legislature, and had engaged its attention in more than one session, was now successfully passed, this was the School Bill, improving the pay of teachers and raising the standard of instruction. Before being again laid before the Rigsdag—October 26, 1898—the bill had been modified so as to improve its chances of passing, and both Houses now showed a desire to promote it. The Landsting having referred it to a committee of eleven members, the second and third reading were both got through before the end of January. The Folkething then took it up and referred it to a committee, finishing the discussion on it in the beginning of March. The amended bill having been again brought before both Houses was referred to a joint committee and finally passed by the Folkething (March 22) and by the Landsting the following day, a result which was received with universal satisfaction.

Another bill, which had been the subject of somewhat divergent opinions, was one providing small holdings of land for rural workmen. This bill, introduced in the Folkething in the earlier

part of the session, having also been discussed in previous years, was passed by the Lower House towards the end of the session. Having been referred to a committee by the Landsting it was ultimately passed through both Houses ; as was also a bill dealing with the regulation of property between husband and wife. Altogether, of 124 bills laid before the Rigsdag, forty-three were passed before the closure (March 29) of the fifty-first ordinary session ; but foremost amongst those not meeting acceptance were the four Taxation Bills.

During the summer few political meetings were held, the most important being the one at Odense, where the claims of the farming classes to protection through an import duty were discussed. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to appoint a special commission to investigate and report on this important but intricate question ; and with this request the Government found opportunity to comply.

Without waiting for a further expression of parliamentary opinion three of the Ministers of State handed in their resignations (Aug. 28), *viz.*, M. Bardenfleth, Minister of the Interior ; M. Rump, Home Secretary and Minister for Iceland ; and Colonel Tuxen, War Minister. The Premier (M. Hörring) temporarily took over the portfolios held by M. Rump, and the others were respectively given to M. Bramsen and Colonel Schnack. These changes were of no political importance, but it was thought that the new Ministers might be found more acceptable to the Folkething than their predecessors.

The Rigsdag having reassembled (Oct. 2) for its fifty-second ordinary session, the Minister of Finance at once introduced (Oct. 3) the Budget for 1900-1—showing a surplus of nearly 7,000 kr., as compared with a deficit of about 1,800,000 kr. on the current Budget. The Minister stated that the Budget would be regarded as fairly satisfactory, there being a material increase in almost all the indirect taxes, more especially in the Customs revenue. A new item on the expenditure was a sum of 2,000,000 kr. to be applied on loan towards the purchase of small holdings for agricultural labourers. The Minister also laid the final Budget for 1898-9 before the House, pointing out that the deficit of upwards of 5,000,000 kr. was practically counterbalanced by the Government not having availed themselves of their right to sell stock for a similar amount which had been voted for the construction of new railways. The debate on the Budget was opened (Oct. 10) by M. Christensen-Stadil, leader of the Left Reform party, in a speech which gave the keynote of his and his party's attitude towards the Government. He complimented the new War Minister on his personal qualifications—but he looked upon the political conditions for co-operation as extremely unsatisfactory. He (Colonel Schnack) had joined a Ministry, the Premier of which had ignored and slighted the will of the Folkething, and in the plain words of the Constitution, had used money which had not

been voted by either House. Promising the new Minister of the Interior co-operation for the passing of useful bills, he denounced the coupling together of the four Taxation Bills, but he promised that the Left would pass the two direct Taxation Bills, for although they did not give much, they were steps in the right direction. The debate on the Budget extended over a dozen sittings, during which the oft-mentioned item of 520,000 kr. again played a prominent part. The leading spokesmen of the Opposition repeatedly and at some length went over the old ground, the Premier in his turn maintaining that the Government in making this expenditure had not in any way violated the Constitution, but that they had discharged a constitutional duty.

The four Taxation Bills, which had already in previous sessions occupied much of the Rigsdag's time were next introduced (Oct. 20) by the Finance Minister. The bills in question dealt with (1) the transfer of certain direct State taxes to local authorities; (2) an income and property tax; (3) a reform of the existing tariff, and (4) the increased taxation on the manufacture of corn brandy.

The first bill, providing for a transfer to the municipalities of a portion of some of the State taxes, was to come into force when the second bill (the State Income and Property Tax) had become operative. This latter bill provided for an income tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a property tax of 0·3 per mille. Both these bills were laid before the Landsting in the form passed by the Folkething in the previous session. The Tariff Bill was almost identical with the measure introduced by the Government in the previous session, only the calculations had been brought down to date, showing a deficit of 5,028,078 kr., as against 6,440,081 kr. According to the previous bill, the reduction of the deficit had been brought about by the transfer of the duty on petroleum and rice. The fourth bill increased the taxation on the manufacture of corn brandy, raising it to 25 öre per litre of 50 per cent. alcohol, a reduction as compared with the original bill. This proposed taxation meant a gain to the Exchequer of about 5,000,000 kr. The Minister of Finance, in the Folkething, stated that his position as to the desirability of coupling these four bills together had not in any way changed, as had been surmised by some member on the other side. The four bills were then referred to a committee, which, however, could not agree upon a joint report; but their second reading was passed in accordance with the report of the majority of the committee—an essential point of which was that the four bills should come into operation simultaneously. The fate of these important measures was consequently left an open question at the close of the year, but would probably again engross the attention of the Rigsdag later on in the session.

A number of practical measures were also brought before

the two Houses before Christmas. In the Folkething bills were introduced dealing with the constitution of a commercial department; with increased pay in certain public departments of the State service; with the insurance of fishermen against accidents; with the building of a naval hospital; with the State control of factory labour; with a steam ferry connection between Denmark (Gjedser) and Germany (Warnemünde), and with the erection of various new railway stations, etc. The Landsting, in addition to the Taxation Bills, was called upon to consider a bill regulating the election of members of the Copenhagen Corporation, and bills dealing with parliamentary elections, the inspection of food, education in the high schools, etc. Not a few of these measures were intended to meet a distinct and long-standing demand, and, having mostly been carefully framed and well advanced in the respective Houses, were likely to be finally passed before the end of the session.

A report of far-reaching importance was also completed during the year, *viz.*, that on the Reform of the Administration of the Law, the committee having been appointed in accordance with royal decree as far back as May 11, 1892. The report, which was in itself a proposal of reform, received much attention throughout the country, and a question having been put in the House to the Home Secretary, why a bill embodying the proposal in question had not been introduced, an order of the day was unanimously passed urging the Government to introduce a bill without delay—an order of the day which the Home Secretary said he could accept.

The political aspect was not altered to any marked degree during the year. Although matters had not gone particularly well with the Conservative party, nevertheless, at the annual and well-attended meeting of its delegates early in December votes in support of the party and its political programme were unanimously adopted.

VII. SWEDEN.

In few countries does the legislative machinery work more smoothly and more regularly than in Sweden, both as regards the doings within the Riksdag and the length of its sittings. A four months' session, from the middle of January till some time in May, had become a rule with but few exceptions, and things were generally managed so pleasantly during that period that one was often compelled to look for the political landmarks of the year outside Parliament. The somewhat protracted election towards the end of the summer and the "flag" dispute with Norway were the most important features in the history of the year.

A few days before the opening of the Riksdag it was decided in the joint Council of State to leave the establishment of a Swedish-Norwegian legation in Peking in abeyance for the

present. This decision was determined by the position of the Norwegian Government, which did not consider a diplomatic representation in China necessary for the protection of Norwegian interests—even if the Foreign Department had been in accordance with Norway's pretensions.

On the Swedish Riksdag assembling (Jan. 17) M. Reutersvärd in the Upper House pointed out the extremely favourable financial position, which would allow of the military and naval votes being dealt with in a liberal manner, and of the defensive measures of the country being pushed forward with vigour. As far as the Union was concerned, it was the duty of Sweden to resist any unjust demand from Norway, at the same time Sweden would do all in her power to prevent the tie, which united the two countries, being severed little by little. The Presidents of the two Chambers, Count N. G. A. Sparre of the first, and Count Robert de la Gardie of the second, appointed by the King, on taking their seats addressed the respective Houses. Count de la Gardie, referring to the Greco-Turkish and the Spanish-American wars, maintained that the old maxim, if you want peace be prepared for war, still held good. Sweden could congratulate herself upon having such a well-balanced Riksdag.

The following day the Riksdag was formally opened by a speech from the Throne, read by M. Boström, the Prime Minister. Having mentioned the friendly relations with all foreign Powers, complimentary reference was made to the Czar's peace manifesto, adding that, whatever would be the result of the Peace Conference no country could omit doing what was needful for her self-defence, and that Sweden must continue to strengthen her means of defence, which were quite inadequate. The next day the Budget was introduced, balancing with 130,807,000 kr., of which 21,316,000 kr. was surplus from previous years. The expenses for the Army and Navy amounted in the aggregate to 55,500,000 kr.

A few days later the debate in both Houses turned upon the relations between Sweden and Norway, and it soon became very animated. The more extreme of the Swedish Nationalists had for some time been criticising the Government somewhat severely, blaming M. Boström and his colleagues for not showing sufficient firmness in their attitude towards Norway. In their press, and by one or two committee nominations in the First Chamber, it had become evident that the section, of which M. Reutersvärd and Professor Alin were the principal spokesmen, was not by any means pleased with M. Boström for his standpoint towards Norway, and it was freely rumoured that they might even attempt to upset his Ministry. Professor Alin, moreover, during the sitting, attacked the Government for its attitude with regard to the resolution of the Norwegian Storting on the "flag" question. This attitude, he described, as an attempt to upset the *status quo* policy, which was the only one Sweden could now follow. In order to maintain the

existing conditions, it was necessary to withstand the further Norwegian demands, and he hoped this would be done. General Björnstjerna did not think that another nation would thus desire an alternative flag as did the Norwegian. It ought, however, to be made optional for shipowners to use which of the two flags they preferred, and it would then be seen which flag would be most used. Baron Reutersvärd contradicted the report that he and his party would, on this occasion, make an attack upon the Boström Ministry. He only wished that all future Governments would take up a similar attitude.

In the Second Chamber M. Staaf and M. Branting were the principal speakers on behalf of the Opposition. The former reproached the Government that they had not, at the close of the work of the Union Committee, stretched out a hand of conciliation to Norway, even at the risk of having with the other to wave farewell to the Foreign Minister. Count Hamilton, in replying to M. Staaf, qualified the latter's attack as mean, malicious witticisms against a member of the Ministry, and wholly unworthy of the importance of the subject under discussion. M. Boström, the Premier, declared that all the members of the Government were entirely agreed amongst themselves, and that they had also been in perfect accord with the majority of the Union Committee. M. Boström finally stated that the whole welfare of both Sweden and Norway depended on the Union.

Against some of the additional military votes there was a certain amount of opposition in the Lower House, but by a joint voting of the two Chambers (April 6) the vote for new rifles was passed by 223 votes against 143, and a vote for additional fortification defence by 191 against 172, in each case the minority voting for reduced grants. The First Chamber at the close of the session (May 15) received the compliment from M. Reutersvärd that the House, under the presidency of Count Sparre, had stood as one man when it was a question of the welfare of the country. In the Second Chamber Count de la Gardie dwelt upon the fact that the present members would not again be called together, unless, as was not at all likely, an extraordinary session should be held prior to the general elections.

The general elections to the Second Chamber, commencing in August, extended over a number of weeks, and although the proceedings lacked some of the heated agitation observable in other countries a very general and intelligent interest was displayed in the progress of the elections throughout the country. Party lines in Sweden were less sharply defined than in neighbouring countries, and throughout the elections the spokesmen in favour of a less extreme policy in the dealings with Norway found greater favour than the ultra-national party. The *Storsvenska* and the *Fosterländska* sections had to submit to one defeat after another, although there was no lack of what

was called "flag resolutions" in their support. Amongst other places, the *Fosterländska Förbundet*—the patriotic league—suffered a notable defeat in Gothenburg, where all their candidates succumbed to men of more liberal views. In Stockholm the candidates of the Liberal Union were returned in all five divisions, with the exception of Captain Wallenberg who was elected for the first division by the Moderates. Otherwise the members elected by the capital were either Liberal Moderates or Liberals, except M. Branting, a Social Democrat. Otherwise the Social Democratic element was not represented in the Swedish Legislature, and M. Branting's name, was moreover included in the lists of both the Liberals and of the Moderates. In some places extreme Nationalists were replaced by Conservatives of less pronounced views. How the various parties within the new Riksdag would eventually group themselves remained to be seen; the only definite conclusion to be drawn from the returns being a strong and general protest against Sweden carrying the "flag" question to extremes, whilst resisting in some way or other, Norway's repeatedly and constitutionally expressed intention to have her flag relieved of the emblem of the Union. But if the Swedish nation showed by its general vote no wish to challenge a serious conflict with Norway on this matter, it did not follow that the former country meant to adopt a policy of universal compliance towards the somewhat aggressive sister country. On the contrary, the fact of Sweden having decided to deal with every point in dispute according to its merits, might be taken to indicate her intention of displaying firmness against Norwegian demands, which could not be morally or constitutionally justified.

At the election wiser counsels had prevailed, and this feeling was further emphasised by Professor Alin and M. Reutersvärd resigning their seats in the First Chamber, as soon as the vindictive policy advocated by them had been condemned by the nation at large. These two politicians, more especially Professor Alin, had by careful historic researches arrived at the conclusion that Norway's relations to Sweden ought to be those of a subordinate country, and of this untenable view the general election had disposed. Neither the consular question nor that of foreign representation was in any way prejudiced by the abandonment of the extreme flag agitation, and the two countries did not appear to be any nearer an amicable solution of the conflict which for a long while has called for a definite settlement.

That the election had materially improved the chances of the Liberal factions was universally admitted, and the formation of a new Liberal party, capable of uniting or absorbing its various groups, was discussed even before the election was quite finished. Professor Sixten von Friesen, one of the members for Stockholm, was mentioned as the probable leader. M. von Friesen during the last session of the Riksdag had introduced a

Suffrage Bill, which found favour with Liberals and Radicals alike, and, although the representative of a town division, he was liked by many rural members on account of his pronounced sympathy with a policy of greater economy. M. von Friesen also was apparently quite independent of the Radicals, who had not been particularly successful in their efforts for the advancement of Liberalism, although they made no small noise whenever an opportunity offered itself. M. von Friesen's Suffrage Bill, the main feature of which formed an important part of the Liberal election programme, was based upon the principle that political suffrage should be given to all who were entitled to vote in municipal matters. To counterbalance this wide reform a somewhat extensive compulsory military service was at the same time to be introduced. There was, however, no certainty as to the actual results of the election, and it was anticipated that many of the new members would show less enthusiasm for a Liberal suffrage reform in the House than they had affected on the platform.

Another prominent feature of the electoral campaign of 1899 was the attitude of candidates towards the total abstinence movement; unprejudiced observers held that this question could easily be mixed up too closely with politics, to no benefit for either, and it was felt that on this subject more than one candidate had made rash promises which would be difficult to fulfil.

The once all-important question of protectionism and free trade was forced into the background, indicating that no great reforms in this direction were asked for or promised. Consequently more stability was to be looked for in the Swedish tariff, which promised to work beneficially for all concerned. It would, however, appear that the free traders were slowly gaining ground, and at an election to the Upper House in October at Norrköping, a great manufacturing centre and formerly a protectionist stronghold, a free trader, M. Carl Schwortg, was returned, an event which would have been impossible some five or six years previously.

The Norwegian flag question was before the Joint Councils of State (Swedish and Norwegian) on October 6 and 11. It transpired during those councils that the Foreign Minister, Count Douglas, held a view differing from that of his colleagues and of the King, his Majesty acquiescing in the demand of the Norwegian Councillors of State, that the resolution of the Norwegian Storting should be pronounced law. The resignation of Count Douglas as Foreign Minister, which had for some time been rumoured, promptly followed, and M. Lagerheim, Swedish Ambassador to the German Court, was appointed his successor. The War Minister, Baron Rappe, also resigned, M. von Crusebiörn succeeding him; another change being that of Consulting Councillor of State, Baron Akerhielm, being replaced by M. Rostadius. M. Lagerheim's acceptance of office

was hailed in Norway by the Conservative party with satisfaction, as likely to improve the relations between the two countries. The new War Minister was understood to be in favour of universal compulsory service and a further extension of the fortifications, more especially those of Northern Sweden.

VIII. NORWAY.

The year 1899 in Norway was somewhat a disappointment to those who were looking for the dawn of a new era. The doings and tactics of the Radical party subsequent to their getting into power seemed, in the opinion of many of their supporters, to fall far short of the promises and protestations in which they indulged whilst fighting for office. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the suffrage question had been settled in full accordance with the Radical programme, and that the principle of parliamentary Government had been fully recognised. With their all-powerful majority the Radicals might, however, have been expected to have added to their achievements during the year.

Previous to the reassembling of the Storting after the Christmas recess, M. Stang, at a meeting at Frederikshald, spoke rather hopefully of the political outlook, from a Conservative point of view. He declared his firm belief in a peaceful solution of the conflict on the Union question on a moderate Conservative basis. The standpoint of the Left was impossible, and could only be carried by adopting hostile measures towards Sweden, which, he felt sure, the Norwegian nation would never sanction. Should the Left now become too aggressive, great difficulties would arise, and misfortunes would follow. A truce was necessary also for the purpose of healing the wounds which the resolution about the "pure" Norwegian flag had inflicted upon all sections of the Swedish nation. Time would bring acquiescence, as well as the solution of the other Unionist difficulties. This statement gave the keynote of the Conservative views, and would also appear to have, to some extent at least, influenced the Radical leaders. These showed themselves strangely reticent on various occasions, when plain speaking and moral courage were looked for by many of their followers, but discretion was much in favour with them throughout the whole of the long session. Notwithstanding the absence of any heated political obstruction, the legislative work done was very moderate in both quality and quantity, and the Government displayed no great business capacity to compensate for the political languor. The Radical majority as a body adopted a passive attitude, and rather shrank from than coveted the opportunities which offered themselves for bringing forward the high-sounding resolutions which were conspicuously paraded during the electioneering campaign.

The financial doings of the Storting were somewhat

severely criticised by its opponents, and the Government was blamed for not paying sufficient attention to the strained financial situation which prevailed, more especially in the Norwegian capital. The railway votes were considered too generous, under the circumstances; to the military grants was raised the additional objection that they were given a political colouring, which must of necessity have been unpalatable to the Swedish nation.

This remark applied still more to the "pure" flag question, which, politically speaking, was by far the most important event of the year. Vain hopes were entertained in some quarters that the matter would have been allowed to stand over. This was not to be; it was carried to the bitter end, and Norway, or rather the Radical Government, in so doing did not commit any violation of the Constitution, although an opposite view was held by many in Sweden. This view, however, hardly lessened the painful impression produced on the other side of the Kölen Mountains. What the Norwegians decided on was to remove the emblem of the Union from the Norwegian flag; whilst Sweden continued to carry it in her flag, the emblems in each case being the colours of the other country.

The action of the Norwegian Government was bound to call forth, and did call forth, a storm of bitter indignation in Sweden. The matter was before the Joint Council of State in Stockholm, and two days later a special edition of the Swedish official paper contained an announcement that the King, in Joint Council of State, had decreed that the Norwegian Flag Act should be promulgated. This Act came into force from having been three times passed by the Norwegian Storting, the King's sanction being thereby dispensable. The King, consequently, in this case was forced to authorise the publication of an act from which he had withheld his sanction. In the first Council of State (Oct. 6) the Swedish Foreign Minister, Count Douglas, pointed out that the position of the Norwegian Government was settled by the royal letter of June 20, 1844, which had hitherto been the authority for the style of the flags of the two countries. He argued, therefore, that the Norwegian authorities had not acted correctly in ignoring his view, and that, in his opinion, the royal letter still remained in force, and that any alteration in the existing situation could only be passed by the Joint Council of State. At a subsequent meeting of the Joint Council of State (Oct. 11) the Swedish members protested against the resolution of the Norwegian Government to notify its decision on the flag question to the ambassadors as well as to the consuls. The Foreign Minister maintained his original position, but the Premier, M. Boström, pointed out that the Foreign Minister was in this matter at variance with the other members of the Ministry. (Count Douglas, the Foreign Minister, subsequently resigned.) The King's views in the

matter were expressed in a note stating that "the uniform resolution concerning the flag question, which the Norwegian Storthing has passed three times, has, as is well known, three times been refused my sanction as King of Norway, for the reasons I had placed on record in the Norwegian Council of State, held December 10, 1898. Here I must, as King of the United Kingdoms, declare that I disapprove and regret any change in the resolution of my exalted father, of June 20, 1844, and I still consider it would have been to the interest of both kingdoms—not the less for Norway—to maintain it. By the emblem of the Union, thereby provided, a visible and fully satisfactory expression of the equal standing of the two nations had been established." Regretting the existing constitutional conditions in this connection the King, however, declared that the regulations of the royal letter of June 20, 1844, ceased to apply to the Norwegian merchant flag from December 15, 1899. The King also instructed the proper authorities to communicate this to foreign Powers and the legations and consulates of the United Kingdoms (Norway and Sweden). The removal of the visible emblem of the Union from the Norwegian flag caused even in Norway much regret and dissent, although the grave results anticipated in numerous quarters were probably chimerical.

In another way also the proceedings of the Storthing proved a disappointment. The advocates of calling the Storthing together in October instead of, as hitherto, in January, insisted that the session would thereby be considerably shortened. The opposite proved to be the case, for the 1898-9 session was the longest on record, since annual sessions of the Storthing, which were introduced in 1871. The sessions had for years been steadily lengthening, without the legislative work being at all proportionately increased; and this year the end of May had arrived before the Storthing was prorogued, the session having then lasted seven months and seventeen days.

During the summer the King was present at a solemn military function at Haplund, where new standards were presented to a number of regiments. The King made an eloquent speech to the troops and was received with much enthusiasm.

The Storthing reassembled (Oct. 11), and was solemnly opened a day or two later with a speech from M. Steen, the Premier. He announced that several new measures would be laid before the Storthing, including a military criminal code, a proposal dealing with disablement and old-age pensions, a new tariff, etc. Referring to the strained state of the money market, he referred to over-speculation and over-production in some branches as the causes. The credit side of the Budget amounted to 92,300,000 kr., whilst the expenditure was calculated at 90,200,000 kr. The greater portion of the surplus arose from extra taxation of income and property. It was proposed to apply 9,800,000 kr. to railway construction, this sum being

obtained from State loans. An increase in the revenue of the State railways about covered a corresponding reduction in the customs receipts. It was also proposed to prolong for four years the extra taxation on income and property, by which time the whole of the votes for extraordinary defence measures—43,900,000 kr.—would be covered.

A few days after the reassembling of the Storting the representatives of the Left met in order to consider the programme for the next general election. This important question had already been publicly discussed for some time previous to the meeting. With one or two exceptions, the Radical papers urged the party to adopt a more active, not to say aggressive, policy in the "Union's conflict," although the paper, which was supposed to act as the mouthpiece of the present Radical Government, pointed out the great risk which an acute conflict with Sweden would involve. At the same time it was insisted that the old demands for separate and independent Norwegian institutions (separate diplomatic and consular representation) should be maintained, only it should be left more or less to the discretion of the members, how and when these claims should be advanced. Otherwise the official paper had, since the flag question had been solved in accordance with the wishes of the Radical party, often assumed an overbearing tone in its reference to Sweden. Only a few days previously, when touching upon the large defensive votes which had been passed in recent years, it had stated that the point was to make Norway capable of defending herself against possible Swedish plans of attack. This was now in a fair way of being compassed. The moment for action was now approaching, and it was time to put the question of the Union forward as an active programme, but it was best to advance step by step, first by consular representation, that was now ripe, etc.

It was therefore a matter of little surprise that the meeting of delegates for the Radical, or Left party as they called themselves, fully endorsed these views, though with some reserve as regards the choice of time. The programme, approved of by the meeting, contained the following items:—

The consummation of Norway's independence by means of separate Norwegian foreign representation and independent Norwegian consuls; the resolution with regard to the latter to be passed before the next general election. The second resolution endorsed the principle of arbitration and neutrality, the third advocated insurance against disablement, comprising the whole Norwegian nation. This programme was then forwarded to the local Radical unions for further consideration.

The Storting, by 95 votes against 21, passed (Oct. 25) the proposal for a new State loan of 30,000,000kr. The minority advocated a loan of only 20,000,000 kr., which they considered adequate for the first three or four years.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

I. INDIA, ETC.

Afghanistan.—Not for many years had Afghanistan been less disturbed than in 1899. Few tribal risings occurred and the Ameer Abdurrahaman continued friendly to Great Britain. Yet there was a disquieting rumour that Russia was preparing to advance on Herat in certain eventualities, and that an experimental mobilisation of Russian troops from Tiflis to Kuskh (some sixty miles from Herat) was made at the close of the year.

Several small disturbances were created along the frontier in February by marauding bands of Waziris and Mahsuds, which were easily suppressed by the local militia without aid from regular troops.

Captain Ross-Keppel in March made a sudden attack on a predatory band of Chamkannis that had been raiding in the Kuram Valley and captured 100 prisoners with 3,000 head of cattle. These raids, though tiresome, were, however, of no political importance.

But in consequence of repeated outrages committed by the Waziris, and especially because of the murder of Colonel E. H. le Marchant of the Hampshire Regiment, the Indian Government in May ordered the partial disarmament of the Peshawar division, and of all trans-border Pathans at the frontier, and the disarmament of all persons without licences in all municipalities and cantonments within the division.

In spite of punitive measures the robber Waziris in July continued their lawless attacks, chiefly with a view to cattle raiding.

In accordance with the frontier policy of the Viceroy all regular troops were withdrawn from the Khyber Pass in December to Peshawar, leaving the forts and posts in the pass to be guarded by the Khyber Rifles. Complete tranquillity prevailed in consequence, and the Afridis and other local tribes were thereby convinced that the Government had no idea of annexing their territory or of placing British garrisons over the border. The Ameer kept up a friendly correspondence with the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, during the year, and the relations between Afghanistan and the Indian Government were never more cordial.

Burmah.—Peace and prosperity reigned in almost every district during the year and the organised gangs of dacoits were dispersed. The Government continued renewing the expiring leases for working the forests instead of assuming the work.

The demarcation of the southern section of the Burmo-Chinese frontier was completed in May, and in October the final delimitation for the season was accomplished. The frontier from the river Namyang runs due east, adding to the northern Shan States several hundred square miles more than was given by the line laid down by the agreement of 1897.

A good railway route from Yung-chang-fu to Yin-chau, near Shunning-fu, was discovered, rendering railway connection practicable between Burmah and the Chinese province of Yunnan.

A chief court of justice for Lower Burmah, consisting of a chief and three associate judges, was recommended by the Government in August.

At the close of the year the construction of the Bassein-Henzada Railway was about to begin, and also the survey of the Pegu-Moulmein line.

It was announced that 2,020,881 tons of rice were this year available for export from Burmah.

Bombay.—The Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, baronet, was appointed in November to be Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Sandhurst, on the expiration of his term of office in February, 1900.

The native editor of a Marathi newspaper, the *Gurakki*, published at Bombay, was sentenced in June to six months' imprisonment for publishing in March in that paper a series of seditious articles, which were a direct incitement to rebellion.

A great sensation was caused at Poona on February 8 by the assassination of the brothers Dravid, the informers through whose evidence Damodar Chapekar was convicted of the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst in June, 1897. The Dravids were enticed from their house and shot. While several members of a club formed by Damodar Chapekar were being examined at the police station, the youngest brother of Damodar fired a revolver at the native chief constable, boasted that he had killed the brothers Dravid, and declared that Ranade, a Brahmin, who had been arrested on suspicion, was his accomplice. In March Balkrishna Chapekar, Vasudeo Chapekar and Ranade were found guilty of the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, and sentenced to death. Vasudeo and Ranade were previously convicted of the murder of the brothers Dravid.

In October the Bombay millowners decided to run their cotton mills only four days per week on account of the depression caused by the failure of the Indian cotton crop, the low price of yarn, and the glut in the Chinese market.

Plague continued its ravages in Bombay. In the last week of January there were in the city 538 deaths from plague, 82 more than in the previous week. In the first week of March more than 1,000 deaths were set down to this cause. In April there was a decline in this third epidemic, but in early September there was a recrudescence of it in the Bombay Presidency. By the official estimate the total plague mortality throughout India was declared to be not less than 250,000 since the epidemic began. This was probably far below the actual mortality. From evidence given before the Indian Plague Commission in February during the first outbreak in Poona, from January to May, 1897, there were 1,500 deaths from plague in a population of about 90,000, and on the second outbreak, from August to April, 1898, there were 3,633 deaths.

Famine.—Through the failure of the monsoon and the deficient rainfall severe famine was this year again threatened. At the end of September famine relief was being given in Bombay, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. The scarcity was likely to be most severely felt in Rajputana. In October it was estimated that fifty lakhs of rupees would be required to make advances on loan to the native States. On October 20, at a meeting of the Legislative Council, a statement as to the probable area of scarcity was presented. By this forecast 100,000 square miles of British territory, with a population of 15,000,000, and 250,000 square miles in native States, with a population of 15,000,000, were affected. The season continued practically rainless, and at the close of the year the numbers employed on relief works were as follow: In Bombay, 475,000; Punjab, 110,000; Central Provinces, 1,027,000; Berah, 156,000; Ajmere, 111,000; Rajputana, 132,000; Central India, 48,000; Bombay States, 321,000, and Baroda, 61,000—total, 2,451,000. On account of the usual winter rains failing to appear, famine increased in the affected districts. It was estimated that relief expenditure would cost the Indian Government quite 2,000,000*l.* before the close of the financial year.

Bengal.—An appalling disaster occurred in Northern Bengal at Darjeeling and vicinity on September 25, involving great loss of life and immense destruction of property. Serious landslips were caused by a terrible storm accompanied by earthquake shocks. Within twenty-four hours twenty inches of rain fell. Nine European children lost their lives at Darjeeling, including five children of Mr. Lee, a Methodist Episcopal missionary. Some seventy natives also were killed near by. Four Europeans—two railway officials and two planters—were swept away and drowned by the heavy floods on the river Tista at Jalpaiguri. From Jalapahar to Birch Hill nearly 1,000 acres of tea plantations were destroyed. A part of the eastern slopes fell away 3,000 feet. At Bhool the bazaar was completely destroyed, and 200 natives were overwhelmed and killed.

Queen Victoria telegraphed to the Viceroy for details of the disaster, at the same time expressing her profound sympathy for the sufferers and the bereaved.

It was proposed, in order to remedy the congestion and insanitation of Calcutta, that during the next five years five crores of rupees should be expended in widening the streets and constructing fifteen miles of new streets in the northern quarter of the city.

North-West Provinces.—Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor, opened on January 25 the Elgin bridge over the Gogra, connecting the narrow gauge railways of the North-West Provinces. The bridge cost 200,000*l*, and by it through communication for very long distances was made possible. The Viceroy sanctioned in April the construction of 550 miles of tram-railways, with a gauge of two feet six inches in districts north and south.

The alleged mismanagement of the local finances of the municipality of Agra received the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he appointed an official secretary to carry out necessary reforms. It was affirmed that the *octroi* levied on the people of Agra was excessive, and that the poorer classes must be freed from the burden of such taxation.

A monument recording the services of the 32nd Foot during the siege of Lucknow was unveiled in April by Lady Inglis, the widow of the commander of the Lucknow garrison.

Madras.—Serious disturbances took place in June in the Tinnevely and Madura districts, between the Maravas and Shanars. The Maravas burnt the village of Chinnapuram on June 9, and a number of other villages later. The riots spread to the adjoining province of Travancore where the police were forced to retire. In an attack on Sivakasi (June 6) 887 houses were burned, twenty-five persons were killed, and over ninety arrests were made. At Samboovadagarai 450 houses were burned. A large police force with European officers was stationed in July in the disturbed district which extended over an area of 100 miles square. The Shanars in several of the villages were converted to Islam, and turned their temples into mosques. A special commissioner was appointed by the Madras Government to act promptly in settling these disturbances on his own discretion.

Native States.—The effects of famine were more severely felt this year in some of the native States than in other parts of India, but all their rulers were energetically coping with the distress. Native and English officers, versed in famine affairs, were lent to native States, and large sums of money were advanced by the Government Treasury to States unable to provide funds for relief. The Maharajah Scindia, whose territories were not seriously affected, advanced loans with Government consent to some of the neighbouring States in distress from famine.

The native rulers and princes were showing most loyal devotion to the Empress-Queen, and made numerous offers of money and troops for the war in South Africa.

The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Gwalior, among others, offered their services.

National Congress.—The fifteenth Indian National Congress met at Lucknow on December 27, and Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt was chosen president. In his opening address he referred to the excellency of the Indian Civil Service, characterising it as the finest administrative body in the world, and expressed a hope for continued progress under British rule.

The usual resolutions criticising the measures of the Government were adopted. Leading Mahomedans held a meeting early in December, the Rajah Sir Amir Hassan presiding, that repudiated the claim of the congress to represent the opinions of the people of Lucknow, and expressed the conviction that the congress movement impeded the true political and moral progress of the country.

Viceroy.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston formally assumed the office of Governor-General on January 6, at Calcutta, in succession to Lord Elgin. On landing at Bombay he had been received with great demonstrations of popular welcome and on his arrival at Calcutta (Jan. 3) with Lady Curzon received an enthusiastic reception.

The Viceroy visited the Punjab in April, and was everywhere received with addresses of welcome, to which he felicitously responded. In the autumn he made a private tour throughout the plague and famine-stricken districts. At Poona on November 11 he addressed a meeting where he declared himself most strongly in favour of inoculation against the plague, as a wise and necessary precaution.

Legislation.—Sir J. Westland on March 10 introduced in the Legislative Council the Government bill imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India, urging that the importation of such sugar seriously affected the Indian producer and that it had already led to the closing of many refineries. He alleged also that the imports of German and Austrian sugar had of late years enormously increased.

The Viceroy and others defended the principle of the bill, and it was passed on March 20. It was thought by many that the revenue from the new tax would not, however, exceed 50,000*l.* a year. The entire press in India, native and English, approved this action of the Government.

In February the Indian Contract Act Amending Bill was passed, conferring upon the courts powers to protect all persons from bargains unfairly contracted, including those between ryots and money lenders.

The Indian Currency Committee having reported in July strongly in favour of a gold standard, and of fixing the legal rate of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*, the Secretary of State for India

informed the Viceroy that the Government had decided to recommend the Indian Government to adopt this measure. Mr. Clinton Dawkins on September 8 introduced the Currency Bill in the Council at Simla, and the bill passed, September 15.

The British sovereign was made legal tender and current coin in India, and the mints were to be open to the unrestricted coinage of gold. Coins would be struck in India when the necessary machinery arrived, and meanwhile gold bullion would be received at the Indian mints. There was no obligation to give gold for rupees, but the Government would keep in view the attainment of practical convertibility at the earliest possible moment.

Financial.—Sir James Westland, the financial member of the Legislative Council on March 20 presented his Budget statement. The accounts for 1897-8 closed with a deficit of Rx.5,630,000, and the revised estimate for 1898-9 showed then a surplus of Rx.4,759,400. The estimate for 1899-1900 showed a surplus of Rx.3,932,600. Almost every department of revenue had improved during the current financial year, with less expenditure under most heads, but an excess of Rx.300,000 over the Budget Estimate was due to the plague. The railway memorandum annexed to the Budget showed that 1,451 miles of new lines were opened during the current year; the total opened lines being 22,650 in extent. During the ensuing year 1,570 miles would be finished, leaving 1,859 miles to be completed in carrying out the sanctioned programme for the ensuing three years.

In the debate which followed in the Council there was a general recognition of the ability shown by Sir J. Westland in the management of the public finances during his term of office.

Some of the members advocated remissions of taxation, and Mr. Arthur, the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, strongly urged the reduction by half of the telegraph rate between India and Europe and the immediate permanent convertibility of the currency into a gold international standard of value. Replying on the whole debate, Sir James Westland said that the Government could not consider any remission of taxation until a general position of surplus was established. The question of a reduction of the telegraph rate was engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. In bidding farewell to the Council, Sir James expressed the hope that the season of prosperity would last long enough to enable the Viceroy to take up the many suggestions made during the debate. In summing up the discussion, the Viceroy said that he believed the rupee would retain during the ensuing year the position it had held during the past twelve months, and he himself should be disappointed if they were not able to invest the 16d. rupee with a greater durability than it had ever hitherto attained.

An explanatory memorandum issued by the Secretary of State for India later showed an increase of net revenue in the Budget for 1899-1900 amounting to Rx.1,058,600. In the net expenditure, reductions under different heads amounted to Rx.1,174,700, adding to this the increase in the amount by which the expenditure was to be met from the provincial balances gave a total improvement of Rx.3,041,200, estimating the rupee at 15½d. The coming Budget was likely to show a fair surplus notwithstanding the cost of the famine. Revenue from railways, canals and opium, and the high rate of exchange, contributed greatly to this result, as well as the cessation of military operations.

Mr. Clinton Dawkins succeeded Sir J. Westland as financial member of the Viceroy's Council, but resigned the office (to take effect in March, 1900) in order to become a partner in the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. In October the Queen approved of the appointment of Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., to succeed Mr. Dawkins on his relinquishment of the office.

Trade.—Owing to Russian competition there was a decrease in the Indian trade, *via* Cashmere with Thibet and Chinese and Russian Turkestan. The tea trade revived in the early part of the year and tea exports from Calcutta increased.

From the annual official report of the trade of India in 1898-9 by Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Statistician to the Indian Government it appeared that the imports were Rx.86,264,298 against Rx.89,742,949 in 1897-8 and the exports were Rx.120,129,654 against Rx.104,671,442 in 1897-8. While the total amounts of imports and exports were satisfactory the imports of the year were not in excess of the average for the seven years ending 1898-9 and the exports were only 6 per cent. larger than those for 1892-3.

II. CHINA.

Much interest in Chinese affairs was maintained this year by the principal foreign Powers, and many new concessions were granted, but there were few signs of any immediate results. Foreign attentions were as distasteful as ever to China.

An edict was issued on January 4 appointing all Viceroys and Governors of provinces *ex-officio* members of the Tsung-li-Yamên.

For a long time the French had been desirous of extending their exclusive settlement at Shanghai, and had demanded two suburbs in exchange for a plot of ground where the natives were wont to deposit their dead while awaiting transport to Ningpo. The Chinese authorities were disposed to grant the concession at first, but after protests made by the British Ambassador and the American Minister the demand for the extension of French jurisdiction was refused.

When afterwards it was found that the French settlement did not imply any special privileges to French citizens to the detriment of other residents, the British protest was withdrawn, and an increase which had long been desired was also granted in May by the Viceroy of Nanking to the area of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

The Tsung-li-Yamên on February 3 consented to the opening of Nanning-fu on the Yu-kiang River as a new treaty port.

Hu-Yu-Fin, chief director of the Northern Railways was accused of maladministration (Jan. 26) and superseded by Chang-Yi, a great speculator, and one of the richest men in North China. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, refused to recognise this appointment until the charges made against Hu-Yu-Fin were investigated. A commission of inquiry was appointed, and in consequence of their report an imperial edict was promulgated (March 7) discharging the prisoner. Nevertheless Chang-Yi was finally recognised. No salary attached to the appointment, and Chang-Yi expected profits from the handling of the earnings of the line and by compelling the use of inferior coal from his own coal mines. Despite British opposition increasing favour was shown to Chang-Yi, and he received an honourable court appointment in June.

The prospectus of the Chinese Imperial Railway five per cent. gold loan for 2,300,000*l.* was issued in February. The loan was to be secured in part by the earnings of an extension line to the port of Niu-Chwang. The Russian Minister, M. de Giers, protested, alleging that the clause providing that the chief engineer should be British conflicted with the conditions of the Russo-Chinese agreement given to M. Pavloff in August preceding. The Tsung-li-Yamên replied that it did not conflict, and asked whether, if they gave way, Great Britain would reckon with Russia, or hold China alone responsible. The Russian Minister renewed his protest, objecting to the chief engineer being British, and that the loan should be secured on the earnings of the new line. England renewed her emphatic declaration that the contract could not be altered. Finally, in April, Russia withdrew her opposition to the loan, although still protesting.

The petition of Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, addressed to the Throne, and asking to be relieved from the duties of his office on account of his age and failing health, was refused. He had previously recommended in another memorial the proper training of military officers and the use of modern weapons and forms of drill. For this presumption he was severely censured by an imperial edict issued in January.

The Italian Minister on February 28 presented demands to the Tsung-li-Yamên for the lease of Sammun Bay on the coast of Che-kiang as a coaling station and naval base, including the concession of three islands off the coast, with the right to

construct a railway from Sammun Bay to Poyang Lake within a sphere of influence comprising the southern two thirds of Che-kiang province. The demand was supported by a note from the British Minister, but it was rejected with contempt by the Tsung-li-Yamên. To enforce the demand some Italian marines were landed at Sammun Bay. Through misunderstanding, Sgr. Martino, the Italian Minister, sent an ultimatum with the sanction of his Government, allowing only four days for a reply. Italy not intending to resort to force disavowed this ultimatum, and recalled Sgr. Martino. Pending the appointment of his successor, Italy was represented by the British Ambassador at Peking. Negotiations were continued between Italy and China after the appointment of Sgr. Salvago Raggi as the Italian Minister at Peking. In May the Italian demand was confined to the lease of a coaling station merely. In August mining rights in North Che-kiang and a chair of Italian at Peking University were demanded, but the Tsung-li-Yamên, while willing to grant the mining rights, stubbornly refused to concede any other demands.

Sir Claude Macdonald obtained leave of absence in March for a visit to England, and Mr. Bax Ironside, Secretary of Legation, became British *Chargé d'Affairs, ad interim*.

At the end of April Great Britain and Russia concluded an agreement with regard to their respective railway interests in China that had been discussed for many months.

1. Great Britain engaged not to seek on her own account or for others railway concessions north of the great wall of China, and not to obstruct Russian applications for concessions in that region.

2. Russia made a like agreement respecting the basin of the Yang-tsze, relative to British claims and concessions.

3. The contracting parties agreed to inform China of the arrangement, since they had no desire in any way to infringe the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties.

An agreement was appended as to the Shanghai-Kuan and Niu-Chwang Railway which declared that the railway must remain a Chinese line under control of the Chinese Government, and that the Chinese Government might appoint both an English engineer to supervise the construction of the line and a European accountant to look after the expenditures appropriated.

In March the Belgian Minister applied to the Tsung-li-Yamên for a concession at Hankow for land on which to build the terminus of the Luhan Railway. This had the support of the British Minister, although Belgium had played an unfriendly part in railway negotiations. China was disposed to grant the land to Belgian employees, but declined to yield the valuable river frontage which was asked for. China, however, agreed in December to allow M. Rouffart, a Belgian engineer, to construct a railway connecting the Luhan Line with Honan-

fu, with right of future extension to Sin-gan-fu, the capital of Shensi province, but Sir Claude Macdonald protested on the ground that this concession had already been applied for by the Peking syndicate.

Inundations of the Yellow River created much distress in Shantung province, reducing 2,000,000 of people to starvation. Li-Hung-Chang returned to Peking from his inspection, and reported that it would cost 4,000,000*l.* sterling to construct the barriers to prevent these floods. By imperial decree 400,000 taels were provided for works on the Yellow River and 600,000 taels for erecting dykes, and 2,000,000 taels were to be devoted to deepening the mouth of the river.

On account of the threatening attitude of the people in this province towards foreigners the German war-ships landed men in April to put down disturbances.

The Anglo-German loan contract for the Tien-tsin and Ching-kiang Railway was signed on May 18. The line, 613 miles long, would be a Chinese Government railway, to be completed within five years; the loan having a period of redemption of fifty years with security from a Government guarantee and from the railway itself. The amount of the loan was 7,400,000*l.* with interest at 5 per cent. The German section of the road from Tien-tsin to the southern border of Shantung was to be under German and Chinese management, and the English section to Ching-kiang under joint English and Chinese control. An imperial edict in May sanctioned the construction of this important railway.

Shantu in Samsah Bay was conceded as a treaty port in May, and Yo-chau-fu at the entrance of Tung-ting Lake on November 13, being the first port to be opened in the province of Hu-nan.

The Chinese authorities declined in November to grant the application made by a British syndicate for a concession to remove existing obstructions from the Yang-tsze with a view to improving the navigation of the river. The reason assigned for the refusal was that the obstructions constitute a valuable defence against foreign invasion.

An imperial order of the Russian Government was issued in August directing that Ta-lien-wan would be a free port when the Siberian railway was finished.

Russia made claim on May 7 for a concession to construct a separate railway connecting Port Arthur with Peking. This was refused on the ground that no more concessions could be granted till the lines already allowed were completed. M. de Giers informed the Tsung-li-Yamên that the Russian Government insisted that the right to construct this railway must be granted. The Chinese were, however, determined to resist this demand, and they were so advised by the British Government.

A dispute with regard to the possession of some land at Hankow purchased in 1863 by Jardine, Matheson & Co., an

English firm, and afterwards included in concessions to Russia, was by M. de Giers and Mr. Bax Ironside arranged to be submitted to arbitration.

The Franco-Chinese agreement for the construction of the Lung-chau and Nanning-fu Railway was signed on September 15, the Chinese Government to provide 3,100,000 taels of the capital. The work was to be completed within three years, and only French engineers and French materials were to be employed. The French claimed to have obtained mining concessions in six districts of Szu-chuan province, but these appeared to conflict with the contract made with Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan and an American syndicate in February. The French demanded 1,200,000 taels and mining rights around Chung-King as indemnity for outrages on French missionaries in Szu-chuan. The Dowager-Empress in September sent for Mr. Pritchard Morgan to go at once to China and begin mining and commercial work in Szu-chuan.

The aged and much-abused Li-Hung-Chang had a good year, if report be true, for in November he was appointed by imperial decree Minister of Commerce, and in December became Viceroy of the province of Kwang-tung. For some time he was engaged in drawing up a report as to the best means of improving Chinese commerce, especially in the tea and silk trades.

The Empress-Dowager issued on November 21 to the Viceroy and Governors of the Yang-tsze and maritime provinces a circular despatch and a secret edict, appealing to them to resist by force of arms all further aggressions of foreign Powers.

Especially the attempt of the Italians to obtain the cession of Sammun Bay and the aggressions of the French in Kwan-chau-wan aroused the indignation of the Empress, who exhorted the people to act *en masse* and "preserve their ancestral homes and graves from the ruthless hands of the invader."

III. HONG-KONG.

Lord Charles Beresford returned from Canton on January 3, and delivered an address to the Hong-Kong Chamber of Commerce on the reforms necessary in the system of Chinese administration; and on January 22 at a meeting of the leading Chinese merchants resolutions were passed in sympathy with Lord Beresford's views.

The Hong-Kong authorities early in April were urging the Chinese Government to give up the territory recently leased at Kau-lung, and notice was given to the Chinese Maritime Customs to cease collecting on April 17 within the boundaries of the Kau-lung extension. Some superstitious Chinese villagers posted inflammatory placards and burned a police shed at Tai-po-fu on the ground that it interfered with the *fungshui* of the village. The Governor, Sir H. Blake, induced the Viceroy of Canton to send troops to protect build-

ings and property, but a mob assaulted the British officials and the Chinese soldiers acting as guard and compelled them to retire. British troops were then landed at Mirs Bay from a torpedo-boat destroyer, and for a few days some fighting was kept up by a horde of Chinese rebels. On May 17 a British force took possession of Kau-lung city, the town of Sam-chun in the extension territory was occupied without resistance, and in all the towns the rebels were subdued. The British Government granted the request of the Chinese for six months' extension of time to make needful arrangements for the removal of the Maritime Customs stations.

The commercial condition of the colony was highly satisfactory. British trade met with serious hindrance, however, through the increase of piracy on the West River. The revenue of Hong-Kong in 1898 was \$2,918,159, with an expenditure of \$2,841,805, and the population at the end of 1898 was estimated at 254,400.

IV. KOREA.

The entire Korean Cabinet was dismissed on March 22, and two of the members were banished because of changes made by the Cabinet in provincial offices.

The Japanese were gaining in influence by encouraging attempts at reform, while Russian policy was to check reform.

Concessions of three whaling stations, each fifteen miles long, were applied for by the Russian Count Kaiserlingk on behalf of the East Russian Fishery Company. The Government agreed to allow the company three sites of 700 feet by 350 feet for whaling purposes only, on a lease of twelve years, under the supervision of the Korean Maritime Customs, and the Japanese were promised similar concessions. Russian attempts to gain political advantages under any guise were being checked by Japanese vigilance. Yet Russia denied that she was desirous of establishing a Russian Protectorate over the country, and asserted that Japan had nothing to fear from Russia.

Japan took over the Seoul and Chemulpho Railway in January with the consent of Korea. The total foreign trade last year of Korea amounted to 2,495,955*l*. Export of gold dust amounted to 240,047*l*., the other exports 906,737*l*., and the imports 1,194,843*l*. Half the value of the import trade was represented by cotton goods.

V. JAPAN,

Negotiations for a treaty of alliance with China were attempted by Prince Cheng, and Chinese envoys arrived in Japan in July, it was said with that object in view. The Russian Minister in Peking addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamên, warning them that the conclusion of such an alliance

would offend Russia and injure China. The mission, moreover, was discredited by the Tsung-li-Yamên, and, finally, by the Dowager Empress of China, and the envoys left Tokio (Aug. 19) without any definite results.

Lord Charles Beresford's visit to Japan produced an excellent effect, and everywhere he met with a most cordial reception.

The Japanese Navy was largely increased this year by the addition of torpedo-boat destroyers and cruisers. The battleship *Asaki*, launched on March 13 at Glasgow, was the heaviest battleship ever built on the Clyde, and had a displacement of 15,200 tons, with an armament entirely of Elswick design and manufacture.

The revised treaties concluded between Japan and the various foreign Powers came into operation on July 17; France and Austria, however, retained their consular jurisdiction till August 4. The Mikado, in view of the advent of the new era of "mixed residence," had issued beforehand a rescript enjoining upon his subjects the observance of courtesy and tact in their relations with foreigners, and orders were issued by the heads of various departments of the Government to their officials to the same effect. On October 28 the Emperor gave a grand commemorative banquet, when he expressed his appreciation of the friendliness and regard for justice shown by the different foreign Powers in acknowledging the autonomy of Japan. Every possible effort to ensure the smooth working of the new system was made on the part of Japan, and the foreign residents were reconciling themselves to the change. Some twenty-two additional ports were opened to foreign trade under the new treaties.

Prince Kanoyé, President of the Japanese House of Peers, visited England in May, and afterwards made a tour on the continent. The leading Japanese statesmen, including the Marquis Ito, Count Okuma and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Aoki, were anxious to secure British co-operation in support of mutual interests in Far Eastern affairs. There appeared to be no foundation for any belief that Japan was preparing for conflict with Russia, for the best of terms existed between the two Governments.

The report of the British Legation at Tokio, published in June, stated that last year the total foreign trade of Japan amounted to 45,249,039*l.*, of which the imports were 28,304,743*l.* and the exports were 16,920,694*l.*, being an increase over 1897 of nearly 5,500,000*l.* in imports and 250,000*l.* in exports. Trade with the United States greatly increased, coming next in importance to that of Britannia, or the British Empire. There was an increasing share of Japanese vessels in the foreign trade of the country.

VI. SIAM.

The King granted this year to Prince Chow Sai a franchise to build seventy miles of railway from the Menam River to

the Nakan Nayoke River, and he had a scheme for constructing more than 500 miles of additional railways as soon as the revenue of the country would permit. The Government decided in August not to raise at present a foreign loan, but the survey of the Ching-mai Railway was to be commenced by the Royal Railway Department.

The long-standing boundary dispute of Perak with Siam was adjusted in December.

Siam claimed the immediate retrocession of Chantaboon, but France insisted that by the treaty of 1893 this was conditional on the settlement of all pending questions.

The ships belonging to the Scottish Oriental Line running to Bangkok were sold in December to a German company, and the shipping of that port is now mainly in German hands.

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE year 1899 was once again a year of uneventful progress in Egypt, and of active and victorious progress in the Soudan. The improved relations of the Khedive with his English advisers and the adoption of a less hostile and irritating attitude by the representatives of French interests in the country helped to steady Egyptian feeling and to facilitate reform. The assent given by the General Assembly to an important proposal submitted by the Government for the reassessment of land throughout the country was a welcome contrast to the factious opposition to Government proposals offered by the Assembly in earlier days. The bitterness of the anti-English press diminished. The prosperity of the country, as evidenced by the growing success of the cotton industry in particular, continued to increase, and even the serious deficiency of water caused by the failure of the Nile flood—which, owing no doubt to the new irrigation system, was the lowest ever recorded—failed on this point to diminish the satisfactory returns. This deficiency did, however, seriously affect the area of cultivation, and the prospects of the rice and cereal crops, and consequently provision for a decrease of revenue on these heads was made in the Budget for 1900, which was submitted to the Council of Ministers towards the close of the year. On the other hand, in view of these difficulties, the Budget Estimates were of a very satisfactory kind. In spite of the loss of 250,000*l.* of land tax, due to the large area of land which it was impossible to irrigate, and of a diminution of 100,000*l.* in railway receipts, an equilibrium was established between the receipts and the expen-

diture. A saving of 93,000*l.* was effected by reducing the authorised railway expenditure and by the abolition of the salt monopoly, which had been transferred to a private company with promising results for the revenue in future. The receipts from the Ministry of Justice were estimated to increase by 84,000*l.*, and the increasing yield of the cotton crop and the new assessment of the land held out hopes of substantial profit. The total estimated revenue for 1900 was 10,640,000*l.*, as compared with an actual revenue of 11,632,000*l.* in 1898, and a revenue of something like 11,500,000 in 1899. The Soudan Budget, which estimated its receipts at 162,000*l.* only, and which of course had a heavy expenditure both civil and military to face, came out with a deficit of 427,000*l.* But, on the other hand, the General Reserve Fund showed a balance of 1,700,000*l.*, even after deducting all the advances granted to the Government by the *Caisse de la Dette*; and the fund in the hands of the *Caisse de la Dette* arising from economies realised by the conversion of the Privileged Debt and of the Daira and Domain Loans amounted at the end of the year to well over 4,000,000*l.* Mr. J. L. Gorst, the Financial Adviser, was therefore justified in speaking hopefully of the resources of the country, and in pointing out the increasing opportunities of its industrial development in future.

At the same time judicial reform made steady if slow progress during the year. The experiment of conferring on the village authorities a civil jurisdiction in petty disputes remained, no doubt, an experiment still, but it tended to diminish the heavy arrears of the summary tribunals. The reduction of legal costs in the native courts led to a considerable increase both in their work and in their receipts. The unsatisfactory condition of the religious courts and their marked disinclination to deal thoroughly with the cases brought before them, led to a determined effort on the part of the Government to get these courts reformed; and in spite of the stubborn opposition of the Grand Mufti certain changes were effected and certain inquiries set on foot, which would, it was hoped, ere long secure for these courts the reconstruction and reforms which they urgently required. The problem of the reorganisation of the Mixed Tribunals gave rise again to no little discussion, the Government showing, as before, a great desire to conciliate the opponents of reform, while urging on the Powers the desirability of modifying and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Tribunals, and, in particular, of granting them penal jurisdiction in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy. But the Powers, as usual, proved to a large extent selfishly indifferent to reform. Meanwhile a temporary additional chamber was formed of judges detached from Alexandria and Mansurah, to enable the Mixed Tribunal of Cairo to dispose of its formidable arrears. Of course in many judicial matters the end of the year found a good deal still to deprecate and to deplore. But it must not be forgotten that, though progress was difficult, progress in

the administration of justice in Egypt was nevertheless yearly becoming more assured ; crime was decreasing ; the proportion of convictions to cases tried increased, and a slow respect for equity is taking hold even of official minds.

But, after all, the main interest in Egyptian history in 1899 came, as it did the year before, from warlike operations in the Soudan. The settlement of the rights of England and France in the valley of the Upper Nile proceeded quietly enough, on a basis which secured to England undisputed influence on the great river, and to France a "compact and homogeneous" territory, as a French semi-official note described it, from the Mediterranean in the north to Senegal and Congo in the south. The disappearance of the Khalifa, however, after the decisive campaign of the previous year, led to a certain degree of uneasiness as to the security of our new dominions, and his movements in the desert excited many rumours in the spring. Meanwhile the reorganisation of new territory proceeded. The Soudan was divided for administrative purposes into four first-class districts—Omdurman, Sennar, Kassala and Fashoda—and three second-class districts—Assuan, Wady Halfa and Suakin, and governors were appointed to carry on the administration. The publication of the terms of the Convention for the future government of the Soudan excited, of course, a certain amount of hostility in Paris, while it was received with equanimity by the rest of the world ; but even Lord Kitchener found it too soon to hazard any definite opinion as to the value and resources of the vast dominions thus acquired. As the year went on rumours about the precarious position of the Khalifa increased, and in August the Sirdar reported an attempted Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile. Later in the autumn the Khalifa, who had gathered together a considerable body of followers, began to threaten mischief against us, and it became necessary to despatch a formidable expedition in pursuit. A force of Soudanese troops was accordingly organised under Sir Francis Wingate, which towards the end of November advanced upon the Khalifa's camp at Om Debrikat, and there secured a signal victory, which may be regarded as the crowning operation of the Soudan war. The Khalifa was killed in the battle, together with his brothers, his chief emirs, and all his leading followers, except Osman Digna who escaped ; his army was entirely routed, and 9,000 prisoners fell into Colonel Wingate's hands. The death of the Khalifa Abdullahi, at the age of fifty-four, and the destruction of the last army which the Dervishes could put into the field, ended at once the career of a tyrant and the prolonged unrest of the Central Soudan. It put the seal upon the successes which made Lord Kitchener's reputation, and it left Egypt, free in future from the fear of attack upon her southern borders, to pursue unmolested her prosperous career.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony. — After the decisions following the various election petitions, and the election of the additional members provided for under the Redistribution Act, creating sixteen new seats and increasing the number of members of the House to ninety-five, there had been elected at the end of April fifty Bond members against forty-one Progressives. The final elections in May and June gave the Progressives two or three more seats. The Bond party were enthusiastic at their success. Mr. Solomon, the Attorney General, was returned for Tembuland by 811 votes against 749 votes given for Sir Gordon Sprigg. Election petitions against Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hill and Mr. Sauer were dismissed in January. Sir J. Sivewright was unseated for Stellenbosch, but not personally disqualified.

Mr. Hofmeyr made a speech at Caledon on February 24, affirming the loyalty of the Afrikaners, but declaring their dislike to the domineering of millionaires over the colony. He thought the immediate future as critical as the late past.

Sir A. Milner, the High Commissioner, went to Bloemfontein on May 31 to hold a conference with President Kruger.

A great citizens' meeting was held in Cape Town on June 28, which passed resolutions supporting Sir A. Milner's policy.

The Cape Parliament was opened on July 14 and Sir A. Milner's speech, though making no allusion to the Transvaal crisis, was received with cheers.

A great meeting was held in Cape Town (July 18) to welcome Mr. Rhodes from England. Some 4,000 people were present in the crowded hall, and received him with prolonged cheering. In his speech he said that the German Emperor had met him in the fairest way, that the days of Little Englandism were past, and that Englishmen and Dutchmen would soon unite upon the proposition that South Africa was not big enough for them.

In the Cape Assembly (July 31) the Rhodesia Customs Bill was read a second time, after a protest by Mr. Rhodes against giving benefits to the Transvaal when there was no reciprocity.

Mr. Merriman, in his Budget speech on August 1, said that the reduction of duties under the Customs Convention had resulted in a decrease of 501,000*l.* in the revenue. He estimated the expenditure at 6,878,000*l.*, and the revenue at 6,544,000*l.* He proposed an income tax of 1*s.* in the pound, with exemption on incomes up to 300*l.* Farmers were to pay a land tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the pound on the value of their farms instead of income tax, with exemption up to 1,200*l.* In moving the second reading of the Income and Land Taxes Bill (Aug. 14) Mr. Merriman modified his proposals, making the income tax 6*d.* in the pound on incomes under 1,000*l.*, and 1*s.* in the pound on incomes beyond 1,000*l.* The limit of exemption from land tax was to be 800*l.* rather than 1,200*l.*

Much public indignation was aroused in August at the

conduct of the Cape Government in allowing munitions of war imported *via* Port Elizabeth by the Orange Free State to pass through the colony. Since July 101,000 rifles with 1,293,000 cartridges, besides powder, lead and shot, had been forwarded. The official explanation made by Mr. Schreiner in the Assembly (Aug. 25) was that the act passed in 1877 was intended only to prevent importation of arms for natives, and that the permit, obtained on July 14, was given because the colony was at amity with the Orange Free State.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg considered that the passing of the Customs Convention had in no respect altered the obligations of the Government of the Cape, but Mr. Schreiner, the Premier, thought that the Customs Union obliged each partner to forward goods without question. He read to the House a telegram received from President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, asking him to contradict the malicious, false, and ridiculous reports that the Free State was going to take up arms aggressively against Great Britain or any British territory, and adding that they would not "take up arms except in defence of their rights or to fulfil their obligations." Mr. Schreiner said that he should do his very best to keep his colony aloof from the struggle, if unhappily war broke out, for, said he, "we shall have to live together after the storm has burst."

Mr. Schreiner's course was held to be unpatriotic, if not actually treasonable, by many Cape residents.

The Cape Assembly passed on September 4 the Land and Income Tax Bill, but it was rejected by the Legislative Council by 12 to 10 votes.

The Government Appropriation Bill for 500,000*l.* passed the Assembly, but was reduced by one half in the Legislative Council—the vote standing 13 to 9.

The Progressive members of the Cape Parliament met in September and voted unanimously for a resolution deprecating the attempts made to encourage the Transvaal Government to continue resistance to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government, and assuring the Imperial Government of their strongest support of the policy of Sir A. Milner—a policy for the permanent interests of Cape Colony and of the whole of South Africa. On the other hand the Afrikaner members held a meeting and proposed to open a subscription for Transvaal widows and orphans. This was denounced by the Progressives as a step towards treason.

Mr. Rhodes made a present on September 15 to the Transvaal delegates to the Agricultural Union of a fine lion, which they first accepted, but afterwards returned.

At the close of the session of Parliament on October 12, Mr. Schreiner in moving the adjournment said that the duty of all was to save the colony as far as possible from being involved in the vortex of war, and that he would do the duty imposed on him without favour, fear, or flinching.

The first engagement of the war was on October 12, when an armoured train carrying cannon to Mafeking was attacked and several men were captured. Not many days after, both Mafeking and Kimberley in Cape Colony were invested and heavy guns were brought up to bombard them.

The Free State Boers invaded Cape Colony, November 1. To relieve Kimberley and Ladysmith, and to protect Cape Colony, the British forces were divided into three columns. Lord Methuen with about 7,500 men advanced from Cape Town on the road to Kimberley. General Gatacre with some 4,000 was sent to Queenstown to repel the invasion from the Free State, and General Clery with a much larger force proceeded from Durban towards Ladysmith. Reinforcements continually arriving by the numerous transports were sent on to the front—the largest number going to Natal. Division after division was sent out from England on the long three weeks' voyage of over 6,000 miles, and on November 11 a fifth division was mobilised.

Lord Methuen moved on from the Orange River for the relief of Kimberley; and, on November 23, with the Guards Brigade and the 9th Brigade, drove 2,500 Boers at the point of the bayonet out of their strongly entrenched position at Belmont. Two days later at Enslin, near Graspan, a memorable battle was fought against 3,000 Boers, where the Naval Brigade with their heavy guns distinguished themselves, but their losses were very heavy. Fourteen were killed and 91 were wounded of a force of about 550 men, and all their officers excepting two suffered because they took no advantage of cover. The Guards in this battle, as at Belmont, used the bayonet effectively. On November 28 Lord Methuen's army engaged about 8,000 Boers under personal command of General Cronje, strongly entrenched on both banks of the Modder River, and on an island in the full-flowing stream. Lord Methuen described this engagement as one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. After desperate fighting, which lasted for ten hours under a burning sun, the men having no food or water, the enemy quitted their position. Firing was effective up to 1,600 yards, but the troops when lying down were comparatively safe. The ammunition reserve could not be brought to the firing line, and there was no cover for the British troops as they made their frontal attack. Colonel Northcott, Lord Methuen's chief of staff, and three other officers were killed and Lord Methuen was slightly wounded in this battle. Seventy-one men were killed, and 19 officers and 375 men were wounded.

Meanwhile General Gatacre had begun operations in Cape Colony, northwards of Queenstown. He occupied Bushmen's Hoek, November 27, while his main force was at Putter's Kraal. On December 10 he met with a sad reverse in making a night attack on Stormberg. Misled by guides on his march from

Molteno, where his troops had arrived on the 9th by railway, he missed the right turning, and marched on till daybreak when he was surprised by the enemy who were occupying the top of an unscalable hill. He was obliged to retreat to Molteno while harassed for nine miles by the enemy's guns, well served and carrying 5,000 yards, that were mounted on the hill sides. Not many were killed, but a part of his forces, numbering over 500, officers and men, were cut off and made prisoners.

Another disaster came the very next day. On December 11 Lord Methuen fought the battle of Magersfontein, where General Cronje had prepared a long series of concealed entrenchments, north of the Modder River. The British force numbered about 11,000 in all, and the Boer army nearly 15,000. The Highland Brigade, marching in quarter column in the dusk of early morning, found itself close to the barbed-wire obstructions of the very strongest entrenchment. Instantly a tremendous rifle fire at close range struck down one out of five of the 3,000 under General Wauchope. The brave general himself, the idol of the Highland regiments, fell riddled with bullets, and the entire losses of the whole force under Methuen in the battle, which lasted all day, were 152 killed, 667 wounded, and 129 missing. The Boers, concealed in their trenches, could not be driven out without a much greater loss of men, and Lord Methuen retired to the Modder River.

Mafeking and Kimberley, on the western border of the Transvaal, were closely invested early in the war. At Mafeking Colonel Baden-Powell with a small garrison was still holding out bravely at the close of the year, although Commandant Cronje had made many attempts to capture them. In October fighting was frequent, yet all the engagements resulted in favour of the garrison. About 40 Boers were killed and wounded by bayonet and many were shot. After a bombardment Cronje presented (Oct. 16) a demand for the surrender of the place "to save further unnecessary bloodshed." His messenger, who found Colonel Baden-Powell fast asleep, was sent back with the answer that he would let General Cronje know when he had had enough.

Commandant Snyman relieved Cronje in November, by orders from Pretoria.

Early on the morning of December 26 an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture a strong position at Game Tree, two miles from Mafeking. Spies conveyed information to the enemy of the intended attack, and the fort was strengthened and reinforced the previous night. Captains Sandford and Vernon and Lieutenant Paton with 18 non-commissioned men were killed, and over 20 were wounded. The Boers were accused of using expansive bullets in this fight, and of robbing the dead and wounded.*

Kimberley was isolated on October 15. Bombardment

* A force under Colonel Plumer was coming from Rhodesia to the relief of Mafeking in December.

began on November 7, and was continued for many weeks, while skirmishes and sorties were frequent. On November 23 the Boers made an attack on Otto's Kopje Mine, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was among the people shut up in Kimberley, and did much in aid of the besieged by his resourceful efforts. Colonel Kekewich, in command, reported the capture of a laager to the west of Kimberley on November 28, and searchlight communication was kept up with the troops at Modder River. Not less than 1,000 shells had been fired by the Boers before December 1, and the garrison had fired 400 in return.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was appointed to be commander-in-chief of the British forces, and left London for South Africa on December 23. Lord Kitchener joined him, as his chief-of-staff, at Gibraltar—coming in all haste from Khartoum. Sir Redvers Buller remained in command of the Natal army, and Sir Charles Warren led the Fifth Division under him. A sixth division was to be commanded by Major-General Kelly-Kenny. A seventh and an eighth division were mobilised, and before the New Year Imperial Yeomanry Volunteers and Militia were all joining for the defence of British rights in South Africa.

The imports into Cape Colony in 1899 amounted to 19,207,549*l.*, against 16,682,438*l.* in the year before. Exports for the year were 23,333,600*l.*, compared with 25,318,701*l.* in the previous year. The rebate trade ended at the beginning of the war.

III. NATAL.

Natal.—A magnificent statue of Queen Victoria, by W. Thornycroft, R.A., erected by the Corporation of Durban, was unveiled on April 19 by the Governor, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson.

The Natal Parliament opened on May 11. The Governor spoke of the very satisfactory state of affairs in the colony, and said that the revenue for the current year would considerably exceed the estimates.

The figures of the Natal Budget showed that the imports into the colony during 1898 decreased in value to 5,323,216*l.* and that the exports increased to 2,184,667*l.* The exports of Natal produce to Cape Colony during the first quarter of 1899 amounted in value to 54,720*l.* against 1,481*l.* in the corresponding quarter of 1898. It was estimated that the balance of revenue over expenditure in the current financial year would amount to 150,000*l.* and the cash balance to 730,000*l.* The railway receipts during the past year were 1,070,000*l.*, being 70,000*l.* in excess of the estimate. The Customs revenue amounted to 440,000*l.*, being about 80,000*l.* over the estimate. The ordinary revenue during the next financial year was estimated at 2,099,855*l.* and the expenditure at 2,073,332*l.* The expenditure from the Loan Fund was set down at 1,011,225*l.*

The Natal Volunteers received in May general orders to hold themselves in readiness to protect the frontier.

A new Ministry was formed in June. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Hime became Prime Minister, and in the Assembly Mr. J. L. Hulett was elected Speaker. A resolution expressing sympathy and approval of the policy of the Imperial Government in regard to the Transvaal question was presented by Mr. Baynes in the Legislative Assembly on July 19, and passed, with a full House, unanimously.

In the Transvaal war the colonists in Natal bravely flew to arms, and in their own country the first important battles were fought. For political reasons it was determined to try to hold Dundee and Ladysmith, rather than to take up a position on the Tugela River. General Sir W. P. Symons under Lieutenant-General White at Ladysmith occupied Dundee and Glencoe and fought the first serious battle (Oct. 20) in an attack on Lucas Meyer's army of 6,000 men that held a strong position on Talana Hill. He drove the Boers from their guns, capturing them, but General Symons fell mortally wounded. In this action 10 officers and 33 men were killed and nearly 200 men were wounded. General Yule, who succeeded to the command, was compelled to retire before the advance of the heavily reinforced Boer army which threatened to cut him off. He made a masterly retreat to Ladysmith, but a squadron of Hussars and two companies of Dublin Fusiliers were captured. On the next day General Sir G. White, placed in command of the camp at Ladysmith on October 7, moved out a force of cavalry with the Natal field battery under General French in order to drive the Boers from Elands-laagte, the Gordon Highlanders and other infantry regiments with field batteries following. Here a fierce battle was fought and a large army of Boers were defeated, though with heavy loss to the British infantry regiments under Colonel Ian Hamilton. The Gordons, Manchesters and Devonshires fought gallantly an enemy shooting from behind stones and kopjes. The Boer losses were heavy, estimated at over 100 killed, 108 wounded, including General Kock and 188 prisoners. Two guns were captured and brought into Ladysmith. The British losses were four officers and 37 men killed, 31 officers and 175 men wounded and 10 missing.

Another action took place at Rietfontein, October 24, not with the object of driving the enemy out of their positions, but to prevent his falling on General Yule's flank while falling back to Ladysmith, where on October 26 General Yule rejoined General White. Within a few days the Boers under Joubert completely closed around Ladysmith, but not before several 4·7 naval guns, landed from the battleship *Powerful*, had been sent through from Durban; guns that were found able to cope with the Boer long-range artillery. General French escaped from the besieged town before it was completely invested and afterwards led cavalry forces in important engagements elsewhere.

The naval force arrived on October 30. A sortie was made that day to attack a position where the enemy had mounted heavy guns, but after several hours' fighting the main body returned to their camps. On the evening before, a mountain battery with four and a half companies of the Gloucester Regiment and six of the Royal Irish Fusiliers—all under Colonel Carleton—had been sent to march up Bell's Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek. The mules of the mountain battery and those laden with the greater part of the rifle ammunition were stampeded by the Boers, and bolted. The enemy were in great force and had many guns, and on the afternoon of the following day at three o'clock the men, though the hill was taken and held, had exhausted their ammunition and were obliged to surrender. Some 843 officers and men were taken and sent as prisoners of war to Pretoria. The British were all in action in this battle of Farquhar's Farm and that of Nicholson's Nek and lost 80 men, but the Boer loss was much greater. This reverse only stimulated the British Empire to make greater efforts. The Army Reserve was called out, and contingents from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other colonies offered their services for the war. Large sums were raised for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans, and many contributions came from the ends of the earth. The reverses in Natal changed all plans of the campaign. It was decided that Ladysmith and Kimberley must be relieved.

Colenso was evacuated by the British on November 2, and they fell back to Estcourt. The Boers began raiding and pillaging the country round about, and on the 15th an armoured train was wrecked by them near Chieveley. Many were killed and wounded, and nearly 100 men were taken prisoners, including Mr. Winston S. Churchill, son of Lord Randolph Churchill, who acted with great courage, although a non-combatant. A general attack on Ladysmith was made on November 9, and the Boers were repulsed with heavy loss. The British, taught by the enemy, lay snugly among the boulders while a tempest of lead swept over their heads.

A night operation at Beacon Hill, in which Colonel Kitchener took a prominent part, under Major-General Hildyard (Nov. 23) resulted in a strategical success of the greatest value. An attack made on the advancing Boers for the time dispersed them, and restored communication with Pietermaritzburg, and the Boers were driven back from Tugela Drift by the Natal troops.

Sir Redvers Buller arrived in Natal on November 25, and a British force moved up to Frere, about fifteen miles south of Colenso. There General Clery arrived on December 2. On December 8 General Hunter made a brilliant sortie at night from Ladysmith, with 500 Natal troops, and destroyed two big guns of the enemy and captured a Maxim; and Colonel Metcalf making another dash with 500 of the Second Rifle

Brigade (Dec. 10) was successful in destroying a Krupp 4·7 howitzer on Surprise Hill. The Boers suffered here severely in a bayonet charge by the British, losing 28 killed, as they admitted. The British loss was 9 killed, 30 wounded and 6 missing.

On the 15th Sir Redvers Buller advanced from Chieveley toward Colenso, with the idea of crossing the Tugela, first at Bridle Drift, and then if the troops got over they were to move down the river and help the crossing at the main drift. General Hart was not able to cross by the Bridle Drift, as a dam had been put up to hinder crossing, and he was ordered back, but meantime he had become heavily engaged, and reinforcements were sent to extricate him. General Hildyard was ordered to occupy Colenso Station, which he did gallantly, but two batteries of artillery were advanced too fast without their infantry escort, and were overwhelmed by the Boer rifles under Fort-Wylie — a commanding, trebly-entrenched hill, at a range of 1,200 yards. In attempting to save the guns Lieutenant Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, fell mortally wounded. Many of the gunners were wounded, and 13 out of 21 horses were killed. Eleven guns were lost, and 1,097 officers and men were among the killed, wounded and missing in this engagement.

This reverse was followed by inaction for the rest of the year.

Orange Free State.—Proposals for federation with the Transvaal were debated in the Free State Volksraad in April. President Steyn said it was impossible to have federal union while article 4 of the Convention of 1884 stood. On April 17 the Raad voted in favour of a reciprocal franchise agreement with the Transvaal.

The Raad voted 22,500*l.* for ammunition in June, and in addition 40,000*l.* for war material, and about 14,000*l.* for artillery.

Sir A. Milner sent President Steyn (Sept. 19) a telegram, informing him that it was deemed advisable by the imperial military authorities to send a detachment of troops to secure the line of communication between Cape Colony and British territories north. As the force might be stationed near the Free State, it was desirable to inform the President of the movement, and that it was in no way directed against the Free State. Sir A. Milner said that he rested satisfied with the President's declaration of August 16, and that the Imperial Government still hoped for a friendly settlement of their differences with the Transvaal. He hoped for strict neutrality from the Orange Free State, and said that there was no desire to impair the independence of that republic.

President Steyn replied that he hoped for a friendly settlement, while he regretted the despatch of troops; that his Government would do all it could to allay excitement, but if

the burghers regarded the military preparations as a menace to the Orange Free State the responsibility would not rest with the Bloemfontein Government; and that it would view with deep regret any disturbance of friendly relations with Great Britain. He would submit the telegram to the Volksraad at once.

The Volksraad adopted a resolution instructing their Government to use every means to maintain peace, provided it be done without violating the honour and independence of the Free State and the Transvaal, but that, come what may, the Free State would "honestly and faithfully fulfil its obligation towards the Transvaal, by virtue of the political alliance existing between the two republics."

President Steyn issued a proclamation (Oct. 11) to the burghers of the Free State, calling upon them to assist the Transvaal. Martial law was proclaimed at Bloemfontein, the courts were closed, and all British subjects were warned to leave.

Transvaal.—Three years had passed since the Jameson raid, and still matters in the Transvaal were far from settlement. The Boers held the upper hand and were determined to keep it, while the Uitlanders complained of taxation without representation, and many other evils for which they held the Boers responsible.

Sundry inflammatory articles had appeared in the *Rand Post* (a Boer newspaper) at the close of 1898 concerning the shooting of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman. Messrs. Webb and Dodds, of the South African League, were arrested for assisting in getting up a petition to the Queen concerning the Edgar tragedy. They were released on bail of 1,000*l.* A public meeting of British subjects, held January 14, to protest against their arrest, was broken up by a vast rioting crowd of burghers and Afrikanders. The trial of these men was adjourned from January 19 to January 28. Finally both defendants were released in April, and the policeman who shot Edgar was discharged on February 25. All this caused much public excitement in Johannesburg and throughout the Transvaal.

It was not without some significance that a conference between Transvaal and Orange Free State delegates met at Pretoria, February 2, to discuss assimilation of the Constitutions of the two States.

A petition signed by 21,684 British subjects in the Transvaal was handed, March 24, to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to the Queen. In this petition a statement in detail was given of the grievances of the Uitlanders. It prayed her Majesty to extend her protection to them, and to cause an inquiry into their grievances to be made, in order to reform abuses and to obtain from the Transvaal substantial guarantees for their redress. The petition was

accompanied by affidavits supporting the allegations. A counter petition, purporting to give the real views of the Uitlanders and expressing contentment with the Government, was being signed in the Transvaal not long after. Many thought that the Transvaal Government would yield to pressure and grant equal rights to all white residents. President Kruger made speeches in Johannesburg and other places in April, asserting that he made no distinctions as to the franchise between nationalities but only between loyal and disloyal people, and that he would propose to the Volksraad to reduce the qualifying period by five years. New-comers, however, must first forswear their old country.

An assault made in April on the editor of the *Johannesburg Star* by two Dutchmen aroused great indignation among the Uitlanders.

The British High Commissioner telegraphed on May 4 to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, that the Edgar incident had precipitated a struggle that was sure to come. Sir A. Milner referred to the instability of the laws in the Transvaal and to the endless series of Outlander grievances; he regarded the case for intervention as overwhelming, and that the movement was not, as had been alleged, the work of scheming capitalists or professional agitators; that the spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, was steadily undermining the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions, and that a ceaseless stream of malignant lies in a section of the press as to the intentions of the British Government were producing a great effect on a large number of "our Dutch fellow-colonists."

In his reply to Sir A. Milner, Mr. Chamberlain said that her Majesty's Government suggested that a meeting for discussing the situation in a conciliatory spirit should be arranged between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger.

Seven or eight Englishmen of low degree were arrested, May 15, at Johannesburg, charged with high treason. Boer agents testified that these men had been enrolling a corps, to be armed in Natal, for action against the Transvaal, that they were under orders from the British War Office, and that with 2,000 men they were planning to seize the Johannesburg fort. This so-called conspiracy, when sifted, was found to be an invention of the Boer police, and its object to divert attention from the claims of the Uitlanders. When brought to trial all the prisoners were acquitted.

On May 30 Sir Alfred Milner, yielding to the wishes of the Imperial Government, met Mr. Kruger at Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State, but after several sessions the conference ended (June 5) without result. The franchise question, the dynamite monopoly, the incorporation of Swaziland in the South

African Republic, indemnity for the Jameson raid, and the adoption of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between Great Britain and the Transvaal were all discussed.

The stand taken by Sir A. Milner gave the first importance to the franchise question, and he asked for a retrospective arrangement enfranchising the Uitlanders after five years' residence, giving them "immediate and substantial representation." Mr. Kruger proposed an alternative scheme, substituting a minimum of seven years for five with certain restrictions; he refused the retroactive clause, offered a total representation of three members in the Volksraad to the Uitlanders, and finally stipulated that "all proposals by the President should be subject to the acceptance by the British Government of the principle of arbitration on the differences between the two countries." It came out afterwards that Mr. Kruger who insisted upon this point at Bloemfontein, was ready to yield it when the conference was rendered abortive.

President Kruger (July 1) sent a message to the Volksraad advising amendment of the franchise law, and a bill was introduced embodying most of Sir A. Milner's proposals at the conference, except that the residential qualification was made seven years instead of five, and there were two new conditions imposed; one required that all candidates for the franchise should prove continuous registration on the lists of field cornets, and the other that they should be innocent of "acts against the Government."

The Volksraad accepted on July 18 the seven years franchise scheme, and on July 26 the new law was promulgated. Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to President Kruger for a joint commission to inquire into the practical effect of the new franchise law on the condition of the Uitlanders. To this, after considerable delay, the Transvaal replied rejecting the joint inquiry proposal.

Meanwhile a further effort to gain time and to confuse the situation was made in the Transvaal by instructing Mr. Smuts, the State Attorney, to sound Mr Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, in order to ascertain whether her Majesty's Government would give up pressure for the joint commission, provided the Transvaal yielded to British ideas concerning the franchise. The scheme was written out and initialled by Mr. Smuts, who promised a formal despatch to the same effect later. The despatch when received was found to differ from the initialled abstract, and Mr. Chamberlain when replying accepted it only so far as the two documents agreed. The Transvaal brought accusations of bad faith, said their proposal had been rejected, and formally notified Mr. Greene of its withdrawal.

The Transvaal Volksraad in August amended the "Grondwet" to compel those who were not burghers to serve in national defence. The religious qualification for nominations to the

judiciary was set aside, and August 20 and 27 were days set apart by proclamation for national humiliation and prayer.

The Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg had offered in February to lend money to cancel the dynamite monopoly, or it was to be extended on conditions for a further fifteen years. President Kruger a month later said that this offer never reached the executive, and as the Netherlands Company was paying back the loan of 2,000,000*l.* it was not necessary to borrow. A secret session of the Raad (July 19) discussed the subject, Mr. Kruger opposed cancellation, and it was said that the President resigned office, but the Volksraad refused by one vote to accept it. Afterwards the Dynamite Company proposed a reduction of prices, and on August 26 the Volksraad adopted the majority report of the Dynamite Commission to continue the monopoly.

General Sir W. F. Butler, in command of the British force in South Africa, was relieved on August 15, and Lieut.-General Sir Forestier-Walker was appointed his successor.

On August 21 Mr. Kruger made an alternative new proposal of a five years franchise, and offered a share in the election of President of the Transvaal, with increased representation of the gold fields in the Volksraad, while other questions were to be submitted to arbitration, but not to a foreign Power. He proposed that Great Britain should relinquish all claims to suzerainty, and should not use her present interference in Transvaal affairs as a precedent.

To this the Imperial Government replied (Aug. 28), that it could not give up its rights under the conventions of 1881 and 1884, nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilised Power to protect its citizens abroad from injustice, adding that there were matters which the giving of a franchise could not settle, and which could not properly be left to arbitration, but they could be settled with the other questions at a conference recommended to be held at Cape Town.

The Transvaal replied with regrets that Great Britain was not able to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal (Aug. 19 and 21), by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand district was increased. On these conditions the Transvaal would consider its formal proposals annulled; the Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed in virtue of the London Convention of 1884, or in virtue of international law, and the Transvaal hoped that these declarations would still lead to a solution of existing difficulties. As to the suzerainty the Transvaal referred to its despatch of April 16, 1898; the Transvaal Government had already made known to the British Agent its objections to the High Commissioner's proposals of August 2, suggesting appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last electoral law voted by the Volksraad, and if the one-sided examination referred to in the last British de-

spatch should show that the existing electoral law could be made more efficacious, the Transvaal Government was ready to make proposals to the Volksraad with this object, but was of opinion that the result of such an inquiry would be of little value.

Where a difference existed between the telegram of August 2 received from the High Commissioner and Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of July 22, the Transvaal felt bound to adhere to the contents of the latter. In that despatch it was said that the stipulations of the law were complicated and gave rise to technical questions, so that the best means of treating these questions would be by means of a conference of the delegates of the two Governments, who would send the results of this conference with their views upon it to their respective Governments, and considering that by these proposals Great Britain did not aim at any interference in Transvaal affairs, and that the action could not be regarded as a precedent, but only to ascertain if the franchise law fulfils its object, the Transvaal Government would await the ulterior proposals of Great Britain as to the constitution of such a commission as well as the place and time of meeting.

The Transvaal further proposed to send, at an early date, a fresh reply to the letter of July 27, and expressed satisfaction that Great Britain had declared herself ready to negotiate respecting a court of arbitration.

It desired to learn whether the burghers of the Free State would be admitted to such a court, and what proposals would be discussed by the court; but it appeared to the Transvaal that the restrictions imposed would prevent the objects aimed at from being attained.

After a Cabinet meeting of the British Government (Sept. 8) Mr. Chamberlain sent a despatch, which was read in both Volksraads on September 12. It demanded a five years franchise; a quarter representation in the Raad for the gold fields' interest; equality of the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad; and equality of the old and new burghers in presidential and other elections.

The Transvaal reply (Sept. 16) to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of September 8 accepted the proposals for a Joint Commission, but objected to the use of the English language by new members to be chosen for the Volksraad. It practically repudiated the suzerainty of Great Britain, and it was evidently a document intended to cause endless discussion and delay.

President Kruger sent (Sept. 21) by cable an appeal to the Queen to interpose, to prevent bloodshed.

Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Sir A. Milner of September 22, replying to the Transvaal note of September 2, stated that her Majesty's Government absolutely repudiated the view of the political *status* of the Transvaal, as expressed in the note addressed to the Colonial Secretary on April 18, 1898, and in

the note of May 9, in which the *status* of a sovereign international State was claimed; therefore no proposal conditional on that view could be accepted. Her Majesty's Government pressed for an immediate and definite reply, in order to relieve the strain which had already caused so much injury to the interests of South Africa. If acceded to, the British Government would make immediate arrangements for a conference between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration, but if the reply of the Government of the South African Republic should be negative or inconclusive, "I am to state," said Mr. Chamberlain, "her Majesty's Government reserves the right to reconsider the situation *de novo*, and to formulate their own proposals for final settlement."

On October 9 the Transvaal issued an ultimatum to the British Government, demanding that all pending disputes should be settled by arbitration; that all troops on the borders should be instantly withdrawn; that all reinforcements which had arrived in South Africa since June 1 should be removed; and that her Majesty's troops on the high seas should not be landed in any part of South Africa. An answer was to be given not later than 5 p.m. on October 11, in default of which, or not being satisfactory, the Transvaal would regard it as a formal declaration of war. The British reply, through Sir A. Milner, was sent at 10.45 p.m. on October 10, in the following words: "Her Majesty's Government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African Republic, conveyed in your telegram of October 9. You will inform the Government of the South African Republic, in reply, that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss."

A week before, the Boers had seized over half a million of gold belonging to British owners as it was leaving the country by train to Cape Town.

On October 12 Mr. Greene, the British Agent, left Pretoria, and the Boer commandoes, under the guidance of General Joubert, the next day invaded Northern Natal, through Laing's Nek. The Free State forces advanced through the Drakensberg, Tintwa and Van Reenan Passes to join them.

Meantime some efforts had been made to defend British Africa. Troops were promptly sent from all quarters. General Buller, with a small force, was in Northern Natal. General Sir George White arrived at Durban to take over command. An army service corps and a transport after transport left England for the front.

Colonel Kekewich was stationed with 700 men at Mafeking, and at Ladysmith, in Natal, about 1,500 men. At Ladysmith, in Natal,

there had been accumulated a vast store of military supplies and ammunition. But the entire British force in South Africa was far outnumbered by the Boers at the outset, who were estimated to be from 50,000 to 80,000.

The advantages that the Boers held were not at first well understood. They were well organised; they were all mounted horsemen, armed with Mauser magazine rifles, and were a very mobile force indeed. They were assisted by a large force of foreigners, both officers and privates, European and American. They had provided an immense supply of ammunition, and their artillery was the best in the world. Before the raid they had purchased heavy artillery, and after that time they had secured Krupp and Creusot guns of the longest range, which they had learned to use. Their methods in warfare included skulking, celerity and treachery. They would fight behind boulders, bushes and kopjes, but not in the open field. The red cross was shamefully abused, in order to smuggle in fighting men *via* Delagoa Bay and to cover spying, and it was soon found that the white flag was no protection against their rifles.

The importance of the crisis required strong generalship, and General Sir Redvers Buller was chosen to take chief command. He left England on October 14, and arrived at Cape Town on October 31.

IV. EAST AFRICA.

Abyssinia.—Complete success attended the military expedition of the Emperor Menelek against Ras Mangascia the Governor of Tigré, who formally made submission to the Negus (Feb. 18). The attitude of the Emperor was friendly towards Great Britain, despite rumours to the contrary.

Zanzibar.—A Muscat dhow flying the French flag was about to sail in May with kidnapped slaves on board. The French Consul was informed of the occurrence by the police who requested that the boat might be searched by French officials acting with representatives of the Zanzibar Government. Twenty slaves being found in the hold, the captain and crew were arrested, and tried by the French court.

The Zanzibar Government imposed a new duty of 5 per cent. from September 15 on all imports except coins, coal, ivory, rubber and tortoiseshell.

Germany, by agreement with Great Britain, in November renounced her extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar, to take effect when other nations have done the same.

Portuguese East Africa.—An expedition under Major Machado routed the hostile natives with their chief, Cuamba, in August, and afterwards advanced against the Yao chief, Mataka, who was also defeated in October with heavy loss.

German East Africa.—A railway across German East Africa

from Dar-es-Salaam to the lakes was about to be commenced, and met with the approval of the German Imperial Government. The native population numbered over 6,000,000 of inhabitants. The newly introduced hut tax yielded over 300,000 marks. Drought and damage by locusts had brought on famine which caused great mortality in the colony.

British East Africa.—The chief result of the British expedition under Colonel Martyr northwards from Uganda was the establishment of effective occupation as far north as Rejaf.

Colonel Macdonald's expedition arrived at Mombasa on their return from the country about Lake Rudolf early in March, having obtained a vast amount of very valuable information.

Sir A. Hardinge, her Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, in September appealed for aid in behalf of the sufferers through famine in consequence of the failure of rain for three successive seasons in the Protectorate. The provinces of Ukamba and Sayyidieh exceptionally suffered. To relieve the victims of the famine the mission at Freretown under Rev. H. Binns had fed 500 to 1,000 of the natives constantly for twelve months.

Madagascar.—A rising of the natives took place at Ikongo on June 24, and some fighting was found necessary to suppress it.

The French Government made reparation to the Society of Friends for the seizure of their mission hospital at Antananarivo in 1896.

General Gallieni adopted measures to keep down rebellion and maintain order in the island. He erected a line of block-houses to protect the military road to Analamazaotra, and a ring of military posts around the capital.

The ex-Queen, Ranavaloa, arrived on February 28 at Marseilles on her way to Algiers. She was not permitted to land in France.

Plague was raging in October among the Malagasy and Chinese in the island. The Sakalavas employed in constructing the Mojanga road had nearly finished it.

Uganda.—Bilal, the rebel Soudanese leader and the murderer of Major Thruston, was killed in action, and the band of mutineers was broken up and dispersed. On April 9 Kabarega was attacked on the east bank of the Nile by Lieut.-Colonel Evatt, and completely defeated. Mwanga, the ex-King of Uganda, with Kabarega, who was severely wounded, were captured and exiled to Kismayu on the coast.

The Uganda railway was making progress, and in April more than half the road to Lake Victoria was finished. A new route adopted had shortened the total length of the railway to 550 miles. The net expenditure on the railway in the year 1897-8 was 600,489*l.* The Macupa railway bridge from Mombasa to the mainland, 1,383 feet in length, was opened in July, and named Salisbury Bridge.

V. WEST AFRICA.

Gold Coast.—Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Northcott, C.B., was appointed administrator of the northern territories of the Gold Coast in August. A detachment of Hausas with British officers left Cape Coast Castle for the *Hinterland* early in the year to quiet the natives who were complaining of scarcity of food, and of being obliged to assist in laying telegraph lines.

At Accra the hut-tax was quietly collected. Colonel Northcott's Gambaga expedition was completely successful. The natives readily submitted, and Colonel Northcott, with the special service officers attached to the expedition, left for England at the end of March.

Gambia.—The colony had a revenue during the past year of 43,717*l.* with an expenditure of 29,035*l.*, and no debt. Amongst the imports Manchester cottons were of the value of 60,787*l.*, while rice and sugar were prominent. Of the exports ground nuts, valued at 200,000*l.*, were shipped to France. Exports of rubber had the value of 30,600*l.*

Lagos.—The arrangement with France recognising certain territory between Lagos and the Niger as within the British sphere, and admitting British rights over Sokoto, brought peace and security to a large region. The railway was opened for passenger traffic as far as Abbeokuta, and would be finished to Ibadan in a few months. Exports of mahogany were increasing. The rubber industry, it was feared, would decline in a few years on account of the reckless way in which the trees were tapped, although the rubber trade of late years has superseded the trade in palm oil.

Sierra Leone.—Major Nathan, C.M.G., administered the government during the temporary absence of the Governor, Sir F. Cardew, who came to England on leave. Bai Bureh and several other ringleaders in recent hostilities were brought from Karene in February by Major Stansfield, and the most important chiefs were deported to Accra in July.

The Sierra Leone railway was completed to Songo town, and trains ran on April 3. Of 600 passengers about ten were white people. A carriage was reserved for the whites, and the mayor of Freetown, Sir Samuel Lewis, who is a native African, not knowing of the reservation, attempted to ride in the reserved car. He was forcibly ejected by a white non-commissioned officer, who, for the assault, was fined 30*s.* and costs. The matter caused much feeling in Sierra Leone.

Congo State.—Baron Dhanis recovered Kabambarre on December 31, 1898. On July 20 he defeated the mutineers near Sungula, killing 100 of them, and losing himself 25 black troops, but no white officers or men. Two more battles with the rebel Batetelas were fought in October. The rebels lost 90 men killed, including three chiefs.

The Government was doing its best to better the condition

of its officers; new steamers for transport were building, and the railway was earning over 1,000,000 francs per month gross receipts.

The exports last year were 1,015,868*l.*, and the imports 1,007,405*l.* Rubber formed more than three-fifths of the exports; ivory and palm products nearly all the remainder. The rubber trade was almost wholly in Belgian hands. New railways were projected to connect Stanley Falls with the upper Ituri plateau, one branch turning northward toward Lake Albert Nyanza and the other southward toward Lake Tanganyika.

Nigeria.—The new protectorate of Northern Nigeria was to come into being at the close of the year with Colonel Lugard as Governor. It will be the largest in extent of any of the British West African territories, and will contain about 300,000 square miles. Geba will be the capital till the new site is chosen in the direction of Kano.

The Royal Niger Company transferred its territories to the Imperial Government in August for 865,000*l.*

The convention between Great Britain and France respecting boundary lines in West Africa, signed on June 14, 1898, was finally ratified this year.

The import duty on spirits imported into the Niger Coast Protectorate was raised on June 17, from 2*s.* per gallon to 3*s.* per gallon.

French Soudan.—In October by decree the French Soudan ceased to be a distinct province, and was divided between Senegal, Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Dahomey, West Africa.

Early in January the Voulet-Chanoine mission, authorised to explore the country between Say and Lake Chad, were about ninety miles above Say at Sansanne Hausa, and in March left for Lake Chad. Lieutenant Peteau, attached to the expedition, brought charges before the French authorities in the Soudan against the officers in command of excesses and cruelty towards the natives and of wantonly burning their villages. After a partial inquiry Lieut.-Colonel Klobb of the Marines was ordered to proceed from his station at Kayes to take over the command, and if the charges proved true to arrest Captains Voulet and Chanoine. On July 14 on the approach of Colonel Klobb at a place near Damangara, West Africa, Captain Voulet sent word that he should retain the command and if Klobb continued to

ce that he should treat him as an enemy; that with 600 under his orders he should prefer fighting to a stupid e. Colonel Klobb advanced unfurling the French flag, upon Captain Voulet ordered his men to fire three volleys men independently. Colonel Klobb, while forbidding his men to return the fire, was shot dead, Lieutenant Meunier badly wounded, and their men were routed by a bayonet e. In October Voulet and Chanoine were no longer with mission. It was under the command of Lieutenant Pallier was seeking to place it under the orders of the Foureaux-

Lamy expedition, and on October 18—the very day that a memorial service was held in Paris for Lieut-Colonel Klobb—news came, by a strange coincidence, that both Voulet and Chanoine had been killed by their own followers.

M. Bretonnet's expedition, one of the four sent to explore the Lake Chad region, was massacred in August by the natives under Rabah in the vicinity of the Bagirmi. The Foureaux-Lamy mission was reported to have reached Lake Chad in safety.

Anglo-French Agreement.—It was arranged between Great Britain and France that the fourth article of the Convention of June 14, 1898, should be completed by the following provisions, which should be considered as forming an integral part of it:—

1. Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the west of the line of frontier defined in the following paragraph, and the Government of the French Republic engages not to acquire either territory or political influence to the east of the same line.

2. The line of frontier shall start from the point where the boundary between the Congo Free State and French territory meets the water-parting between the water-shed of the Nile and that of the Congo and its affluents. It shall follow in principle that water parting up to its intersection with the 11th parallel of north latitude. From this point it shall be drawn as far as the 15th parallel in such manner as to separate in principle the kingdom of Wadai from what constituted in 1882 the province of Darfur; but it shall in no case be so drawn as to pass to the west beyond the 21st degree of longitude east of Greenwich (18° 40' east of Paris), or to the east beyond the 23rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich (20° 40' east of Paris).

3. It is understood in principle that to the north of the 15th parallel the French zone shall be limited to the north-east and east by a line which shall start from the point of intersection of the Tropic of Cancer with the 16th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (13° 40' east of Paris), shall run thence to the south-east until it meets the 24th degree of longitude east of Greenwich (21° 40' east of Paris), and shall then follow the 24th degree until it meets, to the north of the 15th parallel of latitude, the frontier of Darfur as it shall eventually be fixed.

4. The two Governments engage to appoint Commissioners who shall be charged to delimit on the spot a frontier line in accordance with the indications given in paragraph 2 of this declaration. The result of their work shall be submitted for the approbation of their respective Governments.

It is agreed that the provisions of Article IX. of the Convention of June 14, 1898, shall apply equally to the territories situated to the south of the 14° 20' parallel of north latitude,

and to the north of the 5th parallel of north latitude, between the 14° 20' meridian of longitude east of Greenwich (12th degree east of Paris) and the course of the Upper Nile.

Done at London, March 21, 1899.

(L.S.)

SALISBURY.

(L.S.)

PAUL CAMBON.

VI. CENTRAL AFRICA.

British Central Africa.—It was feared by the planters that the Trans-African Railway would result in withdrawing native labour from Nyassaland to the mining districts in South Africa and thus lessen their supply.

The notorious Yao chief, Mataka, with Makanjira and Zirafi, two other raiding chiefs living in Portuguese territory south-east of Lake Nyassa, were giving trouble, and against them the British and Portuguese acted in concert. Zirafi and Makanjira submitted, and offered to assist against Mataka. The Portuguese force in October defeated him and destroyed his town.

The chief Kazembe, who had strongly fortified his town, was defeated by the British force before the two expeditions effected a junction. Kazembe's fortress was the rendezvous of all disaffected Arabs.

Plenty of rain had fallen in the Shiré highlands at the end of October, and the coffee crop was not less than a thousand tons, while for the next season a much better crop was anticipated.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA.

I. UNITED STATES.

THE state of political parties in the Congress of the United States at the opening of the year 1899 (the third session of the fifty-fifth Congress) was as follows: In the Senate, 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats, and 10 Independents. In the House of Representatives, 206 Republicans, 134 Democrats (including 15 classed as Fusionists), and 16 Independents. William P. Frye, Republican from Maine, was President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Thomas B. Reed, also of Maine, was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

One of the most important acts of this short session of Congress was that providing for the reorganisation of the Army. The bill as passed in the House of Representatives permitted the raising of the regular Army to 100,000, with an amendment providing that the minimum enlisted strength

should be about 57,000 and the maximum 95,000 men, and the President at his discretion could fix the strength of the regular Army at any figure. In the Senate Mr. Gorman proposed an amendment to reduce the strength of the Army after July 1, 1901, to its numbers before the Spanish-American War, *i.e.*, about 27,000, and the bill finally passed the Senate by 55 votes to 13.

An act passed (March 2), authorising the President to appoint an admiral of the Navy, who should not be placed on the retired list except on his own application, the office to expire at the admiral's death.

Among the bills before the fifty-fifth Congress which failed to become acts was one to establish a territorial government in Hawaii. The fifty-fifth Congress expired at noon, by statutory limitation, on March 4.

A military court of inquiry met in Washington, D.C. (Feb. 17), to inquire into the charges made by General Miles and others respecting the supply of improper food to the troops operating in Cuba and Porto Rico during the war with Spain. The report submitted to the President (April 29) censured General Miles for not instantly taking the most effective measures to correct the wrong, censured Commissary-General Eagan for buying enormous quantities of a food practically untried and unknown, and censured the assistant commissary for recommending it. All others were exculpated, including Mr. Alger, the Secretary of War. The President recommended that no further proceedings should be taken, but the people generally condemned the findings of the court and its attempt to whitewash incapable officials.

Secretary Alger resigned his office on July 19, and was succeeded by Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, on July 22. Commissary-General Eagan was suspended for six years from the Army.

One of the largest and finest hotels in New York City—the Windsor Hotel, in Fifth Avenue—was consumed by fire in an hour on Friday afternoon, March 17. Many were at the windows to witness the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and in all about forty-five persons lost their lives.

The bodies of the 336 Americans who perished in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns were brought to New York in April and interred at Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, with full military honours in the presence of President M'Kinley, the members of the Cabinet, and a numerous assembly.

Lynching of negroes in the South was increasing rather than diminishing. In the former slave States there remained a black population of nearly 7,000,000. The violent and illegal means taken to punish criminal negroes for their outrages on white women was increasing a disregard for law and order in the Southern States, while many whites were deterred from

settling in the South through fear of the violence that might be offered to their women.

In connection with tramway strikes in New York some serious rioting occurred in July. An attempt was made in Brooklyn to blow up by dynamite a part of the Elevated Railroad, and on the 20th in the fights with the large police force employed in protecting the tram lines in New York City many people were injured.

After the conclusion of the war with Spain, the treaty was not ratified till February 6 by the United States Senate. The ratifications were exchanged and certified to on April 11. Through this delay Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurgents, was encouraged to begin a war, and threatened to continue it at all costs until independence was secured. An American commission had been appointed by President M'Kinley in January to visit the Philippines and report upon the future government of the islands. On April 4 the commission, consisting of the following members—John G. Schurman, Dean C. Worcester, Charles Denby, Admiral George Dewey and General E. S. Otis—issued a proclamation in eleven articles explaining that the object of the United States Government aimed to promote the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the people in the Philippines, and their elevation and advancement. Their civil rights were to be guaranteed and protected, and their religious freedom assured. On April 15 the Filipinos issued a reply, stating that as they had no part in the negotiation of the Treaty of Paris they had no assurance of the fulfilment of American promises, and that although they stood alone they would fight to the death. The war meanwhile had begun, and it was made manifest in June that the hopes of Aguinaldo and his adherents were kept alive by the anti-imperialists and by political movements in the United States. On July 27 Aguinaldo appealed to the Powers of Europe for recognition of Filipino independence, claiming that he had conquered the whole country except Manilla before the signing of the treaty with Spain, and therefore that Spain could not cede the islands to the United States. In August Aguinaldo proclaimed himself dictator at a session of the Filipino Congress, and in the same month the Congress declined the offer of an autonomous government from the United States, and asked for a conference. The conference was allowed, but proved to be only a ruse to gain time and wring some acknowledgment of the Filipino Government from the United States Government. On October 18 General Otis received a message from General Pio del Pilar offering the following terms: For \$50,000 to refrain from attacking Manilla with his army; for \$250,000 to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air; and for \$500,000 to accomplish the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno, and the other leaders. Many engagements took place between the United States forces and the rebels. General Henry Lawton led a victorious expedi-

tion from Manilla on April 8, and another in May. During twenty days' absence his force marched 130 miles, had twenty-two fights, capturing twenty-two towns, destroying 300,000 bushels of rice, killing 400 rebels and wounding 800, and with the loss of six men killed and fifty-one wounded. A severe battle was fought near San Jacinto on November 12, in which Major John A. Logan, jun., was killed. General McArthur's force entered Tarlac, the Filipino capital, the same day, and scattered the Government; and General Lawton's cavalry captured Aguinaldo's secretary and several of his officers with the Government records. Other victories were won by the United States force, with the co-operation of the Navy, before the end of the year. On December 19 General Lawton, the second in command under General Otis, was killed at the attack on San Mateo by a Filipino sharpshooter.

Admiral Dewey, after his arrival in New York (Sept. 26) from Manila, was welcomed with great enthusiasm, and a great naval parade took place (Sept. 30) in his honour. Enormous crowds of spectators lined the shores, and a very brilliant and impressive display was made by the warships and other vessels in the harbour and rivers. On the following day the demonstrations were continued with a grand military parade in New York, the admiral receiving the freedom of the city and a gold loving-cup valued at \$5,000. In Washington another demonstration was made (Oct. 3), and a magnificent sword awarded by Congress was presented to the hero of Manila by Secretary Long, in the presence of the highest officers of the republic. President M'Kinley spoke in praise of his distinguished services, and Admiral Dewey replied in a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the honour extended to him.

By virtue of the agreement made between Great Britain, Germany and the United States in November, the United States became possessed of Tutuila and its subsidiary islands of the Samoan group. Tutuila has one of the finest harbours in the Pacific.

In a convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Cleveland, Ohio, early in September, a resolution was passed unanimously recommending Congress in the next session to establish more unequivocally and firmly a gold standard, by providing that the gold dollar should be the standard and measure of all values. It recommended also that all obligations of the Government and all paper money, including National Bank notes, should be redeemed in gold, and that legal tender notes, when paid into the Treasury, should not be reissued except for gold. This recommendation was heeded by Congress in December, and a gold currency bill was adopted.

Eleven States elected State and judicial officers and members of the State Legislatures on Monday, November 6. The Republicans retained their majority in New York. In Ohio the Republicans elected Mr. George K. Nash Governor by over

40,000 majority. In Kentucky Mr. Wm. Goebel, the Democratic candidate, was declared elected, although both parties claimed the victory. Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and South Dakota were carried by the Republicans. The elections in Kansas were only for county officers and judges in several districts, and the returns showed Republican gains throughout the State.

The exceptionally cordial relations with Great Britain were maintained, although the Irish influence in the United States was as usual counteracting. There were Germans, too, in Chicago and elsewhere who thought that Germany ought to hold the first place in American affections. During the year there were many proofs given in the United States of the highest good feeling and the warmest friendship for the mother country. The hospital ship *Maine* was wholly equipped for service in the Transvaal war by American subscriptions and with an American staff of surgeons and nurses, and great sympathy for Great Britain, which was keen and almost universal, was manifested during the progress of the South African war in a variety of ways. The majority of Americans did not forget the attitude of Great Britain during the Spanish-American war.

Permission was granted in November to the Victorian Club of Boston to erect a monument in the Central Burying Ground in memory of the British troops who fell in the battle of Bunker's Hill.

Reciprocity treaties with France, with Portugal and with Great Britain relating to Jamaica, Bermuda and Trinidad were signed in July.

A *modus vivendi* was agreed upon with Great Britain with regard to the line of boundary between Alaska and Canada. A provisional line was to be drawn around the head of the Lynn Canal, leaving the United States in occupation of the ports of entry to the Yukon district which are situated on the shores of this inlet. It fixed the limits temporarily of the border in the three principal passes, at the summit of the White Pass, the summit of the Chilkoot and a point on the Chilkat route, about a mile and a half above the village of Klukwan, where the Klehini River runs into the Porcupine Creek. The dividing line to join these various points and to continue along the south bank of the Klehini to a point within ten marine leagues of the ocean, the Klehini River remaining within Canadian territory. Canada was not satisfied with this arrangement, and would not consent to its being permanent. Arbitration was likely to be appealed to eventually.

Vice-President Hobart died at Paterson, New Jersey, on November 21. By his death the succession to the Presidency, in case of the decease of President M'Kinley within the unexpired term of his election for four years, would devolve upon the Secretary of State, and the Vice-President's office remained vacant.

President M'Kinley's Cabinet at the opening of the fifty-sixth Congress was as follows: John Hay of Ohio, Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root of New York, Secretary of War; John W. Griggs of New Jersey, Attorney-General; Charles E. Smith of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General; John D. Long of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; and James Wilson of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

The first session of the fifty-sixth Congress began on December 4. David B. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. William P. Frye, Republican, of Maine, was President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. Parties stood as follows: In the Senate: Republicans, 55; Democrats, 26; Populists, 5; Independent, 1; Vacancies, 3. In the House of Representatives: Republicans, 186; Democrats, 160; Populists, 7; Silver Party, 2; Vacancies, 2.

President M'Kinley's annual message was delivered to both Houses on December 5. It was a very long document. It described the condition of the country as being exceptionally prosperous, especially with regard to commerce with other nations. Legislation was recommended in order to maintain parity in the value of gold and silver coin, and to support the gold standard. He urged the necessity of a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He reviewed the action of the Joint High Commission created by the United States Government and that of Great Britain for the adjustment of all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, and said that it had made much progress with the settlement of many of these questions when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. The American commissioners proposed that the boundary question should be laid aside and the remaining questions of difference proceeded with. The British commissioners, however, declined, and an adjournment was taken till the boundary question should be adjusted by the two Governments. A *modus vivendi* for the provisional demarcation of the region about the head of the Lynn Canal had now been agreed upon, and it was hoped that the negotiations would end in the delimitation of a permanent boundary. Apart from these questions, a most friendly disposition and ready agreement had marked the discussion of the numerous matters arising in the vast intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. The Government had maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of South Africa. The President dwelt on the necessity for a cable to Manila, described the settlement arrived at with regard to Samoa as satisfactory, reiterated that after the full establishment of peace in Cuba the island would be held by the United States only in trust for the inhabitants,

and described the award of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal at Paris as apparently equally satisfactory to both parties. As to the Philippines, the President said the islands could be abandoned, and opposed the suggestion that the United States should give the islands independence while retaining a protectorate. He did not now recommend any final form of government, but said the truest kindness to the insurgents would be the swift and effective defeat of their leader.

A resolution was adopted, by 302 votes to 30, in the House of Representatives for the appointment of a special committee to examine the case of Mr. Brigham Roberts, whose admission as a member of the House from Utah was objected to on the ground of his being a polygamist.

On December 6 Congress received the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it was stated that the revenue for the year ended June 30 was \$610,982,094 and the expenditure \$700,093,564, showing a deficiency of \$89,111,559.

For the current fiscal year the surplus of \$40,000,000 was expected. The Secretary's report stated that the commerce of the year had been marked by three especially notable characteristics: (1) A continuation of the phenomenal exports of last year; (2) a moderate increase in importations; and (3) the combined imports and exports formed the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of the foreign commerce of the United States.

"The total imports of merchandise during the year were \$679,148,489, as compared with \$616,049,654 in the fiscal year 1898, and \$764,730,412 in the fiscal year 1897, being less than in any fiscal year since 1887, with the single exception of 1894, when importations were being held back to obtain advantage of an expected reduction in tariff, and 1898, when they were abnormally low because of excessive importations in the preceding year in anticipation of an increased tariff. The exportations of 1899 were \$1,227,023,302, as against \$1,231,482,330 in the fiscal year 1898, and \$1,050,993,556 in 1897, being the fourth year in our history in which the exports exceeded a billion dollars, and falling but \$4,459,028 below those of the phenomenal year 1898, when the supply of breadstuffs abroad was unusually short, and that of the United States unusually large. The total of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1899 thus stands at \$1,924,171,791, or \$66,491,181 greater than in any preceding year.

"Foreign commerce has much more than doubled since 1870, the total of the imports and exports combined being in 1870 but \$828,730,176.

"The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shows that during the fiscal year 1899 there arrived at the ports of the United States and Canada 311,715 immigrants, of whom 297,349 were from Europe, 8,972 from Asia, 51 from Africa, and 5,343 from all other sources, making an increase

over the number for the preceding year of 82,416, or nearly 36 per cent. This increase consisted in large part of European immigrants, numbering 79,563, and especially of arrivals from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the Russian Empire and Finland, which contributed thereto, respectively, excesses over the figures reported last year of 18,806 (32 per cent.), 22,694 (57 per cent.), and 31,154 (104 per cent.). The total immigration was divided as to sex into 195,277 males and 116,438 females."

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation showed that on June 30, 1899, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 22,728 vessels, of 4,864,238 gross tons. On June 30, 1898, it comprised 22,705 vessels, of 4,749,738 gross tons.

The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report recommended the construction of three armoured cruisers of 13,000 tons, three protected cruisers of 8,000 tons, and twelve gunboats of 900 tons each. The report of the Secretary of War urged the importance of a cable between San Francisco and Manila to touch at Hawaii, Wake Island and Guam, the new possessions of the United States in the Pacific. He estimated the cost at \$8,500,000.

A currency bill embodying the recommendations on that subject in the President's message passed in the House of Representatives in December by 190 votes to 150. Eleven Democrats voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

II. CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on March 16 by the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General.

Sir Charles Tupper in the debate on the address made a long speech (March 20), severely arraigning the policy of the Government with regard to the Alaska boundary question. He thought that when the United States declined to accept the reasonable proposal for the appointment of an umpire the Canadian commissioners should have withdrawn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, said in reply, that such a retirement would have been undignified and unworthy of the representatives of a great nation. He considered that the adjournment of the commission would have a beneficial result, as it would enable the Imperial Government to have a friendly and generous talk on the subject with the United States. Canada had not been a suppliant of the United States, and owing to the development of trade with Great Britain there was less need of reciprocity with them.

Sir Richard Cartwright gave some reasons why the British commissioners had been unsuccessful. He believed that if Canada could have appealed to the whole United States instead of to the individual interests of the forty-five States of the Union, a prompt settlement would have been possible.

The debate on the address ended on April 18.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in July spoke in Parliament in favour of imperial free trade, and said that if ever its blessings were secured by the 300,000,000 of British subjects all over the world, history would attest that the first step in that direction was taken when the Canadian Parliament reduced the duty on British goods by 25 per cent.

The Government Redistribution Bill was rejected in the Senate in July. Earlier in the year there had been some agitation promoted by the Federal Provincial Liberal Governments in favour of the abolition of the Senate. The Conservative party opposed any attempt to break the solemn compact of the 1867 confederation giving equal representation in the Upper House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, proposed that when the two Houses disagreed they should vote together and accept the decision of the majority.

Sir Charles Tupper on June 28 in Parliament formulated charges of corruption against Yukon officials, and charged the Minister of the Interior with maladministration; but the House rejected by a majority of 50 his motion for a judicial inquiry.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on August 11. The appropriations for the current year amounted altogether to \$52,000,000—the largest in the history of the country. The railway subsidies voted amounted to \$6,500,000. The complete financial returns of the last fiscal year gave \$46,796,368 as the revenue of the Dominion, and the expenditure was \$41,760,342. The net debt of Canada was about 266,000,000 with an increase of 1,500,000 during the year.

By the opening of the Saulanges Canal (Oct. 9), uninterrupted inland navigation was provided for vessels drawing not over fourteen feet of water, from Quebec to the head of Lake Superior—a distance of 1,435 miles. The canal was completed at a cost of \$5,250,000. Canada's total expenditure on canals amounted to \$75,000,000.

The business portion of Dawson City in the Klondyke region was entirely destroyed by fire on April 26, with a loss of about \$4,000,000. One hundred and eleven buildings were burned.

Hydraulic plant on an extensive scale was erected in the summer for the first time on one of the gold mining properties in the Klondyke country, resulting in a yield of \$50,000 worth of gold after six days' working.

The attitude of the United States on the Alaska boundary question was very firm, and Canada also was unyielding. The Anglo-American Commission were unable to settle the difficulty before the close of the year. On October 20 a temporary arrangement was made between the United States and Great Britain, agreeing upon a line in the Chilkat Pass. On account of the large number of miners working on the Klakini River in the pass this temporary arrangement, dignified with the name of a *modus vivendi*, was quite necessary to prevent local

disturbance. Canada desired access to the Yukon by sea, and it was proposed that the United States should lease a free port on the Lynn Canal to Canada, while still retaining all territorial sovereign rights.

The more recent discovery of gold in United States territory at Cape Nome, on the western coast of Alaska, near Norton Sound, was diverting the attention of miners from the Klondyke at the close of the year.

British Columbia passed repressive measures against the Japanese, and excluded aliens from the placer mines at Atlin. In June the Dominion authorities passed an order in council, at the request of the Imperial Government, disallowing these laws.

London was brought this year within ten days of Vancouver by the imperial limited train running between Montreal and the Pacific Coast, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 100 hours with eighty stoppages.

Loyal Canada sent to the Transvaal war a large number of Volunteers, who distinguished themselves in action for efficiency and bravery.

In Manitoba the crops were the heaviest known for years. The wheat yield was nearly 40,000,000 of bushels, with an average yield of twenty and a half bushels per acre. There were immense crops of oats, barley, rye, flax and peas, all harvested in fine condition. More immigration from Eastern Canada and the United States than in any recent year was noted.

III. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The session of the Legislature closed on July 19. The Governor, at that time, said in his speech that the improvement in the economic condition of the colony continued, and that the good markets abroad for fishery products stimulated activity. Mining was active; a slight increase had been made in the duties, thus equalising revenue and expenditure. No legislation had been asked for or enacted respecting the *modus vivendi* expiring that year. The Budget showed a deficit of \$33,000 for the past year, with an estimated surplus for the current year of \$30,000. An impost of 10 per cent. was to be levied upon existing duties.

The Bait Act was strictly enforced. The number of French fishermen along the treaty coast was less than ever before, and their lobster catch was a failure, owing to the scarcity of lobsters.

Mr. Morine, Minister of Finance, resigned in November, and was succeeded by Mr. W. J. S. Donnelly.

The total catch of hair seals for the season was announced in May as being 273,000, against 241,000 in the previous year.

Large developments in the production of coal, iron, and petroleum were going forward on the west coast of the island.

IV. MEXICO.

The Mexican Congress convened September 16. Señor Limantour, the Secretary of Finances, announced that the revenue collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, exceeded \$59,000,000. The disbursements were about \$52,000,000, and the conversion of the debt had been successfully completed, amounting to \$110,000,000. Under General Diaz the country had continued prosperity. The value of imports for the fiscal year amounted to \$50,869,194, and of exports to \$148,453,834. At the close of the year there were 8,307 miles of railway in operation and about 42,500 miles of telegraph line.

Military operations were necessary against the Maya Indians of Yucatan in September.

An earthquake, January 24, occurred in Mexico City which injured much property and created a great panic.

V. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rica.—Señor Yglesias, the President of the republic, visited England in January, arriving from Paris on the 9th. His visit was non-political and private.

Honduras.—General Terencio Sierra was formally installed President of Honduras in February.

Nicaragua.—In February a revolution was attempted by General Pablo Reyes who had been Governor of the Eastern coast, but was deposed by President Zelaya. On February 15 President Zelaya declared a state of siege and Reyes, the leader of the rebels, having surrendered to the commanders of the United States gunboat *Marietta* and the British cruiser *Intrepid* ended the revolution somewhat prematurely. On April 18 the new governor at Bluefields, General Torres, announced that the customs duties paid in the Reyes revolution must be paid again. On May 6 the United States Minister made a temporary arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government, by which the additional sums collected were turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields and the matter was referred to the two Governments for permanent settlement, and on July 28 the sum of \$9,000 collected by General Torres from the American merchants at Bluefields was demanded from the Nicaraguan Government by Mr. Merry, the United States Minister.

VI. WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—On January 1 at Havana the formal transfer of the island to the United States was made with impressive ceremony. The last of the Spanish soldiers embarked on the transports for Spain on February 6.

General Gomez, the insurgent leader, accepted the terms offered by the United States, and assured President M'Kinley

that he would assist in disbanding the Cuban army, and distributing among the soldiers the \$3,000,000 voted by Congress. The Cuban Military Assembly demanded a much larger sum. On March 11 the Assembly, by 26 votes to 4, impeached Maximo Gomez, and removed him from his command as general-in-chief, charging him with "failure in his military duties and disobedience to the Assembly."

On April 4 the Cuban Assembly voted to disband the army by 21 votes to 1. As all hope of raising an additional sum from the United States failed, it also voted for its own dissolution, thereby removing the last obstacle to the return of the Cuban soldiers to their homes. Yet on April 7 General Gomez was reinstated by a majority of the Cuban generals as commander-in-chief, and conferences were held by him with General Brooke, the United States Military Governor. For a long time the distribution of the money was delayed by the action of the Cuban patriots, but at length, on September 2, General Brooke reported that the payments to the Cuban army were completed, leaving a surplus of \$400,000.

President M'Kinley on August 17 issued a proclamation directing a census of the people of Cuba to be taken, and the work was begun on October 16. There was nothing in the proclamation to indicate that the United States would give immediate independence to the island, and the military government was certain to continue for at least several months in the coming year.

Bahamas.—Revenue exceeded expenditure to a considerable amount, through a great increase in imports due to the prosperity of the colonial industries. The main exports were sponges, fruit and Sisal hemp.

Barbados.—Sugar was the principal industry, but was still manufactured in the most primitive manner. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was concluded on June 16, allowing 12 per cent. reduction on sugar, but the reciprocal concessions for United States produce threatened to diminish materially the customs revenue, unless counterbalanced by increase of trade.

Bermuda.—The revenue of the colony last year was 38,923*l.*, or 2,958*l.* more than in the previous year. It was almost wholly due to increased customs receipts, consequent on the growing popularity of the island as a winter resort. Trade was principally with the United States. Population was estimated at about 16,000, of which 10,000 were coloured people.

A cyclone occurred in Bermuda on September 13, which did great damage to public and private property. The damage done to the dockyard alone was estimated at 20,000*l.* The Government houses, the city hall and the public gardens suffered from the storm, which was more severe than any since 1880.

Hayti.—A plot to overthrow the Government of President

Sam in favour of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, was discovered early in August, and a large number of arrests were made.

Jamaica.—Sir David Barbour went to Jamaica in January and remained for a month, prosecuting inquiries with which he had been charged by the Imperial Government. His report, issued July 26, suggested sundry measures for the increase of the revenue, including an income tax, and an increased land tax. Many economies had already been effected by the Government. Jamaica had been living in the past at a rate which the finances of the colony did not justify; but the colonial officials were not to blame for the depression which was due to the low prices prevailing for all products of the island, and the cessation of labour on the large works now completed. The revenue, however, was improving and the colony more prosperous than for the past three years.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in September informed the Canadian Minister of Trade, Sir R. Cartwright, that her Majesty would disallow any treaty between the United States and Jamaica discriminating against Canada.

Hon. Robert P. Porter, the United States Special Commissioner, reported to his Government that Jamaica was a well-governed country and the revenue honestly collected and expended for the public good.

Porto Rico.—The Spanish troops evacuated San Juan in October, 1898, and the island came under the military rule of the United States. General Henry asked to be relieved from duty as Governor, April 29, and he was succeeded by Brigadier General George B. Davis. The Radicals in the island chafed under the military authority and petitioned the President for civil rule, absolute free trade, reduction of the United States forces in the island, and even for American citizenship! An Insular Commission reported that the people were not ready for the elective franchise, as not over 10 per cent of the inhabitants could read and write. They recommended a revision of the tariff rates on articles imported from the United States.

San Domingo.—President Heureaux was assassinated at Moca, on July 26, by Ramon Caceres. Vice-President Figuerio succeeded him on August 1. An armed insurrection under Caceres and Vasquez speedily followed, and considerable fighting took place. On August 31 Figuerio resigned and the Revolutionists the next day formed a provisional government with Horacio Vasquez as President. Don Juan Jimenez arrived on the scene from Havana in September and issued a manifesto proposing all kinds of reform. Virtue had its reward, for Señor Jimenez was proclaimed President on November 11.

Trinidad.—Sir H. Jerningham the Governor was obliged to disband with ignominy the Volunteer Artillery Corps in August for mutinous behaviour.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on November 24, the

Governor presiding, the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was rejected as unworkable and unsatisfactory, by 16 votes to 4. The Convention signed at Washington on July 22 provided for the remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the duty on sugar imported into the United States. British Guiana and Jamaica, it was said, obtained terms that Trinidad would have accepted.

The revenue of Trinidad amounted last year to 615,372*l.* and the expenditure to 640,952*l.* Exports were 2,310,130*l.* Imports 2,283,054*l.* The main items of export were cocoa 812,272*l.*, sugar 603,285*l.* and asphalte 113,817*l.* Sugar prospects were more hopeful than they were three years ago.

VII.—SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic.—In January the provinces of Entre Rios and San Luis concluded an agreement with their European creditors respecting the debts of those provinces. The Senate (July 4) ratified this agreement, arranging that the Government would deliver \$14,000,000 national 4 per cent. bonds to cancel the provincial external liabilities. A similar arrangement to the amount of 600,000*l.* was made with regard to the provincial debt of Santa Fé. For the San Juan foreign debt national 4 per cent. bonds, with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. amortization, were signed to the amount of 350,000*l.*, thereby cancelling 400,000*l.* of provincial bonds, including all interest due.

The Congress was opened on May 1, when President Roca delivered his message. He described his visit to the Patagonian territories and the need of railways there, as well as the passing of laws to prevent in that country the sale of large tracts of land to speculators. With regard to the currency he said it was absolutely necessary to put it on a sound basis. In order to abolish the constant fluctuations notes must be made exchangeable for gold.

The Budget for 1900 was presented to the Congress on May 29. The estimated expenditure was \$32,000,000 gold, including \$10,000,000 arrears, and \$95,000,000 currency. Revenue was estimated as equivalent to 17,000,000*l.*

An elaborate scheme for the conversion of the currency at the rate of forty-four cents per paper dollar was presented to Congress on August 31. It was much criticised. The Chamber of Deputies passed in October a Conversion Bill to prevent further appreciation of the currency, so as to protect home industries at the expense of foreign capital. Efforts were made to sell the Andine Railway to help the Conversion Fund, but no tenders were offered.

The Puna de Atacama boundary award was given in March, part to Argentina and part to Chili.

It was said that a treaty was arranged this year between Brazil, Argentina and Chili for referring all difficulties between

the countries to arbitration, and also that they had mutually agreed to reduce their naval and military expenses.

The total wool production was about 225,000 tons, as reported in December, and it was of better quality than in the previous year. The estimated wheat surplus for export was 2,000,000 tons, and 150,000 tons of last year's harvest was still unshipped.

Brazil. — To save expenditure the Government issued a decree in January abolishing two naval and three military arsenals.

The Congress was opened on May 3. President Campos Salles, in his message, expressed an opinion in favour of leasing the Brazilian Central Railway, and showed that the smaller Government lines already leased, which formerly were unprofitable, were doing well under private management. Congress had authorised him to deal in the same manner with the Central Road, and eventually he would do so, and in such a way as greatly to improve the state of Brazilian finances. The first step toward financial reform would be to lessen the mass of paper money. Another would be the raising of a guarantee fund made up from the gold duties increased by 5 per cent. The Redemption Fund would be derived from the income of railways already leased, and from the payment by banks of the amount of their indebtedness, and the sale of other assets held by the Government. He recommended that Brazil should export what she produced under better conditions than other countries, and import everything that other countries could better produce than Brazil.

President Roca of Argentina arrived at Rio Janeiro (Aug. 8) on a visit, and received an enthusiastic public welcome. General Roca, before leaving on the 18th, gave about 2,000*l.* to the poor of the city.

Cotton factories for manufacturing the excellent cotton grown in Brazil were thriving. Numerous foreign colonies had settled in the States of Paraná and Santa Catharina, and were prospering. The Italians were trying to establish a silk industry, and the German colonising companies were buying large tracts of land and selling small lots to colonists on easy terms of payment.

A new judgment was given in July in the case of the assassination of Marshal Bittencourt, when an attempt was made on the life of President Moraes (Nov. 5, 1897), by which Captain Diocteano and two other men, named Martyr and Pacheco, were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

In September the Committee on Tariffs of the Chamber of Deputies reported in favour of placing a very heavy export duty on coffee to be sent to France, Germany and Italy, and a movable tariff was proposed in favour of nations making concessions to Brazil.

The inhabitants of the Acre territory, claimed both by

Brazil and Bolivia, proclaimed a new commonwealth in August. Bolivia accepted the rectification of the frontier with Brazil in September, adopting the line of Cunha to Gomez. As to the Venezuela disputed boundary, it was declared that Brazil would officially protest against the award of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal respecting part of the frontier between the Cotingo and Taculu Rivers, as it was alleged that this territory belonged to Brazil.

From and after January 1, 1900, the proportion of the Brazilian import duties payable in gold was to be raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.

The United States gunboat *Wilmington* made a voyage up the Amazon above Manaos, the supposed head of deep navigation, in April, without having obtained consent of the Brazilian officials at Manaos. Four days after a mob stoned the American consulate at that town, and tore down the consulate coat-of-arms. The vessel proceeded on its way, and returned to Manaos on April 22, having sailed up the river to Iquitos, 3,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and only 500 miles from the Pacific, and she could have gone 200 miles farther up the Amazon except for insufficient coal.

Chili.—Very severe storms destroyed much property in Valparaiso and Santiago in August. A tidal wave burst into Valparaiso Bay, August 8, causing damage to millions of dollars worth of Government property. A great part of the sea wall was destroyed, and many villages in the south were carried away.

A Ministerial crisis in September resulted in the formation of a Coalition Cabinet, with Señor Sotomayor as Premier. At the end of November the Prime Minister resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed, with Señor Elias Albano as Premier, and Señor R. Errazuriz as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The shipments of nitrate for the current year were nearly 1,350,000 tons, and a slight increase was anticipated for the coming year.

Bolivia.—A revolution was in progress in January. In October the Congress elected General Pardo of the revolutionary party as President, and Colonel L. Velasco as Vice-President of the Republic. General Pardo had been in every revolution in Bolivia for years, and had spent much of his life in exile; but he had the perseverance of Robert Bruce. The excuse for inciting a rebellion against Dr. Alonzo, the late President, was found in the proposed removal of the seat of Government from La Paz to its original place, Sucre, in the interior. Pardo's adherents took advantage of the discontent among the Indians, and armed them with rifles, and they committed horrible atrocities; but Pardo, to his credit, when he heard of the massacres, ordered thirty-five of the ringleaders to be shot. The revolution ended in April, by a decisive battle near Oruro.

Columbia.—In August the departments of Candinamarca and Santander were placed under martial law, because of an insurrection. On October 24 two armed Government steamers destroyed seven insurgent vessels, and on October 30 the rebels claimed a victory near Barranquilla. By the middle of November, however, the rebels had been completely subdued, and on December 25 the port of Tumaco had been reopened.

Peru.—The Congress was opened on July 28. President Pierola, in his message, said that friendly relations existed between Peru and all nations. The President declared that the recent revolution was only a movement by armed bands for the pillage of defenceless towns. Some disturbance continued for a while in the district of Cerro de Pasco, and the Government sent thither a small force. At the beginning of September the rebellion in the south was completely crushed, and declarations of adherence to Señor Pierola were arriving from all parts. On September 8, Señor Romana, the President elect, was installed at Lima, and Dr. Manuel Galvez was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet.

British Guiana.—The award of the boundary tribunal at Paris in October gave unqualified satisfaction in the colony.

The reciprocity treaty concluded with the United States was received with indifference, for it was manifest that the treaty would create a deficit in the revenue of the colony and changes in the tariff. This deficit in revenue it was estimated would be from \$160,000 to \$170,000.

The gold industry showed signs of a revival, as security of title to claims in the gold fields was now assured.

Uruguay.—The revolt against Señor Cuestas, the provisional President, was subdued in February by the Government forces, and on March 1 the republic reassumed the constitutional government which had been interrupted for a year.

Señor Cuestas was elected President for the term of four years by a decisive majority. The Chambers voted an amnesty for all political offenders. In July even the young assassin of President Borda in August, 1897, was acquitted on the ground that he had obeyed a patriotic impulse.

In July a convention was signed for the renewal of the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and Uruguay in 1885.

The Chambers in November authorised in full the construction of a new port at Monte Video, accepting plans prepared by M. Guerrard. An additional export duty of 1 per cent., and an increase of the import duty to 3 per cent., after January 1, was designed to create a fund of about \$1,000,000 yearly, to be employed in payment of the cost of construction which was estimated at \$12,500,000.

Venezuela.—A revolution under General Cipriano Castro succeeded in overthrowing the Government of President Andrade in October. President Andrade made his escape to La Guayra.

General Hernandez who had led a revolutionary enterprise some months before, without much success, attempted another in October, but he was defeated in battle and with heavy loss. President Andrade retired to San Juan, Porto Rico, and the Castro Government held the situation for the time being.

The arbitrators under the treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela of February, 1897, delivered their award on October 3. It practically confirmed the Schomburgk line, but gave Venezuela Barima Point at the mouth of the Orinoco, and also a tract of territory to the west of the Wenamu River and west of a line drawn from Mount Venamo to Mount Rovaima marked by Schomburgk as British.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUSTRALASIA.

Two events of supreme import and of far-reaching consequence to Australasia distinguish the year 1899. The colonies, at least five out of six, finally agreed in a practical scheme of confederation, of which there is now at last a fair hope of accomplishment. A federal act was passed by five colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, and was transmitted at the close of the year to the Imperial Government to be embodied in an act of Parliament. The sixth colony, Western Australia, after much dallying and negotiation upon minor points, declined to submit the question to a popular vote, but there can be no doubt that a large majority in the colony, including nearly the whole of the mining community, are in favour of confederation, and it is certain that their wishes will ultimately prevail.

The second great event is of scarcely less importance for its influence upon the future destinies of Australasia in her relations with the mother country. The outbreak of war in South Africa through the invasion of British territory by the Boers called forth an extraordinary amount of sympathy from all classes of the colonists. The movement in defence of the imperial interests was all the more gratifying as it could not be suspected of being influenced by any but the purest and highest motives of patriotism and of loyalty. From the first the quarrel between the Boer republics and the British Government was interpreted as a deliberate and long-matured conspiracy against the British power in South Africa, the object of which was to degrade the colonists of British blood and language to a position inferior to the Dutch, to usurp the dominion of South Africa, and thus to break one principal and necessary link in the chain of British Empire. The ardour and enthusiasm with which the call to arms in defence of the mother country was responded to throughout Australasia surprised even those best

acquainted with colonial sentiment, and came certainly as a revelation to imperial statesmen. All parties and all classes, almost without exception, joined in the passionate desire to take part in a struggle which was more clearly recognised than even at home as one in which the honour and the integrity, if not the existence, of the British Empire were involved. Military contingents, consisting of highly-trained Volunteers, well armed and equipped, were despatched from all the colonies, and in spite of some initial discouragement from the imperial departments, arising from ignorance or over-officialism, of which the most striking example was the telegraphic message intimating that "unmounted men were preferred," the assistance thus rendered to the British arms in the field proved most opportune and valuable.

The Prime Ministers of the six colonies met, for the last time, to settle the details of the Commonwealth Bill, at Melbourne on February 2. They finally resolved that in the matter of a difference between the two Houses of the federal Legislature, an absolute majority of the two Chambers voting together should be decisive. The much-vexed Braddon Clause, concerning the financial contributions of the several members of the Commonwealth, was adopted—to be in operation for ten years, and after that to be altered or not by vote of the Federal Legislature. The federal capital, it was arranged, should be within the territory of New South Wales, a hundred miles from Sydney. Upon the announcement of the final result of the deliberations of the conference congratulatory telegrams from the Imperial Government were received by all the colonial Governments.

The colonies all joined in protesting against the increase of the wine duties in the new financial scheme of Great Britain, as likely to affect prejudicially the colonial wine industry.

There was a good deal of dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Imperial Government to contribute to the cost of the new Pacific cable scheme. The colonies themselves, however, were not agreed upon the route to be taken by the new cable—New Zealand and New South Wales preferring the western line, while most of the others favoured the eastern, as connecting them directly with other British possessions.

All the colonial Governments decided by an almost unanimous vote to send military contingents in support of the British cause in South Africa—Queensland having the honour of being the first to tender her services. In one or two of the colonies the vote was opposed by small sections of the Labour party, but the popular voice in favour of participating in the defence of the British Empire in South Africa was unmistakably demonstrated. The original contributions of men and arms were in most cases supplemented by large additions. The despatch of the local public by extraordinary manifestations of
bourne, Brisbane and Adelaide.

In reply to the objections to the Federal Bill raised by Western Australia Mr. Reid on behalf of the Australian Premier, wrote to Sir John Forrest, the Western Australian Prime Minister, pointing out the utter impossibility of reconsidering the details of the federal scheme and urging the submission of the bill to the people.

Though not directly connected with confederation, nor likely to be attended with consequences injurious to the prospects of the Federal Bill, it is a fact, not altogether of good omen for the cause of unity, that the five Australian Prime Ministers who were most active in promoting the Federal Bill were all turned out of office during the year—the only one maintaining his power being Sir John Forrest, the leading opponent of the measure. All the new Governments, however, accepted confederation, and there is no reason to believe that the political changes in the Constitution of the colonies will injure or delay the final accomplishment of a federal union—the questions agitating the local Parliaments being such as are likely to be continued in the Federal Parliament.

The feeling excited at home over the trial of Captain Dreyfus and the Rennes verdict, found an echo in the colonies. At large meetings in Sydney and Melbourne unanimous resolutions were passed in condemnation of what one of the Governors called “the hideous travesty of justice.”

The tripartite treaty between England, Germany and the United States regarding Samoa was received with regretful acquiescence. The transfer of Samoa to Germany was not supposed to be balanced by the recognition of the British right over the Tongas, seeing that there never was any question of German rights over the Tongas, and the trade between both groups of islands and Great Britain was by far larger than between them and any European Power. The stipulation that all goods imported into Samoa shall be subject to the same duties has done something, however, to remove the Australian objections to the transfer, in which New Zealand, from its geographical position, was most nearly concerned.

The revenues of all the colonies showed a marked increase during the year. They were all prosperous, and every branch of industry was flourishing, in spite of long-continued droughts.

New South Wales.—In response to a deputation from distressed agriculturalists in the interior, Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister, promised to bring forward a measure for their relief. A bill for advancing 200,000*l.* to small settlers on certain conditions was carried through both Houses of Parliament on March 23.

A special session of Parliament to consider the Federal Bill was opened on February 22. The Federal Enabling Bill passed the Assembly on March 3.

Upon the bill reaching the Legislative Council the Upper

House introduced amendments requiring one-fourth of the electors to vote in its favour, and providing that New South Wales should not join the federation until Queensland did so.

The Assembly, on March 22, after an all night's sitting, rejected the council's amendments. The differences between the two Houses was sought to be settled by a conference, which was held on March 28. After a lengthened discussion no agreement was reached. Mr. Reid thereupon asked the Governor to make such a number of appointments to the council as would ensure a majority for the bill. The Acting Governor consenting, twelve new members were added to the Legislative Council (April 9).

The Federal Enabling Bill was passed by the Legislative Council without amendments on April 19, and Parliament was immediately after prorogued.

The Legislative Council passed the bill for advancing 200,000*l.* to distressed agriculturists on March 25. Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, who was the principal opponent of the Federal Bill, finding his position incompatible with the policy of the Ministers, resigned office on April 18.

Lord Hampden left Sydney on March 5. Earl Beauchamp, his successor, arrived May 18.

One hundred New South Wales Lancers embarked for England on March 3, to be trained with British cavalry.

A public meeting was held at Sydney on March 6, presided over by Sir George Dibbs, ex-Prime Minister, at which resolutions were passed condemning the Federal Bill.

Cardinal Moran made a violent speech on receipt of the news of the disturbances in Samoa, strongly denouncing the British and American policy in the islands. He declared that "the aggression of the United States—who wanted to make an American lake of the Pacific—was a danger to the Empire." The moving cause of the archbishop's anger, as it appeared afterwards, was an alleged attack by the united British and American sailors on a Roman Catholic church, which was filled with the partisans of Mataafa.

The Prime Minister sent a message by cable to the Imperial Government protesting, in the name of the Australasian Premiers, against the proposed new duties on wine. He declared it to be "an unfortunate time" for such a measure, which was "at variance with the new disposition of the colonies in favour of a preference to British manufactures."

The Minister of Lands, after a tour of inspection in the interior, reported the prevalence of drought in the agricultural districts. Nearly all the stock had perished in some parts of the colony. The pastoralists asked for a reduction of rents, with larger holdings and a longer tenure.

The voting for the Federal Bill was 107,274 for, and 72,701 against, showing an increased majority and a stronger popular interest in the measure.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 9,754,685*l.*, showing an increase over the last year of 272,098*l.*

The Parliament was opened for the ordinary session on July 18. During the recess considerable changes were made in the arrangement of the Ministerial offices, consequent on the resignation of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Carruthers, the Treasurer, made his Budget speech on August 16, announcing a surplus of 147,700*l.*, and declaring that the tariff would remain unaltered.

On September 7, Mr. Barton having resigned the position of Opposition leader in favour of Mr. Lyne, the latter moved a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry—the ostensible ground for which was a payment, in defiance of a parliamentary pledge, made to Mr. Nields, a member of the Assembly, who had been sent on a special mission to England. The Labour party, which had hitherto been Mr. Reid's chief support, having deserted him, the vote against the Ministry was carried by 75 to 41. Ministers resigned two days after—the Governor having refused a dissolution—after a reign of five years.

Mr. Lyne being sent for, a new Ministry was formed, with himself as Premier and Treasurer; Mr. J. Lee, Colonial Secretary; Mr. W. H. Wood, Minister of Justice; Mr. J. Perry, Public Instruction; Mr. W. P. Crick, Postmaster-General; Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, Public Works; Mr. T. H. Hassall, Lands; Mr. J. L. Fegan, Mines; Mr. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General; and Mr. J. A. K. Mackay, Vice-President of Council.

All the new Ministers were re-elected on taking office. Mr. Lyne, in a speech made on September 20, said he was now prepared to accept the Commonwealth Bill. His Ministry was believed to be strongly Protectionist; though Mr. Wise, the Attorney-General, is known to be an advanced Free Trader—Mr. Lyne giving a pledge that no great changes will be made in the fiscal policy of the Government, pending the arrival of the new federal Constitution.

Mr. Lyne, as Treasurer, in his financial scheme, announced considerable divergence of figures between him and his predecessor—the difference between them amounting to 1,400,000*l.* He proposed the issue of Treasury Bills to the extent of 4,000,000*l.*, and increased stamp duties.

The departure of the New South Wales contingent, in aid of the British forces in South Africa, took place on October 25, amidst a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, arrived at Sydney on April 11, and met with a cordial reception.

Considerable ferment was aroused among the French residents of Sydney by a phrase in a speech delivered by Lord Beauchamp, the Governor, in a reference to the Dreyfus affair, which was declared to be a "hideous travesty of justice." This the Frenchmen protested against, declaring it to be not

true, while affirming their good-will to England and their English fellow-colonists.

The colony finally decided not to be represented at the coming Paris Exhibition.

An observatory was for the first time established on Mount Kosciusko, the highest peak of the Australian Alps, under the superintendence of Mr. Newth, which promised to be of great scientific interest. In June a mean temperature was recorded of 23°, with a maximum of cold of 12° below zero.

The estate of the late Mr. Tyson, the pastoralist millionaire, was proved of the value of 560,000*l.*, besides 1,850,000*l.* in the other colonies.

The population of the colony at the end of June was 1,357,050.

The parliamentary session closed on December 22.

Victoria.—The war in South Africa engrossed the attention of the Victorian people, even to the exclusion of home politics, though these were of unusual interest, involving a change of Ministry and a reconstitution of parties. On federation the feeling was one of calm and settled confidence. The colony is more in earnest on this question than any of its sisters, the popular opinion being strongly in its favour, in fact, practically unanimous. When the Federal Bill was submitted to the vote, there were 152,544 for union, and only 9,525 against. A few of the Labour party signalled themselves by their opposition to the vote, but they lost credit even among their own political supporters by their attitude on this question.

The movement, in accordance with the imperial sentiment, began by a public meeting held at Melbourne on May 16, at which resolutions of sympathy with the Outlander were carried unanimously. Since then, upon the receipt of the news of the Boer ultimatum, two batches of Volunteers were embarked for South Africa, their departure being the occasion of extraordinary demonstrations of loyalty.

The Victorian Parliament was opened for the session on June 27—the principal topic in the Governor's speech being the Federal Bill. A satisfactory announcement was made of the financial condition of the colony. The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 7,378,842*l.*, being an increase of 491,379*l.* over the returns of last year.

An extraordinary murder case occupied the attention of the public and was the subject of a sensational trial in the criminal court. The body of a young woman, identified as Mabel Ambrose, was found in the river Yarra enclosed in a box, showing signs of violence. At the inquest it was proved that an illegal operation had been performed, after which the body had been cut up and forced into a box before being thrown into the river. Some days afterwards, on the information of a servant girl, belonging to a house of ill fame, Francis Alexander Tod, a clerk in a merchant's firm, and Madame Radolsky, the

keeper of the house, with whom was afterwards joined Dr. Gaze, who performed the operation, were indicted for the wilful murder of Mabel Ambrose. The trial concluded on February 25 with a verdict of guilty against the two principals, with a recommendation to mercy; Dr. Gaze being acquitted. The sentence of death was afterwards commuted to six years' penal servitude for Tod, and ten years for Madame Rodolsky.

A conference of naval officers was held at Melbourne on July 31, to consider the question of a naval reserve. They agreed on the inadvisability of the Admiralty's proposals as being unsuitable to the circumstances of the colony. They declared six months' service on board a man-of-war, as required by the Admiralty, too long for the colonial sea-faring men, and the pay offered insufficient.

The Legislative Council rejected the Woman's Suffrage Bill on September 6 by a majority of 27 to 17.

Mr. Best, the Commissioner of Customs, made a significant declaration of future tariff policy in a speech delivered on August 30. He declared that the federal tariff was to be based on "scientific lines," and would be "fair, reasonable, and effectively protective" — the effective protection being furnished by duties of from 5 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Turner Ministry, which had for some time shown signs of weakness, was defeated by a hostile combination, led by Mr. Maclean and Mr. Shiels, in the first week of December. A new Government was formed on its downfall upon a basis difficult to understand. On no leading point of policy did those who voted against Sir George Turner differ from those who gave him a languid and hesitating support. Mr. Shiels, who was regarded as the principal instrument of the change, is a politician of somewhat erratic character, whose financial ideas when in office before were of the wildest kind.

The offices in the new Ministry were distributed as follows: —Mr. Maclean, Premier and Chief Secretary; Mr. Shiels, Treasurer; Mr. Irvine, Attorney-General; Mr. Outtrim, Minister of Mines; Mr. Graham, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works; Mr. M'Coll, Minister of Lands; Mr. M'Coy, Minister of Education and Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Watt, Postmaster-General; Mr. Davies, Solicitor-General; Mr. Melville, Minister of Defence and Health.

All the Ministers were returned by their constituents without opposition, except Mr. Watt and Mr. M'Coy. The latter was defeated, having aroused much unpopularity, owing to his opposition to the sending of a Victorian contingent to South Africa. Mr. Maclean, the Premier, had once opposed confederation, but it was not thought likely that his entrance into office would affect the prospects of the scheme of union.

The new Prime Minister made a speech at Bairnsdale on December 12, declaratory of the Ministerial policy. That policy did not differ materially from Sir George Turner's. There would

be more "vigorous administration." Most of the measures announced by his predecessors would be taken up and carried through. There would be temporary relief for the poor pending the passing of the Old Age Pensions Bill, the first reading of which had been carried in the Assembly on August 15, having as its principal feature an allowance of 7s. weekly for all poor over the age of sixty-five.

Two once prominent public men died during the year. Sir Archibald Michie, a leading barrister, who had held office in several Administrations, and had been Agent-General in London, died on June 22 at the age of eighty-six. Mr. James Service, an old-time Glasgow chartist, who in late years had been regarded as the leader of the Conservative or Constitutional party in Victoria, more than once a Prime Minister, died at an advanced age on April 12.

The fact, curiously illustrative of the condition of the colony, that there were upwards of 15,000 applicants for 357 vacancies in the railway department, caused much comment in the press.

The Geelong Wool Mills, which had been closed for some years, renewed work this year. Their creation and existence were due entirely to protection.

The population of the colony at the end of June was returned at 1,176,854.

Queensland.—The cause of confederation made considerable advance in the colony, though as in its southern neighbour its advancing involved the minister responsible for that advance in some temporary trouble.

The Assembly was dissolved on February 15. In his opening address to his constituency, Mr. Dickson, the Prime Minister, strongly recommended the Federal Bill to the electors.

The result of the general election was the return of 45 Ministerialists, 8 members of the old Opposition and 21 of the Labour party. The Labour party in the new Assembly practically assumed the functions of an Opposition. Upon the question of federation there was much confusion of opinion. The Labour party was divided, the majority inclining to view with suspicion the prospect of union with the other colonies. The Ministerialists were for the most part half-hearted.

The new Parliament was opened on May 16.

The Legislative Council passed the Federal Enabling Bill, with restrictive amendments, which were practically agreed to by the Assembly.

A large meeting was held at Brisbane on April 25 to protest against the Federal Bill, urging the Government to insist upon better terms for Queensland. Federation, it was contended, would raise taxation by 28s. a head. Queensland, the most prosperous and progressive of the colonies, would derive the least benefit by confederation.

When the bill was submitted to the popular vote there were 38,458 in its favour and 30,996 against. The majority

was almost entirely due to the large preponderance of federalist votes in the northern district. The metropolitan district showed a small majority against federation. The south was about equally divided. The result, on the whole, showed an advance in the popular opinion in favour of union, though Brisbane and the principal centres of commerce and industry retained their dislike of the bill.

The Treasurer delivered his Budget speech on October 5, announcing the financial prosperity of the colony to be unprecedented. The revenue had largely exceeded the estimates, and there was a surplus of 150,000*l*.

The address to the Queen, inviting her Majesty's favour for the Commonwealth Bill, was passed in the Assembly by 57 to 10 on October 4; the Legislative Council adopting a similar vote on October 10.

An unexpected Ministerial crisis led to some extraordinarily sudden changes of Government. Towards the close of November Mr. Dickson's Ministry was defeated by a small majority. A Cabinet representing the Labour party, headed by Mr. Dawson, came into office on the morning of December 1, and was defeated the same afternoon. Their resignation was followed by what was practically the return of the old Ministers to power, with some changes of office. Mr. Philp, late leader of the old Opposition, was made Premier and Treasurer; Mr. Dickson, late Premier, Chief Secretary; Mr. Foxton, Home Secretary; Mr. Chataway, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. O'Connel, Minister of Lands; Mr. Drake, Minister of Education, and Mr. Murray of Railways.

The question of Japanese immigration had exercised the minds of the Government and the people. A number of Japanese had landed on Thursday Island, whose coming provoked the Prime Minister to a violent speech against these Asiatics as undesirable immigrants. Under the existing law they might come as commercial men or travellers, but their entrance was forbidden as labourers for hire. Some correspondence took place with the Japanese authorities, who have shown themselves hitherto more amiable than could have been expected upon a point closely touching their national sentiment. The trade between Japan and Northern Queensland is on the increase, and the influx of Japanese, whether in the character of "travellers" or immigrants, is likely to cause some trouble to the Queensland Government, which is bound to take notice of the popular feeling against coloured labour.

Lord Lamington left the colony for a short term on October 3.

The population of Queensland at the end of June was returned at 508,000.

South Australia.—The Federal Enabling Bill passed through both Houses of Parliament without division on March 3.

The Parliament was dissolved on April 6. The general

election was concluded on April 29. The result was in favour of the Government.

The new Parliament was opened on June 22. The Governor congratulated the colony on improved prospects of agriculture and mining; also on the passage of the Federal Enabling Bill.

Mr. Holder, as Treasurer, made his Budget speech on August 24. He estimated the revenue at 2,715,000*l.*, saying it was the last Colonial Budget to be introduced before confederation. A railway to the Queensland border was promised.

The popular vote on the Federal Bill gave 65,000 in favour of the measure, and 17,000 against.

The revenue to June 30 was 2,655,500*l.*—an increase of 99,000*l.*

The Solomon Ministry, which came into office upon a chance vote against Mr. Kingston, had but a short existence. They were defeated on the question of the reform of the Upper House by 25 votes to 22 on December 5.

Mr. Kingston refusing to take office, Mr. Holder, former Treasurer, was entrusted with the task of forming an Administration. The composition of the new Cabinet was as follows: Mr. F. W. Holder, Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Industry; Mr. J. H. Gordon, Attorney-General; Mr. J. G. Jenkins, Chief Secretary; Mr. R. W. Foster, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. E. L. Babelon, Minister of Education and Agriculture.

Lord Tennyson, the new Governor, arrived at Adelaide on April 10.

A meeting was held at Adelaide on May 17 to express sympathy with the Outlanders.

The population at the end of June was returned at 568,960.

Western Australia.—No advance was made by the colony in the direction of federation, owing chiefly to the personal opposition of Sir John Forrest, the Prime Minister. Meetings were held in favour of the Commonwealth Bill, and in the gold-mining districts of the south-east there was a very large majority of Federalists.

The Parliament was opened on June 21. The Governor's speech announced that a Federal Bill would be presented, but he considered that its provisions were less favourable to the colony than to the others. Sir John Forrest moved that the Federal Bill be referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, having arrived at the conviction that amendments were necessary.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry (July 4) was defeated by a majority of 14.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses reported (Sept. 20) that before the colony could accept federation important amendments were required, especially as to the election of senators the trans-continental railway, and customs.

A measure for giving the suffrage to women was passed on August 18.

The revenue to June 30, was 2,478,811*l.* against 2,754,746*l.* in the previous year.

Mr. Wainscott, late senior official assignee, was found guilty after trial of malversation and taking bribes.

Two justices of peace were removed from the bench for cruelty to natives on April 1.

The Legislative Assembly rejected One Man One Vote by a majority of 17 to 10.

Sir John Forrest delivered his Budget speech on September 27. He declared the colony to be recovering from the temporary depression. The depression he attributed to the over-capitalisation of companies, laying the blame on British promoters. He estimated the revenue for the coming year at 2,795,490*l.* Among the public works to be undertaken was one for the harbour of Fremantle, which was intended to be the port of arrival and departure for the steamers in place of Albany.

A great convention of miners was held at Coolgardie on December 14, between sixty and seventy delegates being present, at which the resolutions were in favour of the separation of the south-eastern district from the colony.

The cats released in the interior for the purpose of keeping down the rabbit plague were reported to have eaten the rabbits, but the native dogs were eating the cats.

The estimated population of the colony on June 30 was 168,461.

Tasmania.—The Federal Enabling Bill passed through both Houses of Parliament on July 7. The popular vote on the bill, 13,021 in favour and 750 against, shows that Tasmania was almost unanimous in support of the unionist cause.

The Hare system of voting, by which minorities are represented, which had been in use in the two large towns of Hobart and Launceston, was, after a lengthened discussion, extended to the whole colony on September 24.

The Parliament was opened on May 30.

A resolution in favour of female suffrage was carried in the Assembly.

A Ministerial crisis took place over the affair of Captain Miles, the Minister of Lands, who was reported (Oct. 3) by a select committee as having been interested in tenders which it was his duty to examine and receive. Mr Bird, leader of the Opposition, moved a vote of censure on the Government, which was carried by one vote (Oct. 6). This led to the resignation of Sir Edward Braddon and his colleagues.

A new Ministry was formed on October 8 with Mr. B. S. Bird as Premier and Treasurer; Mr. N. E. Lewis, Attorney-General and Minister of Defence; Mr. Collins, Chief Secretary; and Mr Mulcahy, Minister of Lands and Mines.

New Zealand.—The federation movement, from which New Zealand had stood apart, began to spread in this colony. A meeting was held at Auckland in the beginning of the year,

at which a resolution was passed that the time had arrived when New Zealand ought to join in the scheme of Australian confederation, and a Federal League was formed. A petition was afterwards presented to Parliament praying that the question of confederation be submitted to the people. The Premier, Mr. Seddon expressed the opinion that he was ready to entertain the question as soon as the popular will was declared.

At a public meeting held on February 11 Mr. Seddon declared that the Old Age Pensions Bill had been a great success.

The cost to the public was no more than 150,000*l.* a year. He claimed that the passing of the measure had advertised the colony, and shown what it was doing in the interests of humanity.

New Zealand was much concerned in the troubles in Samoa. The Government offered the imperial authorities a battalion of volunteers for service with the British and American forces in the islands. The troops were got ready to embark at a word from the Imperial Government.

At a meeting held at Auckland on May 18 Mr. Seddon stated that the revenue was 5,186,428*l.* Nearly all the items showed an increase on the estimates. The expenditure of the year was 4,888,000*l.* The public debt had increased by 2,000,000*l.*, of which 500,000*l.* were incurred through advances to settlers.

The Parliament was opened on June 23. The usual vote of want of confidence, moved by Captain Russell, was rejected by 7 votes on September 28.

Mr. Seddon made his Budget speech as Treasurer on August 1. He claimed a surplus of 496,000*l.*, announcing further loans to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* He said: "The good times we are now enjoying are real. There have been no booms or undue inflation. The colony's prosperity is founded on a sure and solid basis."

The session was closed on October 24, and the Parliament expired by effluxion of time on December 11.

The general elections, to the public surprise as well as to his own, resulted in the increase of Mr. Seddon's majority, which at the close of the polls rose to 34. This result was attributed to the publicans' and the Catholic votes being cast solid for the Government, while the Labour vote had slightly increased. The Prohibitionists voted against the Government.

A dispute with the Austrian Government was one of the novel incidents of the year. Austrian immigrants had recently been attracted to the North Island by the profits made in the digging of Kauri gum. It was an industry which had been unremunerative in the hands of native diggers, but that did not prevent the Government from opposing the introduction of the foreign adventurers, who worked more cheaply and were content with smaller returns. A correspondence with

the Austrian Government led to the stoppage of this class of foreign immigrants.

Sir Robert Stout, once a leading politician and opponent of Mr. Seddon, was appointed Chief Justice in place of Sir John Prendergast, who resigned.

The Colonial Registrar-General estimated the total wealth of the colony in this year at 252,000,000*l.*, of which the property owned by private individuals was over 200,000,000*l.*

New Zealand was not behind her Australian sisters in zeal for the imperial cause. The enthusiasm aroused by the war in South Africa was quite as ardent in Auckland and in Wellington as in Sydney or Melbourne, and the offers of military assistance were no less liberal or spontaneous. A New Zealand contingent was despatched to the Cape of Good Hope in November to take part in the war against the Boers, amidst the applause of all classes of colonists, including the Maoris. Mr. Seddon himself was conspicuous for the patriotic fervour of his language in referring to England's call for the help of her colonies.

Fiji.—The year was one of great prosperity for Fiji. The colony was progressing steadily, with an ever-growing commerce and an increase in all the branches of industry. The total revenue for 1898 was 94,164*l.*, being nearly 20,000*l.* above the expenditure. Nothing happened to disturb the public tranquillity in what is claimed to be the healthiest of all British tropical possessions. An enumeration of the people gave a total of 3,927 Europeans, with 12,320 Indians, subjects of her Majesty. The indigenous population, as everywhere in the South Seas, was slowly declining.

Polynesia.—The outbreak of a fresh civil war in Samoa, a recrudescence of the old quarrel between Mataafa and the rightful King, Malietooa, was the principal event of the year, causing very serious trouble and threatening a breach of the tripartite arrangement under which the islands are governed. A decision given by the Chief Justice, Mr. Chambers, in favour of the son of Malietooa as King was violently resented by the partisans of Mataafa. Severe fighting took place between the adherents of the respective parties, in the neighbourhood of Apia, the Mataafans being in the majority. The English and Americans sided with Malietooa, who had undoubtedly the best right to the throne according to Samoan law and custom, a right affirmed by the only competent legal authority, the Chief Justice. The Germans as before espoused the cause of Mataafa, although refraining from any active participation in the hostilities. A party of blue-jackets from the English and American men of war were landed to preserve the peace. They were attacked by a greatly superior force of the native insurgents, and forced to retreat to their boats, with the loss of two American and one English officer killed and many men wounded. The British and American ships bombarded Apia on March 25

—the German Consul protesting and publicly asserting his support of the insurgent chief Mataafa.

The result of the controversy was an agreement between the three Powers for the appointment of a joint commission to inquire into the condition of Samoa and the working of the Treaty. The High Commissioner arrived at Samoa on May 13. Since then the destinies of Samoa were settled by a treaty between the three Powers, by which the islands, with the exception of Tutuila, in which the Americans have the naval port of Pago Pago, were ceded to Germany—Great Britain receiving a compensation in being acknowledged to be sole mistress of the Tongas, and in other ways. Equal liberty of trade with Samoa was one of the stipulations.

Upon a report that the Germans contemplated the seizure of one of the islands in satisfaction of a debt due to a local German trader, H.M.S. *Tauranga* visited Tonga. Her commander succeeded in making a treaty with the King, whereby his Majesty undertook not to cede any portion of his dominion to any foreign Power. Since then the over-lordship of Great Britain over the islands, about which there never was any question, so far as the Tongans were concerned, has been formally acknowledged. Thus one cause of future trouble in these seas, which was a source of anxiety to the Australian colonies was happily removed.

After three years of inaction the great volcano of Mauna-Loa in Hawaii suddenly, on July 4, began to show signs of unrest. Its irruption was accompanied by a violent earthquake, by which 200 people lost their lives.

The appointment of a new High Commissioner in British New Guinea, and the recognition of British rights over the Solomon Archipelago were among the chief incidents in the history of British Polynesia.

PART I

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

IN 1899.

JANUARY.

1. The Spanish Captain-General of Cuba formally delivered the control of the island into the hands of General Brooke, and the United States flag hoisted on the public buildings.

— The New Year honours included the elevation of Lord Cromer to the rank of viscount—four new peerages, four baronetcies, and numerous other distinctions.

— In Samoa severe fighting took place between the forces of Malietoa and Mataafa, the rival claimants to the throne, in which the latter were successful. Malietoa, who had been recognised by the Chief Justice, took refuge on a British ship. Mataafa was supported by the Germans.

2. A farewell dinner given to the Earl of Elgin at Calcutta by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at which the retiring Viceroy reviewed the financial policy of his Governorship.

— Mr. T. T. Bucknill, Q.C., M.P., appointed judge of the High Court in the room of Sir H. Hawkins resigned.

— A gale which raged for three days with little intermission over Western Europe, accompanied by rain, snow and thunder, did enormous damage to property on land and sea, especially in the English Channel, and on the Welsh coast.

3. A duel took place at Buda-Pesth between Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and Herr Horansky, the leader of the Opposition. Four shots were exchanged at twenty paces, but without result.

— Thirty Danes expelled from North Schleswig by order of the German Government, in consequence of their employers having attended a meeting addressed by the Danish deputy to the Reichsrath, Herr Hanssen.

— The German Imperial Cabinet issued an order substituting German words in lieu of corresponding foreign terms hitherto in use in the Army, which had existed since the time of Frederick the Great, when the Prussian troops were largely officered by foreigners, and the word of command given in French.

4. The question of the French shore rights in Newfoundland warmly discussed in the Paris press, but in no hostile or unfriendly spirit.

— The Hungarian Ministry, having failed to obtain a hearing for the discussion of their administrative measures, advised the Emperor-King to levy the taxes by royal rescript.

— A collision took place off the North Cornish coast between the French steamer *Du Guesclin*, 973 tons, and the Glasgow steamer *Ross-shire*, 1,262 tons. Both vessels had to be abandoned, and eleven of the French crew were drowned.

5. The Federal Council of the German Empire decided not to interfere at once in the Lippe-Detmold question, though declaring its competence to do so when necessary. The Court of Arbitration, presided over by the King of Saxony, had awarded the regency and ultimate succession to the Lippe-Biesterfeld family, to the exclusion of Prince Adolph of Lippe-Schaumburg, the German Emperor's brother-in-law.

— Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener held a reception at Omdurman, which was attended by a large number of Soudanese sheikhs and notables. Lord Cromer declared that the country would not be ruled from either Cairo or London, but by the Sirdar, and under him a few English officers, who would see that justice was administered on Moslem principles. Lord Cromer subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the Gordon Memorial College.

6. A huge boiler, which was being tested at Messrs. Hewett's works, at Barking, suddenly exploded, wrecking the surrounding buildings, and killing nine workmen, and seriously injuring about twenty others.

— Lord Curzon of Kedleston formally assumed the office and state of Governor-General at Calcutta, and Lord Elgin left Government House.

— A parliamentary paper dealing with British grievances in Madagascar, and the diplomatic correspondence relating thereto, issued by the Foreign Office.

— The American minister at Peking formally protested against the proposed extension of the French quarter at Shanghai, but urged an international agreement for the enlargement of existing settlements. The Chinese Government consequently refused to accede to the French demand.

7. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire resigned his position as president of one of the chambers of the Court of Cassation, and almost at once published a statement impugning the impartiality of the Court charged with investigating the Dreyfus case.

— Two Germans, attempting to cross in snow-shoes the Süsten Pass from Guttanen to Wasen, buried by an avalanche on the Uri side.

— Caskieben House, Aberdeenshire, the residence of Mr. Pirie, M.P., and Stanground Manor House, Peterborough, with their contents destroyed.

9. The German Empress attended a meeting held at the house of the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to extend the number of the sanatoria for consumptives, of which twenty already existed in Germany.

— A collision occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad between a coal train and an excursion bound for New York. Twelve persons were killed, and upwards of fifteen injured.

— The Filipinos under Aquinaldo refused to recognise the American Government's right to occupy the islands, and fortified Iloilo and other towns to resist any attempt at their occupation by the United States troops.

10. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, attended by fifty-five delegates, representing 408,650 workmen, met at Edinburgh under the presidency of Mr. Pickard, M.P. A requisition from the South Wales and Monmouthshire miners to join the federation was unanimously agreed to.

11. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, leader of the United States bar, nominated ambassador to Great Britain.

— A new planet, to which the name of Eros was given, originally discovered by Herr Witt, localised, and its orbit determined by Mr. S. C. Chandler, of Boston, U.S.A., from photographs taken at Arequipa.

— It was announced that under Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's will his splendid unique art-collection of plate, enamels, bijouterie, arms, manuscripts, etc., valued at 300,000*l.*, had been bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum.

— A papal letter issued granting a constitution to St. Bede's College at Rome, founded by Cardinal Vaughan, mainly for English converts.

12. Admiral Tirpitz, the German Naval Minister, informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that the Government had no intention of proposing a new Navy scheme.

— The most violent and destructive gale known for many years raged for several hours over England and Ireland. The railway embankment near Penmaenmawr on the Chester and Holyhead line was washed away, and a luggage train ran into the sea; both engine-driver and fireman were drowned. In West Clare a train was blown off the line—Kildysart Hotel was struck by lightning, and burnt to the ground. The Channel steamers were unable to cross, and the telegraph service with the continent interrupted. Numerous fatal casualties occurred, and enormous damage was done to property by wind and rain.

— In the Chamber of Deputies after a violent discussion arising out of M. de Beaurepaire's frivolous charges against the Court of Cassation, the Chamber, by 423 to 124 votes, passed to the order of the day.

13. M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, submitted his Budget to the Czar, showing an estimated expenditure of 1,571,732,646 roubles, including 109,073,413 to be devoted entirely to railway development.

The extraordinary expenditure—by which a deficit on the year would be occasioned—was to be met out of accumulations of the surplus of previous years. The Army Estimates showed an increase of 34,000,000 roubles, and the Navy of 16,000,000.

13. Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of Crete, presided at the inaugural meeting of the commission appointed to draw up the Constitution.

14. The White Star liner *Oceanic*, the largest vessel in the world, successfully launched at Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, Belfast.

— Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a second circular to the European Cabinets, stating that notwithstanding recent events the convocation of the Peace Congress was still desirable.

— At Rome important discoveries made during the excavations of the Forum, and a marble receptacle, at once claimed (without authority) to be the tomb of Romulus unearthed. It was discovered in front of the "Curia."

16. An appeal issued by the French Socialists to the "English proletariat," in which to capitalists in both countries was ascribed the effort to bring the two peoples into collision.

— A French newspaper, *Le Matin*, opened a patriotic subscription to provide the French Navy with a submarine vessel of the type of the *Gustave Zédé*, of which the remarkable performances under water had been recently reported.

— The eruption of Vesuvius attained great proportions, one stream of lava flowing down the observatory side and another towards the lower railway station.

— The coffin of Christopher Columbus transferred from the cathedral at Havana, and previous to being deposited in the cathedral of Seville, was opened and found to contain about thirty bones and some ashes.

17. The results of the Local Government elections in Ireland occasioned great surprise, the Labour representatives gaining a large number of seats in Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and other large towns. The Unionists lost many seats throughout the country.

— Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressing his constituents at Brechin, stated that he intended no longer to take an active or responsible part in the counsels of the heads of the Liberal party.

— Herr Carl Jacobsen, a brewer of Copenhagen, informed the municipal authorities of his intention to present his art collection, valued at 5,000,000 kroner, to the city.

18. The Prussian Estimates for 1899, as laid before the Diet, balanced with a revenue and expenditure of 2,326,327,348 marks, showing an increase of 138,769,964 over the Estimates of the previous year.

— Major Esterhazy, having received a safe conduct guaranteeing him from arrest, arrived in Paris from Rotterdam.

18. At Johannesburg an indoor meeting of the South African League to protest against the arrest of two of its members, broken up by a band of Dutch and Hollanders, the police making no attempt to preserve order.

19. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the reserve standing at 22,102,905*l.*, or $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 31,968,505*l.*

— An agreement laying down the principles on which the Soudan would be administered signed at Cairo by Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The flags of the two countries were to be used everywhere in the Soudan except at Suakim.

— The Hamburg-American liner *Alesia*, 5,476 tons, bound from Hamburg to New York, towed into Queenstown, having been twenty-three days out, and disabled by the heavy weather.

20. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York issued an intimation that before any final decision upon the interpretation of the Rubrics the matter should be argued openly before the bishop of the diocese, either personally or by counsel.

— A railway collision took place on the South Eastern Railway near Strood, when a special train conveying the members of a pantomime company was run into by a goods train and much shaken.

— Upwards of 2,000 of the Russian Dukhoborsky sect, followed a week later by as many more, arrived at Halifax, N.S., where hospitality and grants of land had been offered them by the Dominion Government.

21. A severe south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy rain, and lasting with little intermission for three days, spread over the greater part of the kingdom, doing enormous damage to property and cattle.

— Several shocks of earthquake occurred in the Peloponnese, Corinth, Nauplia and Ryparissia suffering seriously.

— The United States General Miller landed on Guimaral Island (Philippines), six miles from Iloilo, unopposed by the natives.

23. Mr. J. Stuart, M.P., on his installation as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, delivered his inaugural address on the needful changes in academic teaching.

— Two war ships, the *Collingwood* battle-ship, and the *Curaçoa* training cruiser, came into collision in Plymouth harbour, the latter being seriously damaged.

— In the French Chamber a debate took place on the foreign policy of the Government, especially with regard to Great Britain, which was conducted with admirable temper by all who took part in it.

— Upwards of 60,000*l.* in bank notes stolen from a drawer in the counter of the head office of Parr's Bank, Bartholomew Lane, City. Of this 40,000*l.* in 1000*l.* notes were returned anonymously.

24. Under the will of Mr. Evan Llewellyn upwards of 20,000*l.* left to the metropolitan police courts for distribution among the poor.

24. The Plasterers' Union called out their men to strike against three building firms which refused to compel their foremen to become members of the union. It was believed that this would lead to several other strikes in other branches of the building trade.

— Two members of the Belgian Cabinet, M. de Smet de Naeyer, Minister of Finance, and M. Nyssens, Minister of Industry and Labour, resigned in consequence of a disagreement with their colleagues on a bill for reorganising the electoral system.

25. Mr. A. J. Balfour addressed a letter to a constituent suggesting as a private individual that the Irish Catholic University question might be solved by the establishment of two new universities—one in Dublin for Irish Roman Catholics, and one in Belfast for Presbyterians and Protestants.

— The German Emperor paid a visit to Hanover to hold a review of the Hanoverian regiments. Previous to the parade a Cabinet order was read declaring that the Prusso-Hanoverian regiments formed in 1866 would be designated as the continuation of the old Hanoverian regiments, whose anniversaries they would celebrate.

26. A great federal demonstration held in Melbourne to celebrate the 111th anniversary of the foundation of Australia.

— The session of the Finland Diet opened at Helsingfors by the Governor-General, who in his speech to the Four Estates declared that although the law of military service must be made uniform throughout the empire, the statutes would be submitted to the Diet.

27. A plot to assassinate the Sultan at Constantinople revealed by one of the conspirators to the police, who by precipitately arresting four persons gave warning to others to escape.

— At Vienna a violent scene took place in the gallery of the Reichsrath. Herr Kramcarz, a leading Czech member's speech having provoked applause from a journalist's box, Herr Wolf, the Pan-Germanic leader, rushed into the gallery, and a free fight ensued, which brought the sitting to an end.

— At the Seine Assize Court the action brought by Mme. Henry against M. Reinach for libelling her deceased husband adjourned until after the pronouncement of the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus affair.

28. The Pope received in audience at the Vatican the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their two daughters.

— At Washington Commissary-General Eagan convicted by court martial of insulting General Miles, and sentenced to dismissal.

— Mr. T. Ellis, the senior Liberal Whip, issued a circular calling the members of the party to meet "to consider the future conduct of public business on the retirement of Sir William Harcourt."

— The Prussian and Imperial Governments took up from the Deutsche Bank 200,000,000 marks at 3 per cent., to be issued to the public at 92.

30. The Duc d'Orléans, receiving at Brussels a deputation of French artisans, made an appeal to the goodwill of his Royalist supporters to hasten the hour "for reconstituting the French fatherland."

— The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.S.I., created a Knight of the Garter.

— All the Powers agreed to the prolongation of the mixed tribunals in Egypt for one year.

31. A great demonstration "to uphold and maintain the Protestantism of the nation, and to demand the suppression of the mass and the confessional in the Established Church," held in the Albert Hall, under the presidency of Lord Kinnaird, and attended by about 10,000 persons.

— At a general meeting of the academicians and associates of the Royal Academy, M. Jules Breton elected an honorary foreign academician, and Messrs. Arthur S. Cope (painter), Alfred East (painter), and W. Goscombe John (sculptor), elected associates.

— In the German Reichstag a vote of 8,500,000 marks for the new acquisition of Kiao-Chau passed after some adverse criticism from the Radicals and Socialists.

— M. Paul Cambon, the newly appointed ambassador, presiding at the banquet at the French Chamber of Commerce in London, dwelt on the expediency of mutual concessions in the adjustment of relations between nations.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Austrian Reichsrath prorogued in consequence of the inability of ministers to carry on regular business in face of the disorders provoked by the minority.

— Lord Tennyson appointed governor of South Australia in succession to Sir T. Fowell Buxton.

— Major Esterhazy, having refused to continue his evidence before the Court of Cassation, informed that his safe-conduct would expire forthwith. He at once left Paris for Rotterdam and the Hague.

— Victor Willems, a notorious anarchist, against whom there were ten indictments for attempted murder, chiefly of police officers when searching his house, condemned at Brussels to fifteen years' penal servitude.

2. A settlement of the long-standing dispute between the Charity Commissioners and the governors of St. Paul's School arrived at, the school receiving two-thirds of the income of the foundation, but never less than 14,000*l.* a year.

— At a conference of the six Australian Premiers held in Melbourne, an agreement was come to on the subject of federation, the federal capital to be in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney.

— The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent., the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 45½ per cent., and the stock of bullion 32,974,894*l.*

3. A large public meeting held at Gratz in Styria under the auspices of the old Catholic party, at which freedom from Rome was strongly advocated. Similar meetings were also held in various parts of Austria, the alliance between the Clericals and the Slavs being resented by the Germans.

— The Tsung-li-Yamên on the instigation of Sir Claude Macdonald agreed to open a new treaty port at Nanning-fu, near the Tongking frontier.

— The German Emperor at the annual dinner of the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, made an animated speech to his "dear men of the Mark," and referring to his visit to the Holy Land, said that standing on the Mount of Olives he had renewed his military oath of service to heaven.

4. The Filippinos, numbering 20,000, attacked the American positions at Manilla, continuing the fight at intervals throughout the night. They were finally completely defeated with the loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners.

— M. Rochefort on his way through Marseilles to Algiers, hooted and pursued by an angry crowd, which forced him to keep in hiding throughout his stay. On his arrival at Algiers he was warmly received by a large section of the population, but disturbances ensued, and the mayor and municipal council were suspended by the prefect.

5. A force despatched by the Punjab Government to punish a frontier tribe of marauders surprised on their return, and suffered the loss of six killed and fourteen wounded.

6. At a meeting of the Liberal party held at the Reform Club, and attended by 143 members, Sir Wilfrid Lawson presiding, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman unanimously elected leader of the party in the House of Commons in succession to Sir William Harcourt.

— The United States Senate by 57 to 27 votes, being three beyond the necessary two-thirds, ratified the treaty of peace with Spain.

— The steamship *Lucania* reached New York in safety, having for nine days experienced terrific weather in crossing the Atlantic—snow, hail, thunder and lightning, and incessant gales, sometimes amounting to a hurricane, raging throughout the voyage.

7. The fifth session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Queen's reign opened by royal commission.

— The criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation having completed its inquiry into the justice of the revision of the Dreyfus case, President Loew informed the Minister of Justice that the court would pronounce judgment.

8. The Queen-Regent of Spain signed a decree re-establishing the constitutional guarantees, and abolishing the state of siege throughout the kingdom.

— Mr. Ruskin, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, received a national address signed by the Prince of Wales, the trustees of the British Museum, and the representatives of numerous institutions and

societies connected with art and education, and another address from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and the heads of colleges.

8. An attempt made by the Chief Commissioner of Police to deal with the obstruction of the chief thoroughfares of the metropolis, by prohibiting cabs to ply for hire in the streets.

— The brothers Dravid, through whose instrumentality the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst had been arrested, assassinated at Poona by a gang of men.

9. The report of the committee of the French Chamber on the Government Procedure Bill issued. It declared unanimously that no advantage could result from the proposed bill, which would shatter the whole judicial system.

— The warehouses of the Cork Company in the Minories (London) completely destroyed by fire. The junction of the Tilbury and South-Eastern Railways being in close proximity, the local traffic inwards and outwards was stopped for some hours.

10. In the French Chamber the Government bill for transferring revision cases to the whole Court of Cassation, after a short and tame debate carried by 332 to 216 votes.

— President M'Kinley signed the treaty of peace with Spain.

— Serious fighting again took place round Manilla, the American troops eventually carrying by storm the strongly-defended Filipino position at Calooran.

— Memorial services for Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and in the chapel at Osborne.

— At the Chinese embassy in Paris, the First Secretary shot by one of the *attachés*, who then shot himself.

11. A strong south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy rain, blew over the British Isles, causing much disaster round the coasts. A steamer arrived with twenty-five passengers of the Hamburg-American liner *Bulgaria*, which was found drifting helplessly in the Atlantic, 800 miles from the Azores. The Cunard steamer, *Pavonia*, also disabled, was towed to within 300 miles of the Azores, where in a hurricane the cable parted, and she was lost sight of.

— The Duke of Connaught at Assouan laid the foundation-stone of the embankment for the Nile reservoirs.

— Iloilo, the chief town held by the Philippine insurgents, taken by the United States troops after a naval bombardment. The insurgents fired the town before leaving it, but the flames were extinguished by the Americans on entering.

13. A wave of extremely cold weather, accompanied by heavy falls of snow, and lasting nearly a week, passed over the whole North American continent from Savannah to Boston. From 30 to 38 degrees of frost—more in several places—were registered daily. The harbours were blocked, the railroads impeded, and large cities like New York and Washington cut off from the outside, and almost reduced to starvation.

13. The report of the commission appointed to investigate the war abuses in the Cuban campaign, issued at Washington, whitewashing Mr. Alger, the Minister of War, and Commissary-General Eagan.

— In the Transvaal elections the Progressive candidates gained several seats from the old Conservatives.

14. Don Carlos addressed a letter to his followers in the Spanish Cortes forbidding them to take part in the vote on the Treaty of Peace with the United States.

— The Earl of Home created a Knight of the Thistle in succession to Lord Napier and Ettrick, deceased.

— The American Senate passed by 26 to 22 votes a resolution declaring that the United States had not annexed the Philippines, but would protect and govern the people until such time as they could govern themselves.

15. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag discussed the proposals contained in the Government Army Bill, proposing three new army corps and the reorganisation of the railway, field telegraph, and ballooning troops.

— The Transvaal Government called upon to take severe measures to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague, the death of an Indian coolie recently arrived from Bombay having taken place under suspicious circumstances.

16. M. Félix Faure, President of the French Republic, died suddenly at the Elysée of an apoplectic seizure.

— The election for Londonderry caused by the resignation of Mr. E. F. V. Knox (N.), resulted in the return of Viscount Moore (N.) by 2343 against 2301 votes polled by Mr. E. Herdman (U.).

— The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting, held at Grosvenor House, of the committee for the national memorial to Mr. Gladstone. It was announced that about 26,000*l.* had been subscribed or promised.

17. At a meeting of the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet, Baron Tisza, the Premier, declared that the negotiations with the Opposition for putting an end to the parliamentary deadlock having failed, the Government would tender its resignation.

Lord Salisbury in the House of Peers, and Mr. A. J. Balfour in commons, expressed the sympathy of Great Britain with France on the loss of President Faure.

The British political agent at Muscat formally protested against the erection of a coaling-station on the coast to the French.

Toekoe Oemar, the Atchinese chief, who had been the chief opponent of the Dutch, defeated and killed.

The congress assembled at Versailles, at the first ballot elected M. Faure, President of the Senate, to be President of the Republic in

place of M. Faure, by 483 votes to 279 given to M. Méline, 23 to M. Deschanel, 8 to M. Charles Dupuy, 4 to Colonel de Lancre, 1 to M. de Mun, M. Tillaye and

18. The Inter-University Football Match (Association) played at Queen's Club Grounds, Kensington, and resulted in Cambridge winning by three goals to one. At Edinburgh the international match (Rugby) between Ireland and Scotland won by the former by three tries to a penalty goal.

— A terrible railway accident, due to the fog, occurred near Brussels, the Calais-Brussels express, running at full speed, dashed into a train standing in a local station. Twenty-one persons were killed on the spot, and upwards of 100 injured—some fatally.

20. The Anglo-American Commission, which had been in session for nearly eight months at Washington and Ottawa, adjourned without having arrived at an agreement.

— An imperial manifesto issued from St. Petersburg depriving the Finnish Parliament and Senate of the exclusive right of discussing measures common to the whole empire.

— A serious colliery accident occurred at St. Helens, Lancashire, some boxes of coal on the main haulage became detached, and running backwards knocked down the props supporting the roof, which fell and buried three men—badly crushing two others.

— M. Koloman Szeb entrusted by the Emperor-King with the formation of a new Cabinet of compromise between the Liberals and Nationalists.

21. The Sultan of Oman under threat of a bombardment of his capital by the British admiral, revoked the grant of a coaling-station to the French.

— The election for North-west Lanarkshire consequent on the death of Mr. Holburn (R. and Lab.), resulted in the return of Dr. C. Douglas (L.) by 5,723 votes against 5,364 polled by Mr. G. Whitelaw (C.).

— In the House of Commons in a debate on the withdrawal of the bishops from the House of Peers, Lord Hugh Cecil, a leader of the Church party, proposed as an amendment that it was desirable to create life peers representing other denominations.

22. Ruskin Hall, Oxford, established by American admirers of Mr. Ruskin, to further the education of the working classes, opened with a speech from Mr. Walter Vrooman, the chief promoter and benefactor.

— Mr. Justice Romer appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in succession to Lord Justice Chitty, deceased, and Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., M.P., a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

— At Berlin the Budget Committee of the Reichstag rejected the Government proposals of the Army Bill for an addition of ten squadrons of cavalry, and the addition of 6,305 to the infantry.

— A determined attempt made by the Filipino insurgents to burn Manilla, the city being set on fire in three places. The greater part of the native quarter of Toredon was destroyed, but the Americans at length succeeded in driving out the insurgents and extinguishing the fires.

23. The funeral of President Faure took place in Paris, and was made the occasion of an impressive spectacle. After a service at Notre Dame the body was conveyed to Père-la-Chaise, where orations were delivered by several ministers and functionaries.

— The election for the Rotherham division of West Yorkshire consequent on the retirement of Mr. A. H. Dyke-Acland (L.), resulted in the return of Mr. W. H. Holland (L.) by 6,671 votes against 4,714 polled by Mr. Vernon H. Wragge (U.).

— Three French deputies of the extreme anti-Dreyfus faction, M. Déroulède, M. Marcel Habert, and M. Millevoye, arrested for attempting to persuade the troops to take part in a manifestation against the Government.

24. News reached Cairo that the Khalifa had assembled a large force of his own tribe, the Baggara, in Kordofan, and was threatening the Nile.

— The Waterloo Coursing Cup won by Mr. E. Roger's Black Fury; the Purse by Mr. T. Quihampton's Quite Bright, and the Plate by Mr. R. J. M. Wilson's Wild Oats.

— In the House of Commons Mr. John Morley's motion censuring the Government policy in the Soudan, made on the vote for its expenses (215,000*l.*), defeated by 167 to 58 votes.

— The Paris correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna expelled from Paris on the ground of having written too favourably of Dreyfus.

25. At Johannesburg the policeman charged with the murder of a British subject named Edgar acquitted by the jury before whom he was tried.

— At Paris domiciliary visits paid by the police to the houses of the leading Royalists, and in many cases papers were seized.

— The Duc d'Orleans, who on the news of President Faure's death had suddenly come to Brussels, returned to Turin.

27. The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation-stone of the English church of St. Mark at Assouan.

— M. Pavloff, Russian Minister at Peking, formally protested against the terms of the contract of the Niu Chwang railway extension loan.

— In the German Reichstag, the Foreign Minister, Herr von Bülow, stated to the Budget Committee that the agreement made between Germany and Great Britain in the previous autumn was to be kept secret for the present.

28. The English Church Union, at a meeting held at Cannon Street Hotel, adopted a resolution denying the right of the Crown or of Parliament to determine the doctrine, discipline and ceremonial of the Church of England.

— The ex-Queen of Madagascar, who had previously been interned at Réunion, arrived at Marseilles on her way to Algiers.

28. The Republic of Uruguay, after a period of twelve months, resumed constitutional government, and elected Señor Cuestas president.

— The Italian Minister at Peking presented to the Tsung-li-Yamên a demand for the lease of Sammun Bay on the coast of Chekiang as a coaling station and naval base.

— The Dominion liner *Labrador*, from Halifax, N.S., to Liverpool, ran on the Mackenzie Rock, Hebrides, in a dense fog, and was totally lost. All the passengers and crew were saved by the German ship *Viking*.

MARCH.

1. The election for Hythe, consequent on the resignation of Sir J. Bevan Edwards (C.), resulted in the return of Sir E. A. Sassoon (C.) by 2,425 votes against 1,898 polled by Sir J. Hart (L.).

— The French Senate after three days' debate finally passed by 158 to 131 votes the bill for remitting the Dreyfus case to the entire Court of Cassation.

— On the eve of his eighty-ninth birthday, the Pope successfully operated on without chloroform for the removal of tumour in the hip.

— The Governor of Ceylon cut the first sod of a new graving dock at Colombo, destined to be the largest between Malta and Hong-Kong.

— The Spanish Government resigned in consequence of having obtained a majority of only two in the Senate on the Peace Treaty Bill.

2. The French Government announced its intention of proceeding against the various leagues recently established with a view to their suppression.

— The students of St. Petersburg University and high schools, numbering 6,000, "struck," as a protest against arbitrary ill-treatment by the police, and the policy of the new Minister of Public Instruction.

— The New South Wales Legislative Assembly passed the Federal Bill without amendment, and amid cheers.

3. The Criminal Chamber of the Paris Court of Cassation decided that the charge of forgery brought against Colonel Picquart should be tried by a civil court, and only the minor charges against discipline by a military court.

— M. Faillieres elected President of the French Senate by 151 votes against 85 given to M. Constans, and 15 to M. Chauveau.

— The Tsung-li-Yamên returned to the Italian Minister his application for a naval station, and declined to receive it, although supported by Great Britain.

— It was announced that Lord Penzance, Judge of the Court of Arches, had placed his resignation in the hands of the archbishops.

4. Señor Silvela formed a Cabinet composed of Conservatives and Ultramontanes, and the sittings of the Cortes were forthwith suspended.

4. The fifty-fifth Congress of the United States which sanctioned the war with Spain closed.

— At Edinburgh the international football match (Rugby Rules) was won by Scotland, which scored twenty-one points against ten by England, and the match between Ireland and Wales (Association) was won by Ireland by a goal to nothing.

5. The Lagouban naval magazine, near Toulon, containing 50,000 kilogrammes of black powder, exploded, killing all the soldiers on duty, forty-five in number, injuring at least 100 others, and laying the country bare within a radius of two miles.

6. The National Association of Master Builders gave notice of a general lock-out of the plasterers in consequence of the demands as to the arrangement of work made by the latter.

— In the House of Commons, the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury, obtained leave to bring in a bill to raise 2,000,000*l.*, in order that the Post Office might put telephonic communication on a more satisfactory basis.

7. A case of plague, attributed to disregard of the quarantine at Jeddah, reported to have occurred among the Mecca pilgrims.

— Admiral von Knorr, chief of the German Navy and senior admiral, resigned his post, the Emperor assuming direct command of the Navy as of the Army.

8. The National Liberal Federation held its annual meeting, when resolutions were carried in favour of the reform of the House of Lords, of the land and franchise laws, and welcoming the Czar's rescript. In the evening Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, as president, addressed a mass meeting.

— The Church Association issued a long reply to the manifesto of the English Church Union, charging that body with a deliberate attempt to undo and reverse the work of the Reformation.

— The election for the Elland Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, caused by the retirement of Mr. T. R. Wayman, resulted in the return of Mr. C. P. Trevelyan (L.), who received 6,041 votes against 5,057 polled by Mr. P. S. Foster (C.).

— In the French Chamber, the War Minister, M. de Freycinet, speaking on the Army Estimates, stated the total number of effectives was 557,000 men, and that it would be impossible to handle a larger number of men in the zone between Switzerland and Luxemburg.

9. The formal opening of the London extension of the Great Central Railway (formerly the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln Railway), performed at the Marylebone terminus by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie.

— A force of 2,000 American troops, *en route* for Manilla, landed at Malta, and were inspected by the governor.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Goschen introduced the Navy Estimates for the years 1899-1900, amounting to 26,594,500*l.*, or nearly in excess of those of the previous year.

10. The Russian Government, in view of the strong remonstrances of Great Britain, withdrew her opposition at Peking to the Northern Railway loan, leaving on record a protest against the action of the Chinese Government.

— Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived in Berlin to discuss the construction of a section of the Cape to Cairo Railway through German territory. He was subsequently cordially received by the German Emperor.

— A severe hurricane swept over the coast of Queensland, causing the loss of 400 native divers and twenty Europeans, and doing enormous damage to property and pearl-fishing.

— The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet passed without debate the Ministerial bill prolonging the *Ausgleich* with Austria.

— Signor Martino, Italian Minister at Peking, insisted that the Tsung-li-Yamên should ask for the returned despatch, accede to its demands, and resume negotiations. This act was disavowed by the Italian Government, and Signor Martino recalled.

11. The Queen, whose departure had been delayed by bad weather in the Channel, left Windsor, and travelling by Folkestone and Boulogne reached Cimiez on the following afternoon.

— Two new line-of-battle ships, *The Implacable* at Devonport, and *The Glory* at Messrs. Laird's, Birkenhead, successfully launched.

— The international football match (Rugby Rules) between England and Scotland played at Blackheath, and won by Scotland by one goal to nothing.

13. The American troops under General Wheaton inflicted another severe defeat upon the Filipinos, capturing their fortified position at Pasig with slight loss.

— At Rome the hall and galleries of the Italian Chamber were nearly empty on account of an expected anarchist outrage, but nothing occurred.

— At Vienna, Herr Schönerer, the leader of the Pan-Germanic or Nationalist group in the Reichsrath, issued an appeal to his followers stating that it was desirable that the secession of the first 10,000 converts from the anti-German Catholic Church of Rome should take place as soon as possible.

14. At the statutory meeting of the London County Council, Lord Welby was elected chairman, Mr. R. Strong, vice-chairman, and Mr. T. L. Corbett, deputy-chairman for the ensuing year.

— At the Seine Assizes, M. Urbain Gohier acquitted by the jury of the charge of defaming the Army.

— The House of Lords, sitting as Supreme Court of Appeal, by 7 to 2, affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Powell v. Kempton Park Race Course Committee*, that a reserved enclosure for bookmakers was not "a place" within the meaning of the Betting Act, 1853.

15. The German Reichstag, by a decisive majority, composed of Clericals and Radicals, having supported the decision of the Budget Committee on the Army Bill, the Minister of War, General von Gossler, announced that the Government would agree to the proposed increase of the infantry being reduced by 7,000 men.

— Eight British ships, one American, and one German, involving the loss of 300 lives, given up as lost in the Atlantic during the recent storms.

— The Spanish Cabinet decided that the Queen should ratify the Peace Treaty with the United States after the dissolution of the Cortes, and without its consent.

16. The election for North Norfolk, consequent on the elevation of Mr. Cozens-Hardy (L.) to the bench, resulted in the return of Sir W. B. Gurdon (L.) by 4,475 votes against 3,610 polled by Sir K. Kemp (C.).

— Mr. Rhodes left Berlin, having signed a treaty concerning the construction of the Cape to Cairo telegraph across German East Africa.

— The German Emperor attended at Friedrichsruh the transfer of the coffins of Prince and Princess Bismarck to the mausoleum erected for their reception.

— Apia, and several adjoining Samoan villages, occupied by the supporters of Mataafa, shelled by the American and British warships, the Germans taking no part.

17. The Spanish Cortes having been dissolved, the Queen-Regent signed the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

— The Windsor Hotel, one of the largest and finest in Fifth Avenue, New York, totally destroyed by fire in the course of a few hours. About twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons, chiefly attendants, seriously injured, and fifty were reported missing.

— Three men, whilst working in a drain in Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, entombed by the giving way of the earth. One was extricated with some difficulty, but the other two were dead before they could be rescued.

18. The international football match (Rugby Rules) between Ireland and Wales, played at Cardiff, resulting in the victory of Ireland by a try to nothing, and the international championship. The match (Association Rules) between Scotland and Wales played at Wrexham; Scotland won by six goals to nothing.

— A deputation of 500 Finlanders, bearing a petition with 563,000 signatures, praying for the maintenance of their constitutional rights, arrived in St. Petersburg. The Czar declined to receive the petition, and directed the bearers to return home.

— President Kruger, speaking at Heidelberg, said he intended to propose a reduction of five years on the necessary period of residence, making it possible for settlers to obtain full burgher rights in nine years, but only old burghers would elect the President.

19. At Marseilles an explosion took place at the Government cart- by which four soldiers were seriously injured, and

much damage done; and at the École Centrale de Pyrotechnie Militaire at Bourges a case containing twelve Robin shells exploded whilst being filled, and two workmen were killed, and four others seriously mutilated.

20. An international football match (Association Rules) played at Bristol between England and Wales, and won by the former by four goals to none.

— The Indian Legislative Council passed a bill for imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, Sir James Westland urging the claims of Mauritius, with its large Indian population, to protection.

— A collision took place on the London and North Western Railway near Lichfield, a goods train running into some detached waggons. The fireman was killed, and the engine driver severely injured.

21. A convention signed between Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, delimiting the possessions and spheres of the two Powers in Central Africa, France retaining generally the territory east and north of Lake Tchad, and Great Britain Bahr-el-Ghazal and Darfur.

— A largely attended national meeting held at St. Martin's Town-hall, presided over by the Earl of Aberdeen, at which resolutions in favour of the Peace Crusade were passed, and a telegram expressing sympathy despatched to the Czar.

— Very wintry weather, combined with severe snowstorms, prevailed over the greater part of England and Scotland.

— The Lincolnshire Handicap won by Captain Bewicke's General Peace, 5 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. (O. Madden). Twenty-seven started.

22. Sir W. E. Garstin, Egyptian Under Secretary for Public Works, returned to Cairo after eight weeks' journey in the newly-reconquered Soudan countries, and reported that the possession of the country beyond Khartoum could be of no practical value to any civilised Power.

— Mme. Syngros, the widow of a distinguished public benefactor, presented 250,000*l.* to the Greek Government to improve the water supply of Athens.

— The Earl of Leven and Melville appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— Lord Herschell's body having been brought to England by H.M.S. *Talbot*, a funeral service was held in Westminster Abbey.

23. Malietoa Tanu crowned King of Samoa in presence of the British and American officials, the Germans absenting themselves.

— Terrible distress prevailed throughout the province of Samara in Southern Russia, where in addition to famine arising from a total failure of the last year's crops, scurvy, typhus, and other diseases had assumed an epidemic form. Upwards of 75,000 persons were in the receipt of constant relief in the province of Samara alone, and the distress extended into the neighbouring provinces.

— Lord George Hamilton, M.P., appointed Captain of Deal Castle in succession to Lord Herschell, deceased.

23. At a general assembly of academicians and associates of the Royal Academy, Mr. Aston Webb, architect, elected an associate.

24. The Inter-University Athletic Sports at Queen's Club resulted in a tie—each university winning five contests: Oxford the 100 yards and quarter mile, long jump, high jump and hammer throw; Cambridge the half mile, hurdles, one mile, three miles and weight putting.

— The Spinoza Museum at Rhynsburg, near Leyden, opened at the house in which the last years of his life were spent, and restored in the style of the time.

— The Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool won by Mr. J. G. Bulteel's Manifesto, aged, 12st. 7 lb. (G. Williamson). Nineteen started.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the second reading of the London Government Bill rejected by 245 to 118 votes.

25. The University Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake, which for nine successive years had been won by Oxford, after a stiff competition, in which Cambridge led throughout, won by Cambridge by $3\frac{1}{4}$ lengths in 21 min. 4 sec.

— A petition to Queen Victoria, detailing the grievances of the Uitlanders, signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, handed to the British agent in Pretoria for transmission.

— The International Football Match (Association Rules) between Scotland and Ireland played at Glasgow, and won by Scotland by nine goals to one.

— At Berlin the disciplinary proceedings against Professor Delbrück for denouncing the action of the German Government in expelling Danes from Schleswig resulted in his being censured and fined 500 marks.

27. Mr. L. W. Longstaff, F.R.G.S., transmitted to the President of the Royal Geographical society 25,000*l.* to enable the society to co-operate with the Germans in the scientific exploration of the Antarctic regions.

— The American troops, after much heavy fighting, advanced against Malolos, the seat of the insurgent Government of the Philippines, and ultimately carried the successive lines of entrenchments, Aquinaldo before taking flight setting on fire the various villages.

28. The first press message by Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy transmitted from Wimereux near Boulogne, to the South Foreland, the rate being at about fifteen words a minute.

— It was announced that Malta had joined the other dependencies in adopting the imperial penny postage.

— The St. Petersburg University again closed in consequence of the students' disturbances, which had been renewed on the readmission of the previous students.

— The members of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, after having been ice-bound for some time, returned to Buenos Ayres, after having been ice-bound for some time, with the loss of two men.

29. Mr. Balfour received at the Foreign Office a deputation from the International Crusade of Peace, and presented with a memorial heartily approving the Czar's proposal.

— Great discontent expressed by the Italian press of all parties at the Anglo-French agreement with regard to Central Africa, on the ground of its giving up the Tripoli Hinterland to France.

— At Brussels a violent scene took place in the Chamber of Representatives during the discussion on the expulsion from the country of a French ex-priest who had been lecturing on Socialism at Liège.

30. The South-Western Company's steamship *Stella* from Southampton to the Channel Islands, with 200 passengers and crew, ran on to the Casquet Rocks, near Alderney, in a dense fog, and seventy-five persons were drowned.

— The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., appointed Chancellor of the University of London in succession to Lord Herschell, deceased.

— In the University Racquet Match (doubles) played at Queen's Club, Cambridge beat Oxford by four games to three; and in the singles Mr. E. B. Noel (Cambridge) beat Mr. R. A. Williams (Oxford) by three games to love.

— The Porte formally protested against the Anglo-French Agreement on the ground that it handed over to France the Hinterland of Tripoli.

— The revenue account for the year showed a net increase in the exchequer receipts of 1,722,189*l.* over the previous year, or about a million and a quarter above the Budget Estimates. On the other hand there had been an excess of 1,287,000*l.* in the payments for supply.

31. The American troops after a troublesome advance through the jungle reached Malolos, Aquinaldo's headquarters, and after a slight resistance captured it. The Filipinos, having set the place on fire, withdrew to Calumpit, avoiding a general action.

— The German cruiser *Gefion* occupied the roadstead of Ngan-tung-wei, near the frontier of Kiang-su, with orders to land men and occupy two frontier towns until China could give guarantees to maintain order in Shan-tung.

— The Paris *Figaro* commenced the publication of the famous inquiry of the Criminal Chamber into the Dreyfus case. Only fifty copies of the evidence had been printed, which had been delivered with the greatest precaution, and under pledge of secrecy to those concerned. Proceedings were commenced against the publishers, who were fined 500 francs, but nevertheless continued the publication for several weeks.

APRIL.

1. President Kruger visited Johannesburg for the first time since the Jameson raid, and delivered an open-air speech of a conciliatory character to several thousand persons.

2. The Chinese authorities at Tien-tsin notified that the entire fore-shore of the recently opened port at Ching-wang-tao was reserved to the Chinese, rendering its opening nugatory.

— The New Zealand Premier, Mr. Seddon, telegraphed an offer to despatch 500 volunteers to Samoa if required.

— A body of British and American blue-jackets and marines surprised by an ambush in a German plantation near Samoa, by the followers of Mataafa, and one British and two American officers killed, and nine men wounded.

3. The Volunteers assembled at various places in the home district, and went through manœuvres, but no general assemblage was held.

— The billiard match for the championship and entrance money (about 2000*l.*), played between John Roberts and C. Dawson, even 18,000 points, and won by the former by 1,814 points.

— The Independent Labour Party held their annual congress at Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. Keir Hardie, and attended by the delegates of about 25,000 members. It was resolved to contest not more than twenty-five seats at the next general election.

4. A unity conference of members of the various Irish Nationalist parties held at Dublin, Mr. Harrington presiding. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Dillon, expressing willingness to enter into negotiation with the Parnellites, of whom two only were present, was passed unanimously.

— Serious rioting took place within the boundaries of the Kaulong extension of Hong-Kong, and troops were despatched to Mirz Bay to restore order.

— Herr Wolff, a Catholic, and the leader of the Pan-Germanic party in the Austrian Reichsrath, received into the Protestant Church.

5. The election for the Harrow Division of Middlesex, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Ambrose, Q.C. (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. Irwin Cox (C.) by 6,303 votes against 5,198 recorded for Mr. Corrie Grant (L.).

— At the Kingston Quarter Sessions the landlady of the Hautboy Hotel was charged with having refused to supply Viscountess Harberton with refreshment, on the ground that the latter was in "rational" bicycling costume. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

— Great anxiety expressed in various parts of Russia on account of the spread of Social Democracy, which threatened by its organisation to produce strikes throughout the empire.

6. The elections of County and District Councils took place throughout Ireland. The polling was generally heavy. In Munster and Connaught no Unionists were elected, in Leinster very few, and in Ulster they suffered many defeats. Out of a total of 638 councillors, 526 were Nationalists and 112 Unionists.

— At Ottawa the Canadian Minister of Marine announced the intention of the Dominion Government to train annually 1,000 Canadian fishermen for service on warships.

6. Serious anti-Semitic disturbances took place at Nachod, Bohemia, where seven Jewish shops were sacked, and order was not restored until the military were ordered to clear the streets.

7. The Odessa University closed in consequence of the unruly conduct of the students, and all examinations postponed for a year.

— A severe south-westerly gale broke over the British Isles, doing great damage, especially on the Welsh and Cornish coasts.

— A serious explosion took place at the Belgian fortress of Huy, due to the clumsy handling of a shell, which exploded, igniting a barrel of powder and several cartridges. Six men were killed, and two officers seriously injured.

— Two dwelling houses in the heart of the most fashionable quarter of New York caught fire, and twelve persons burned to death.

8. The International Football Match (Association Rules) between England and Scotland played at Birmingham, and won by England by two goals to one. The final match for the English county championship (Rugby Rules) played at Newcastle, and won by Devonshire defeating Northumberland by a goal to nothing.

— The French and Russian guards which had been ordered to Peking to protect the legations, withdrawn.

— M. de Blonay, a Swiss, arrived at Canea to assume the duties of financial adviser to Prince George of Crete, under international agreement.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Evatt attacked Kabarega at Unyoro in Central Africa, on the east bank of the Nile, and completely defeated him, taking prisoners both Kabarega and Mwanga, the chief.

10. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., and Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., appointed British representatives to the Disarmament Conference at the Hague, and Lord Russell of Killowen British arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, in succession to Lord Herschell, deceased.

— The centenary celebration of the Church Missionary Society opened by a meeting in Exeter Hall, followed by a service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury preached.

— At the sitting of the Diet of Gotha a declaration by the Duke of Connaught was read, stating his willingness as nearest agnate of the ducal house to accept the succession.

11. A gas explosion took place in Victoria Street, Westminster, by which the top floor of a house was blown off, and eight persons in the street were injured by the falling materials.

— The King and Queen of Italy visited the Island of Sardinia, and were cordially received by the inhabitants. An imposing muster of the French fleet under Admiral Fournier was made in their honour at Cagliari.

— In the Greek Chamber the Tricoupist candidate for the presidency having been elected by a large majority, M. Zaimis, the Prime Minister, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the King.

12. At the meeting of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Laws, the chairman, Lord Peel, refused to put certain amendments to his draft report, or the substitution of an alternative scheme to one part of the report, and thereupon withdrew, declaring that so far as he was concerned the commission was at an end.

13. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget, which for the current year showed an expenditure of 112,927,000*l.*, and an anticipated income on the existing taxation of 110,287,000*l.* The difference he proposed to obtain by increased stamp and wine duties, and the reduction of the fixed debt charge from 25,000,000*l.* to 23,000,000*l.*

— In the Public Schools' Racquet Match, Eton having defeated Winchester, and Harrow beaten Rugby, the final tie was decided by Eton defeating Harrow by four games to one.

14. A British police party attacked in the Kau-long (Hong-Kong) extension territory, and the mat-shed quarters of the troops burned. A gimtral and 100 men of the Hong-Kong regiment were sent for, and found 1,000 Chinese regular soldiers holding the hills, who after firing a volley, bolted.

— A farmer and his son waylaid near Bantry and beaten to death. Three men were arrested, one of whom, it was said, had been evicted from a farm, subsequently let to the murdered man.

15. The final tie for the Football Association Cup played on the Crystal Palace Ground, when Sheffield United beat Derby County by four goals to one.

— The great ice-breaker *Yermak*, built at Elswick, welcomed at St. Petersburg with great enthusiasm, having made the journey through the Baltic ice to Kronstadt without difficulty at the average rate of over nine knots per hour. Its subsequent destination was the White Sea, and the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

16. The Pope, in fulfilment of a promise given before his illness, took part in the Coronation Mass held in St. Peter's in the presence of an immense assemblage.

17. Hyde Park Court, a huge ten storey building, containing over 1,000 rooms, seriously damaged by a fire originating in a service-lift. Two-thirds of the two upper floors and their contents were destroyed, and much injury done by flames and water to the other parts.

— The Premiers of the Australian colonies forwarded formal protests against the wine duties proposed by the new Budget.

— In accordance with orders from General Otis, commanding in the Philippines, General Lawton's expedition recalled to Manilla, and the towns and territory captured in the south abandoned.

19. The annual demonstration of the Primrose League held at the Albert Hall, Mr. _____ presiding.

— At the _____ Meeting the Great Metropolitan Stakes won by the _____ hyn's King's Messenger, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (F. Allsop) _____ and the City and Suburban Handicap

by Mr. W. Cooper's Newhaven II., 6 yrs., 9 st. (M. Cannon), defeating the favourite, Mr. Theobald's Survivor, 6 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (F. Allsopp), both Australian bred horses. Seventeen started.

19. Mr. Reed, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, gave notice of his resignation, and of his withdrawal from political life.

— The third reading of the Federation Bill passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales by 30 to 23 votes.

20. The wedding of the Earl of Crewe and Lady Betty Primrose, younger daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, celebrated in Westminster Abbey.

— A general strike of colliers through the Charleroi, Seraing and Liège districts took place in consequence of the masters' refusal to advance wages.

21. At Philadelphia, in the case of ex-Senator Quay, charged with the misuse of the funds of the People's Bank, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Governor of Pennsylvania thereupon appointed Mr. Quay United States Senator until the next session of the Legislature.

— In the House of Lords the Earl of Wemyss appealed to the Government to put a stop to the decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral going on under the orders of the Dean, but Lord Salisbury declined to take any steps.

— At a banquet at New York, Captain Coghlan of the United States Navy made a speech, in which he spoke of the unfriendliness of the German ships during the blockade of Manilla, and of the strong attitude taken up by the American Admiral Dewey.

— At Johannesburg, Mr. Theron, a solicitor, fined 20*l.* for an assault upon the editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, in which an article had appeared insulting the Boers.

22. The King and Queen of Italy reviewed the British and Italian squadrons in Aranci Bay, Sardinia, and were subsequently entertained on board H.M.S. *Majestic* by Admiral Rawson.

— The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awarded to Major Marchand the Audiffret prize of 15,000 frs. for "the greatest act of devotion of any kind."

— The chess tournament by cable between English and American universities ended in a victory of the former by 3½ to 2½ games.

24. After many hours' severe fighting the American troops under General M'Arthur drove the Philippine insurgents out of their strongly-fortified positions before Calumpit, and two days later captured the town and scattered Aquinaldo's forces with severe loss.

25. The Duke and Duchess of York on returning from Ireland paid a visit in semi-state to Carnarvon Castle and other places in Wales, and were received with hearty enthusiasm by the Welsh.

— Lord Kitchener arrived at Berber from Khartoum after a camel ride of 800 miles through the Eastern Soudan.

— Dawson City, Klondike, almost totally destroyed by a fire caused by the upsetting of a lamp. Upwards of a hundred large buildings in

the business part of the city absolutely disappeared. The losses were estimated at upwards of 2,000,000 dollars.

26. The British Government intimated its intention to contribute a yearly subsidy as guarantee for the construction of an all-British cable from Vancouver to Queensland and New Zealand.

— Captain Wingate reached Bhamo from Pekin, having travelled in safety by the provinces of Hu-nan, Kwai-chan and Yun-nan, to Kun-long Ferry.

— The tercentenary of the birth of Cromwell celebrated at Huntingdon, his native town, and at several places throughout the country.

— The 700th anniversary of the grant of a charter by King John to Kingston-on-Thames celebrated by the borough.

— At Newmarket the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes won by the favourite, the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, 9 st. (M. Cannon). Eight started.

27. Upwards of 1,000 Russian emigrants of the Dukhoborsky sect left Cyprus for Canada, after a stay of eight months, having found the climate of the island unsuitable.

— A destructive cyclone swept over Kirksville, Missouri, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, sweeping a path a quarter of a mile broad through the eastern quarter. Upwards of sixty persons were killed, and 1,000 injured by the storm, or by the floods and fires which followed it.

— The Mataafan rebel stronghold at Vailima captured by the British and American marines, after it had been shelled by the ships.

28. The East Goodwin lightship run into and badly damaged by a passing steamer. Communication by wireless telegraphy was at once set up with the South Foreland, and assistance despatched.

— At Newmarket the One Thousand Guineas Stakes won by the favourite, Lord W. Beresford's Sibola, 9 st. (J. T. Sloan). Fourteen started.

29. At the banquet of the Royal Academy, Lord Salisbury announced that an agreement had been signed with Russia with reference to the respective rights of the two countries in China.

— The Football League Championship (Association Rules) secured by the Aston Villa team, which beat Liverpool in the final tie by five goals to none. Both teams had played thirty-four games, of which Aston Villa had won nineteen, drawn seven, and lost eight, while Liverpool had won nineteen, drawn five, and lost ten games.

— The first Cretan Government under the autonomous *régime* constituted, consisting of four Christians and one Mahomedan.

MAY.

1. The May
disturbance.

celebrations passed off everywhere without

— A deputy
bishops of Ca

g 10,000 laymen, presented to the Arch-
at Lambeth Palace an address express-

ing confidence in the episcopacy, and sympathy with their efforts to secure a due observance of the rules prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer.

1. A sculling match, carrying with it the championship of England, rowed from Putney to Mortlake by George Towns (Australia) and W. A. Barry (Putney), the former winning easily by six lengths.

2. The Queen left Nice for England by way of Cherbourg, but was delayed in consequence of the strong winds prevailing in the Channel.

— Mr. Cecil Rhodes addressed in London a crowded meeting of the shareholders of the British South Africa Company, when he declared that the country was prospering, and its mineral riches becoming daily better known.

— The Russian Government appointed a commission to prepare a scheme for the reform of the national calendar.

3. The Italian Prime Minister, General Pelloux, announced the resignation of the Ministry in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Chamber on the Chinese policy of the Government.

— Ibrahim Ali, who had been sent to his uncle, the Sultan of Darfur, on a peaceful mission, arrived at Omdurman, his escort having been attacked by the new ruler of Darfur, Ali Dinar, and 120 out of 150 men killed.

— The Chester Cup won by an outsider, Mr. Teddy's Uncle Mac, 5 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (Finlay). Thirteen ran.

4. The Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Koloman Szell, made a remarkable speech in the Diet on the bill for the repression of electoral corruption. He strongly condemned the interference of the clergy from the pulpit in political matters.

— Great tension and excitement caused at Johannesburg and throughout the Transvaal by the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch declaring the Dynamite Convention to be a breach of the London Convention.

— The Mahomedan population of Crete, notwithstanding promises of protection, emigrated in large numbers to the Turkish mainland and capital.

5. Lord Rosebery, speaking at a dinner at the City Liberal Club, advocated the revival of the old spirit of Liberalism as it existed before 1886, and expressed his belief that in this way the party would recover its power.

— M. Duruy, Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, Paris, having been interrupted in his lectures by the disorderly conduct of some anti-Dreyfus students, his course was suspended by order of the general in command. This action having been challenged in the Chamber, and the War Minister's action criticised, M. de Freycinet resigned.

— In Canada general disappointment felt and expressed in the Dominion Parliament at the niggardliness of the Imperial Government in the matter of the cable subsidy.

6. Six hundred native signalmen (Brahmins) on the Great India Peninsula Railway struck for higher wages and improved conditions.

— A dinner, under the presidency of the Duke of Atholl, given to Colonel H. Macdonald, C.B., of the Gordon Highlanders, who was presented with a sword of honour from the Highland Association of London in recognition of his distinguished services in Egypt and India.

— An unsuccessful attempt made by Mr. Alger, the United States Secretary for War, to supersede General Miles as commander of the Army.

— The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Archbishop of York as assessor, sat on an Ecclesiastical Court at Lambeth to hear the appeals of two beneficed clergymen against the directions of their respective diocesans to discontinue the use of incense, etc.

8. At Lagos, Bishop Tugwell committed for trial on a charge of criminal libel, for having suggested, in a letter to the *Times*, that 75 per cent. of the deaths among Europeans on the West African coast were attributable to intemperance.

— The military court appointed to inquire into the charges against the commissariat department during the Cuban war censured General Miles, and practically exculpated every one else. President M'Kinley thereupon recommended that no further proceedings should be taken.

9. The Duchess of York, after opening the new pier at Tenby, proceeded to Pembroke Dockyard, and assisted at the launching of the new royal yacht, christening her *Victoria and Albert*.

— The Royal Geographical Society awarded the founder's medal for the year to the French Captain Binger for his explorations in the bend of the Niger, and the patron's medal to M. Foureau for his explorations in the Sahara.

— Serious anti-Jewish riots took place in Nitcholaieff, a Russian town in which the Jews numbered 30,000 out of a total population of 100,000. Several hundred houses occupied by Jews were stoned, and their shops wrecked. About 400 of the assailants were arrested.

— A large section of the second regiment of the Guernsey Militia assembled for annual drill at Bantiquy Arsenal, refused to fall in at the bugle call, and moved away hooting and shouting.

10. In the House of Commons the Clergy Discipline Bill met by the Government by a dilatory resolution, rejected by 310 to 156 votes.

— Lord Kimberley, speaking at Birmingham, held that the only remedy for the existing disorders in the Church was disestablishment.

— Two hundred and sixty Dervishes, with a large number of women and children from the Khalifa's camp, surrendered to the gunboats on the White Nile.

— Mr. Rhodes accepted the presidency of the South African League, to which he had unanimously been elected by the meeting of delegates at Kimberley.

11. The Duke of Northumberland created a Knight of the Garter in the room of the Duke of Beaufort, deceased.

11. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great American ironmaster, intimated his willingness to contribute 50,000*l.* to the projected Birmingham University.

— In the House of Commons, on the discussion of the Finance Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to modify the extra taxes on wines announced in his Budget speech by sixpence a gallon on bottled wines, and to reduce the charge on light wines from one shilling and sixpence to one shilling and threepence per gallon.

12. A disastrous explosion occurred in the chlorate factory of chemical works at St. Helens, Lancashire. The surrounding buildings to a considerable distance were wrecked, six persons killed, and twenty seriously injured.

— The Russian Minister at Peking applied to the Chinese Government for a concession for a new branch railway to connect Port Arthur and Peking.

— The men of the Nebraska regiment (supported by their officers) serving in the Philippines, petitioned the general commanding to be relieved from duty, in consequence of exhaustion. The regiment had lost more than 200 men since the beginning of the campaign, and of 300 left at the front, 160 were on the sick list.

— A collision took place on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, by which thirty-five persons were killed, and upwards of a hundred injured.

13. The Right Rev. George Carnac Fisher, formerly Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, appointed Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich.

— General Pelloux, the outgoing Italian Prime Minister, presented a reconstructed Cabinet composed solely of Conservatives, which was accepted by the King.

— A state of siege proclaimed in the city of Valladolid in consequence of the repeated affrays in the streets between the university students and the cadets of the cavalry school.

14. The library of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, containing 40,000 volumes, and considered the best collection of works on trade and political economy in France, totally destroyed by fire.

— The historic drama "Eisenbahn," professedly the work of Major Lauth, but admittedly written under the direct guidance of the German Emperor, produced with great success at Wiesbaden.

15. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived in London from Windsor, and on her way to Buckingham Palace paid a long visit to Kensington Palace.

— Six Englishmen, five of whom had been non-commissioned officers, and a Dane, arrested at Johannesburg on a charge of high treason, and conveyed to Pretoria. They were alleged to have enlisted 2,000 men for purposes hostile to the republic.

— The Decorations Committee of St. Paul's Cathedral, in view of the generally expressed disapproval, decided to discontinue the stencilling of the flat stonework of the arches.

16. Kau-lung City, in the Hong-Kong extension, occupied by British troops, and the Chinese garrison disarmed with consent of the mandarin.

— Major Marchand and his escort arrived safely at Jibuti, having thus crossed Africa from the Atlantic to the Red Sea.

— An application by Lord F. Hope to sell the Hope or Tavernier blue diamond, valued at 18,115*l.*, refused by the Court of Chancery.

17. The Queen, in semi-state, and attended by the members of the royal family, laid the first stone of the new buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, by which the work begun by the Prince Consort was to be completed.

— In the House of Commons it was found impossible to obtain a quorum of forty members, and as it was against the orders for "a count" to be taken, the sitting was suspended until 4 P.M., when the House adjourned.

— The Khedive signed a decree reforming the Mekhemeh Sherich, the Court of Appeal for judging questions affecting personal status in accordance with the sacred law.

18. The Peace Conference, assembled at the Hague, at its first meeting elected M. de Staal, the chief Russian representative, president. Twenty-five States were represented by a hundred delegates, Brazil being the only important absentee.

— In Paris, in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to pass a bill embodying an increase of their pay, 3,000 postmen struck, throwing the delivery of letters into great confusion. The strike, however, only lasted twenty-four hours.

— M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, elected member of the French Academy, in succession to M. Edouard Hervé.

19. The Czar, on the occasion of his birthday, ordered the appointment of a commission, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice, to consider the question of substituting another penalty for transportation to Siberia.

— The contract for the Anglo-German Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang Railway loan of 7,400,000*l.* at 5 per cent. signed at Pekin.

— The German Emperor in proposing the Czar's health at a birthday banquet in honour of the latter at Wiesbaden, declared that Russia and Germany were of one mind with regard to the aims of the Peace Conference.

20. The Chinese Government consented to permit the occupation of Sammun Bay by Italy as a purely commercial port.

— The annual convention of the Irish National League held at Bradford, under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Few members of Parliament attended, and a resolution condemning the dissension in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists was adopted.

21. The American liner *Paris*, on her voyage from Cherbourg to New York in fair weather, ran on the Manacle rocks off Falmouth, within a few hundred yards of the spot where the *Mohegan* had been wrecked some months previously. No lives were lost, and all the mails and passengers' effects were saved.

22. The thirty-first annual congress of co-operative societies, attended by about 11,000 delegates, met at Liverpool, under the presidency of Mr. Harlem (Oldham), and before proceeding to business passed a resolution expressing good wishes for the Peace Conference.

— The annual meeting of the Independent Society of Oddfellows (numbering 944,769 members) held at Middlesbrough, and that of the National Order of Goodfellows, numbering 76,562 members, at Doncaster. The presidents of each society respectively urged their members to trust to themselves, and not to legislation, to settle the question of old-age pensions.

— The postage rates to all German colonies reduced to the same rates as those charged for inland rates—viz., 16 pfennigs for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and 20 pfennigs up to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

23. A duel took place in Paris between M. Catulle Mendes, the poet, and M. Vanor, arising out of a heated discussion of the personal appearance of Hamlet, the latter holding him to have been thin and the former fat. M. Catulle Mendes was seriously wounded.

— At the military laboratory of Refshaleo, near Copenhagen, an explosion occurred during the loading of some shells. Eight persons were killed on the spot.

— A three days' jubilee in celebration of the return of peace began in Washington, the Spanish and American flags flying side by side in the streets.

24. The Queen's eightieth birthday celebrated with real enthusiasm throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies. In the United States, especially, the regard in which her Majesty was held was signified in various ways.

— At Windsor the Queen was serenaded by the local musical societies of the choirs of St. George's Chapel and Eton College, was present at a parade of the Scots Guards, and later attended a special thanksgiving service in St. George's Chapel.

— The International Congress on Tuberculosis met at Berlin, and its formal opening by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the German Emperor, took place in the great hall of the Reichstag.

25. St. John, New Brunswick, devastated by a fire which, originating in the Indian town district, was carried by a fierce wind into the northern trading centre. Upwards of 100 buildings, exclusive of the dwellings of the poorer classes, were destroyed.

— The Queen, before leaving Windsor for Balmoral, expressed publicly her heartfelt thanks for the testimony of loyalty and affection received by her from all parts of the world.

— The International Miners' Congress, assembled at Brussels, unanimously carried resolutions in favour of a minimum wage (which each nation should fix for itself), and of an international understanding to regulate the output of coal.

26. At the Hague Conference, Sir Julian Pauncefote proposed the formal establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, and the

Russian delegate, Baron de Staal, in support laid on the table a paper embodying a similar proposal.

26. The final round for the golf amateur championship played at Prestwich, when Mr. J. Ball, junr., of Liverpool, defeated Mr. F. G. Tait of Edinburgh by one hole.

— At Rome a disgraceful scene was provoked in the Chamber of Deputies, when Signor Crispi attempted to meet the accusations brought against his African policy by the Socialists, who finally prevented the ex-minister from being heard.

27. The Queen, on her arrival at Balmoral, received an address of welcome and congratulation from her Highland servants, to which she replied orally.

— At St. Petersburg, the Palace Bridge, connecting the richest quarter of the city with the business quarter, having collapsed, an inquiry was instituted showing that five other wooden bridges over the Neva were insecure.

28. The French Derby won by M. Caillault's Perth, which defeated the favourite, Holocauste, by more than six lengths. Nine ran.

29. The plenary court of the Court of Cassation assembled in Paris to hear the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré on the application for revision of the Dreyfus case. The chief point urged by the reporter was that the *bordereau* had been written by Esterhazy.

— The final vote on the Federation *referendum* in South Australia resulted as follows: affirmative, 65,990; negative, 17,053; informal, 10,909.

— Señor Castelar's body having been brought to Madrid, and viewed by almost all the population, his funeral was made the occasion of an imposing public demonstration.

30. Major Marchand arrived at Toulon, where he received a magnificent ovation from the authorities, the patriotic societies and the population.

— The vacancy in the Southport division of Lancashire caused by the death of Sir H. Naylor-Leyland (L.), filled by the election of Sir G. Pilkington (L.), who polled 5,635 votes against 5,052 given to Mr. C. B. Balfour (C.).

— At the Kennington Oval Cricket Ground in the match between Surrey and Somersetshire, the former scored 811 runs in their first innings, Abel carrying out his bat for 357.

31. At Epsom the Derby won by the favourite, the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox (M. Cannon). Twelve started.

— M. Déroulède and M. Habert charged with inciting General Roget and his soldiers to march on the Elysée, after two days' trial, devoted to declamation, acquitted amid uproarious enthusiasm.

— President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, arrived at Bloemfontein, on invitation from the President of the Orange Free State, to discuss the alleged grievances of the Transvaal Uitlanders.

31. At Bulawayo the first sod of the Northern Extension Railway turned amid general rejoicings.

JUNE.

1. Major Marchand and his companions of the Fashoda expedition arrived in Paris, and were received with boundless enthusiasm, the route from the station to the Military Club being decked with flags.

— A resolution prohibiting the use of the dum-dum bullet adopted by the Disarmament Commission of the Peace Conference at the Hague by eighteen to three votes—Great Britain, Austria and Italy.

— At Cambridge the jubilee of Professor Sir George Stokes as Lucasian Professor, celebrated by the university, a gold medal and a medal from the French Institute were also presented to him.

2. The Queen Regent of Spain at the opening of the Cortes announced the cession to Germany of the Ladrões and Caroline Islands, the last relics of the Spanish colonial empire. The price to be paid was 25,000,000 pesetas (875,000*l.*).

— At Epsom the Oak Stakes won by an outsider, Mr. Douglas Baird's Musa (O. Madden) defeating the favourite, Lord W. Beresford's Sibola (T. Sloan) by a head. Twelve ran.

— Major Esterhazy communicated to the *Times* and *Daily Chronicle* an avowal that he had written the *bordereau* by order of Colonel Sandherr.

— An extraordinary railway accident occurred to the Berlin-Flushing express. When reaching the latter station the pneumatic brakes would not act, the engine dashed through the station and the refreshment room, breaking down two walls, and causing the death of two post officials, and Mdlle. Roth, daughter of the Swiss Minister at Berlin, and delegate to the Hague Conference.

3. At Paris the Court of Cassation unanimously quashed the judgment and annulled the sentence passed upon Alfred Dreyfus in 1894, and sent him to be tried again before a court martial at Rennes.

— The first test cricket match between the Australians and England played at Nottingham, resulting in a draw.

— The trackmen's strike on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada ended in an understanding to refer the wages question to arbitration.

4. M. Loubet, President of the French Republic, whilst attending the Auteuil races made the object of a hostile demonstration, and personally assaulted in a dastardly manner by members of the Jeunesse Royaliste, and other fashionable and reactionary clubs.

5. The centenary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain celebrated, the Prince of Wales occupying the chair.

— In the House of Commons the resolution granting 30,000*l.* to Lord Kitchener in recognition of his services in the Soudan, passed by 393 to 51 votes.

— In Paris the Ministry after some discussion decided to adopt severe measures against those who had attempted to pervert the course of justice in the Dreyfus case.

5. The Czar, after a long investigation of the students' movement, announced his dissatisfaction with the authorities and professors of the universities, severely rebuked the police for their conduct, and held the students' conduct in some degree excusable.

6. In the House of Commons, on the report stage of the London Government Bill, a clause enabling women to serve as councillors and aldermen was carried by 196 to 161 votes.

— The conference at Bloemfontein between President Kruger and Sir A. Milner brought to a close, no basis of an agreement having been reached on the franchise question, and the President's suggestion of arbitration having been put aside.

— Captain Dreyfus embarked for France, having been over four years a prisoner, subjected to the most rigorous treatment, on the Ile du Diable, off Cayenne.

— General Luna, chief field officer of the Philippine Insurgent Army, assassinated at Cabanatuan by officers of Aquinaldo's bodyguard.

7. Celebrations in honour of the centenary of the birth of Pushkin, the Russian poet and novelist, held throughout Russia, the rejoicings being of a truly national character.

— The Russian Government broke off all diplomatic relations with the city of Bremen, relations which had been maintained through the Minister to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The cause was the arrest of a Russian pope or priest on suspicion of theft, who had vainly claimed compensation.

— Several cases of plague, of whom six died, notified as having occurred in Alexandria during the week.

8. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament given to Lord Kitchener, the officers and forces engaged in the Soudan expedition. The resolution was carried unanimously in the Upper House, and in the Commons by 347 to 18 votes.

— At Sandwich the open golf championship won by the actual holder, H. Vardon of Scarborough.

— M. Zola returned to Paris after a prolonged stay in England, and was at once served with notice of the finding of the Versailles Assize Court, of which the judgment could not be executed in his absence.

9. In Paris the Indictment Chamber ordered the provisional release of Colonel Picquart, who had been detained nearly a year in prison awaiting his trial on charges brought by the general staff.

— The long-standing difficulty of the *Ausgleich* between Austria and Hungary settled in principle between the two Premiers on the advice of the Emperor-King, and in accordance with a compromise suggested by b'

— Several of France suspended for refusing to placard the

9. At Samoa, King Malietoa Tanu having been formally confirmed by the International Commission, voluntarily abdicated the kingly office, which was abolished by the commission, and appointed a provisional Government composed of the consuls of the three Powers.

10. A great fire occurred at the Elswick works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, belonging to Messrs. Armstrong & Co., by which three large workshops were destroyed, involving a loss of nearly 150,000*l*.

— The plasterers' strike ended by the men returning to work under new conditions, the ballot showing 4,559 votes in favour and 368 against accepting the terms offered.

— Lord George Hamilton, M.P., unveiled at Canterbury a handsome monumental cross erected in memory of forty-one Kentish martyrs who were burned in the reign of Queen Mary.

— A mass meeting, attended by 5,000 persons, held at Johannesburg, to support Sir A. Milner's proposals as the irreducible minimum of the Uitlanders' demands.

11. President Loubet attended the races at Longchamps, and owing to an imposing display of military and police order was not disturbed. The Grand Prix de Paris was won by the favourite, M. Caillault's Perth (T. Lane). Fifteen ran.

12. In the French Chamber a debate raised with regard to the alleged brutality of the police on the previous day. The Government thereupon demanded a vote of confidence, which was refused, and a colourless order of the day voted by 321 to 173. M. Dupuy thereupon tendered the resignation of the Ministry, which was accepted.

— The western shores of the White Sea continued to be blocked with ice, and all communication interrupted with the shore. For more than a fortnight a temperature below freezing prevailed in northern and north-eastern Russia.

— Earthquakes reported from South-eastern Austria and Western Hungary, the area affected extending from Mödling to the Leitha Mountains.

13. A terrific storm swept along the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the town of New Richmond being destroyed, and 200 lives lost.

— Baron F. de Christiani sentenced to four years' imprisonment for assaulting President Loubet at the Auteuil races, and seven other Royalist gentlemen were subsequently sentenced to fines and periods of imprisonment of from fourteen days to three months for riotous conduct.

— Mr. R. P. Paranjpye (St. John's College), a native of India (Bombay), bracketed equal with Mr. G. Birtwhistle (Pembroke College) for the senior wranglership at Cambridge University.

— The Indictment Chamber in Paris dismissed all the charges against Colonel Picquart as insufficient to indicate his guilt.

14. The governors of the principal southern and south-western provinces of Russia informed the Minister of the Interior that the harvests were lost, and the peasantry starving.

14. A temporary arrangement with regard to the Alaska boundary concluded between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate, pending the re-assembling of the Anglo-American Commission.

— Serious disturbances occurred in Travancore caused by a dispute between the Shanars (a low caste) and the Maravars, the latter exacting retribution from the former for claiming caste rights in the temples.

15. The sittings of the Venezuela Arbitration Court resumed at Paris under the presidency of Professor de Maartem.

— Disturbances arose on the Serbo-Turkish frontier, arising out of the attack by Albanian troops on the peasants of the district of Tablonitza.

— General Giletta di San Giuseppe, an Italian officer on furlough, arrested by the French at Nice on the charge of espionage on the Franco-Italian frontier.

— In the Prussian Diet, notwithstanding a strong speech in its favour by the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the Rhine and Elbe Canal Bill postponed by 240 to 160 votes, the Clerical Conservatives voting with the Opposition.

16. At Ascot the principal races were decided as follows :—

Ascot Stakes—Lord Rosebery's Tom Cringle, 4 yrs., 7 st. 9 lb. (S. Loates). Eleven ran.

Prince of Wales's Stakes—Duke of Portland's Manners, 3 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (M. Cannon). Seven ran.

Royal Hunt Cup—Mr. J. D. Jardine's Refractor, 3 yrs., 6 st. 3 lb. (Weatherell). Sixteen ran.

Coronation Stakes—Mr. A. James's Fascination, 3 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (O. Madden). Nine ran.

Gold Cup—Mr. C. D. Rose's Cyllena, 4 yrs., 9 st. (S. Loates). Five ran.

New Stakes—Mr. A. James's The Gorgon, 2 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (O. Madden). Twelve ran.

Alexandra Plate—M. de Bremond's Le Sénateur, 4 yrs., 9 st. (E. Watkins). Three ran.

Hardwicke Stakes—Prince Soltykoff's Ninus, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (C. Wood). Eight ran.

— At Johannesburg a large meeting of burghers was held, and resolutions passed approving President Kruger's franchise proposals, and expressing confidence in the Raad.

17. The second test match between England and Australia played at Lord's Cricket Ground, ending in the defeat of England by ten wickets. Score: England, first innings, 206; second, 240 runs. Australians, first innings, 421; second, 28 without the loss of a wicket.

— A meeting of 4,000 burghers held at Pardekraad, General Joubert presiding, to support the franchise proposals of President Kruger.

— General Mercier, a former French Minister of War, at a meeting of a reactionary association, made a remarkable speech asserting the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

19. The election for South Edinburgh consequent on the death of Mr. Cox (L.U.), resulted in the return of Mr. Dewar (R.) by 5,820 votes against 4,989 polled by Colonel Wauchope (C.).

19. The third annual match from Dover to Heligoland, for a gold cup given by the German Emperor, won by Mr. F. B. Atkinson's schooner *Charmian*, 175 tons. Thirteen boats started.

— An advance guard of the American troops in the Philippines narrowly escaped a serious disaster in marching upon the town of Imus. After a long and unopposed march through a swamp, they found themselves surrounded by the insurgents, who were with difficulty kept at bay until the arrival of relief.

20. The *referendum* on the Australasian federation question taken in New South Wales, and resulted in a large majority in favour of the proposal, 107,274 being for it, and 72,701 against.

— Admiral de Cuverville, head of the French General Naval Staff, superseded for breach of discipline by endorsing the criticisms of a deputy on the naval administration.

— The civil list pensions granted during the year were:—

Mr. Joseph Wright, D.C.L., 200*l.*, in consideration of his services to philology, especially as editor of the *English Dialect Dictionary*.

Laura Abbie, Lady Alabaster, 100*l.*, widow of Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., formerly consul-general at Canton.

Miss Emma C. Armstrong and Miss Julia A. Armstrong, 25*l.*, daughters of Dr. Robert Archibald Armstrong, the Gaelic lexicographer.

Mr. Charles Ashton, 40*l.*, for his services to Welsh literature.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Bates, 60*l.*, in consideration of the merits of her late husband, Mr. Harry Bates, A.R.A., as a sculptor.

Miss Eliza Paton Hill Burton, 65*l.*, daughter of Dr. John Hill Burton, the historian of Scotland.

Mr. Edward Dalziel, 100*l.*, for his services to wood-engraving and the art of illustration.

Mrs. Lucie Kanthack, 60*l.*, widow of Dr. Alfred A. Kanthack, Professor of Pathology in Cambridge University.

Mrs. Maria Kingsford, 100*l.*, widow of Dr. William Kingsford, the Canadian historian.

Mrs. Marian Charlotte Malleson, 100*l.*, daughter of Colonel Bruce Malleson, an Indian and military historian.

Mr. John Payne, 100*l.*, in recognition of his literary work.

Mrs. Louisa Mary Rawson-Walker, 100*l.*, widow of Mr. Edward Henry Rawson-Walker, consul at Manilla.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Robinson, 40*l.*, for the services rendered to music in Ireland by her late husband, Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Dr. Francis Steingass, 25*l.*, for his services to Oriental scholarship in England.

Mrs. Mary Matilda Tayler, 25*l.*, and Mrs. Marcia Louisa Tyndale, 25*l.*, daughters of Dr. Alfred Edersheim, a theologian and Biblical critic.

Mrs. Annie Matilda Gleeson White, 35*l.*, widow of Mr. Joseph Gleeson White.

21. At the Oxford Commemoration honorary degrees conferred on the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and others, the last named having been opposed by a considerable number of resident graduates.

— In the House of Commons the Under Secretary for War introduced the Military Works Loan Bill for upwards of 4,000,000*l.* to provide barracks and defence works at home and abroad.

22. After much delay and difficulty, M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded in constituting a Cabinet of strong Republicans, whose names were approved by the President.

22. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in reply to an influential deputation representing the Royal Geographical and other societies, held out the hope that the Government would contribute liberally towards the cost of an Antarctic exploring expedition.

— The Tsung-li-Yamên, after nearly a fortnight's delay, refused positively to accede to the British demand for the removal of the Kwei-chau, who had taken no steps to arrest the murderers of the missionary, Mr. Fleming.

23. The election for East Edinburgh, consequent on the death of Dr. Wallace (R.), resulted in the return of Mr. G. Macrae (R.) by 4,891 votes against 2,961 polled by Mr. H. G. Younger (L.U.).

— The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Royal School of Art Needlework at South Kensington.

— The Indian Currency Commission reported almost unanimously in favour of the maintenance of the 16*d.* rupee, and of a gold currency with gold as legal tender.

24. The annual match between Eton and Winchester played at Eton, resulted in the victory of Eton by one wicket. Scores:—

WINCHESTER.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. R. S. Darling (capt.), l.-b.-w., b. Martin	5	c. Howard Smith, b. Bernard	65
Mr. M. Bonham-Carter, b. Bernard	1	c. Bernard	2
Mr. H. C. McDonell, b. Bernard	3	b. Martin	4
Mr. S. N. Mackenzie, b. Lyttelton	57	c. Findlay, b. Martin	0
Mr. A. C. Pawson, c. and b. Bernard	21	c. and b. Bernard	18
Mr. R. W. Awdry, c. Denison, b. Bernard	4	b. Martin	3
Mr. R. G. Pidcock, st. Findlay, b. Martin	12	b. Martin	26
Mr. F. W. Comber, b. Bernard	8	c. Gilliat, b. Martin	40
Mr. F. D. H. Joy, b. Bernard	2	c. Denison, b. Bernard	6
Mr. K. O. Hunter, b. Lyttelton	1	not out	6
Mr. G. J. Bruce, not out	12	b. Martin	40
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4; w., 2; n.-b., 2	9	Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; w., 3; n.-b., 2	10
Total	135	Total	220

ETON.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. H. K. Longman, c. Pidcock, b. Bruce	8	c. Bruce, b. Hunter	18
Mr. E. B. Denison, c. and b. Hunter	24	b. Bruce	21
Mr. D. J. Cassavetti, c. Pidcock, b. Hunter	13	c. Hunter, b. Joy	7
Mr. J. Wormald, c. Hunter, b. Bruce	40	c. Awdry, b. Hunter	14
Mr. O. C. S. Gilliat, c. Darling, b. Joy	52	b. Bruce	34
Mr. C. E. Lambert, c. Bonham-Carter, b. Darling	13	c. Comber, b. Darling	1
Mr. G. Howard Smith, c. Hunter, b. Joy	5	c. Hunter, b. Joy	2
Mr. W. Findlay (capt.), b. Darling	1	c. Bruce, b. Joy	5
Mr. E. G. Martin, not out	8	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Hunter	23
Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, b. Hunter	3	not out	13
Mr. A. C. Bernard, b. Bruce	0	not out	1
Byes, 18; l.-b., 1; w., 2; n.-b., 1	22	Byes, 14; l.-b., 12; w., 2	28
Total	189	Total	167

— The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new central Post Office Savings Bank at West Kensington.

24. The strike of textile workers at Brünn (Austria), in which 12,000 workmen were engaged, compromised after a struggle lasting two months; the men obtaining a reduction of half an hour on an eleven hours' day, and an advance of 6*d.* per week on their wages.

— The Public Safety Bill, which the Italian Ministry failed to pass through the Chamber, promulgated by royal decree, Parliament having been prorogued *ad hoc*. The Opposition newspapers criticising the action of the Government were seized and confiscated.

26. In the French Chamber, after a stormy debate, the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry carried a vote of confidence by 263 to 237 votes.

— The Queen held a review of 14,000 troops at Aldershot, returning to Windsor the same evening.

— An International Congress of Women held in London opened at the Church-house, Westminster, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen. Delegates from various colonies and foreign countries were present.

— The Italian General Giletta di San Giuseppe, who had been arrested as a spy, tried at Nice with closed doors, found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine.

— In the House of Lords the clause of the London Government Bill admitting women to be elected councillors and aldermen rejected, on the motion of Lord Dunraven, by 182 to 68 votes.

— Serious rioting, arising out of dissatisfaction with the Budget proposals of the Ministry, took place in Valencia, Saragossa, Granada, and elsewhere, the military having in many cases to fire upon the mob.

27. At the Guildhall, London, "Beauty's Awakening," a masque of winter and spring, performed by the Art Workers' Guild, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

— The difficulties met by the United States troops in the Philippines were such that General Otis requested reinforcements. The authorised strength of the Federal army, 65,000 men, having been reached, volunteers were called for, and 10,000 promptly offered themselves.

28. Mr. Fischer, acting with the support of the Afrikander Bond, and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, visited Pretoria, to mediate between the British and Transvaal Governments.

— The Italian Chamber, having resumed its sittings after a short prorogation, the action of the Ministry in promulgating the Public Safety Law by decree was warmly challenged, but eventually the Government motion to refer the decree to a committee was adopted by 208 to 138 votes.

— Serious disturbances took place in Brussels arising out of the Ministerial Franchise Bill. Rioting occurred in several parts of the city, and in one street a barricade had to be cleared by the military. About 100 persons were injured.

29. The naval and military sub-commission of the Peace Congress at the Hague reported that the Russian proposals for the limitation of armaments were unacceptable.

29. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Tithe Rent Charge Bill, after much opposition, carried by 314 to 176 votes, several leading Liberal Unionists abstaining.

— At Newmarket, the Princess of Wales Stakes, value 10,000*l.*, won by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3 yrs., 9 st. 5 lb. (M. Cannon). Nine ran.

30. In the Coburg Diet the renunciation of the Duke of Connaught to the succession of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the adoption of the Duke of Albany as heir-presumptive, officially announced.

— The Italian Chamber of Deputies was the scene of unparalleled violence aroused by the refusal of the President Chinaglia to adopt a second roll-call during the same sitting. The Socialists began by interrupting, and subsequently came to actual fighting, the confusion at length being such that the sitting was suspended. Parliament was later in the day prorogued by royal decree.

— At Brussels, where the rioting had continued, the Chamber of Representatives was made the scene of a violent demonstration by the Socialists. The Prime Minister, however, at length promised to study loyally the means of conciliation.

— The third test match between England and Australia played at Leeds, but left unfinished in consequence of the rain. Scores: Australia, first innings, 172; second, 224. England, first innings, 220; second, 19 (no wicket).

JULY.

1. Captain Dreyfus disembarked at Quiberon quite unexpectedly and promptly conveyed with all secrecy to Rennes, where he was received without any demonstration.

— The Queen reviewed the Honourable Artillery Company in Windsor Great Park, the Captain General, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, commanding. On passing the enclosure reserved for the veterans of the regiment, the Queen was received by shouts of "Saye," the old cry of the regiment.

— A serious accident happened, but without immediately fatal results, at Winsford, Cheshire, on the North-Western Railway. A goods train which had got off the rails was run into by another goods train, causing immense havoc, and shortly afterwards a passenger train loaded with excursionists ran into the wreck, adding to the confusion.

— At Pwllheli, North Wales, a boat containing twelve members of a Sunday school excursion was upset, and all the occupants drowned.

2. Renewed rioting took place at Valencia, Barcelona, and other towns in Spain. At the first named the mob attacked several religious buildings, and threatened the cathedral.

3. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a financial resolution dealing with the transfer of the administration of the Royal Niger Company's territories to the Crown, for a payment of 865,000*l.* as compensation.

3. At St. Petersburg a delegation composed of men of high standing and reputation in various European countries, made fruitless efforts to present to the Czar a petition bearing upwards of 800 signatures of distinguished men from all parts of Europe, praying for consideration of the Finlanders' petition.

4. The members of the Peace Congress at the Hague attended a meeting held at Leyden, when an American tribute was paid to the memory of Grotius.

— At Honley, near Huddersfield, an explosion at the gas-works caused the death of four men, and severe injury to a fifth.

— The French Chambers adjourned after a stormy meeting in the Chamber of Deputies.

— In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives the Government proposed that the Franchise Bill should be referred to a committee of twenty-one members, composed of all parties. This was assented to without opposition.

5. The election for the Osgoldcross Division of the West Riding, consequent upon the resignation of Sir John Austin (L.), resulted in his re-election by 5,818 votes against 2,873 polled by Mr. Roberts (L.), who stood mainly on the Local Option question.

— Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikaner party at the Cape, met President Kruger at Pretoria, and discussed the franchise question with the Transvaal executive.

— The university match ended in a draw. The score was:—

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. H. C. Pilkington, c. Taylor, b. Jessop	0	c. Taylor, b. Hawkins	93
Mr. F. H. B. Champain (capt.), c. Hawkins, b. Jessop	14	c. Wilson, b. Hind	24
Mr. L. P. Collins, b. Hind	10	l.-b.-w., b. Wilson	12
Mr. R. E. Foster, c. Jessop, b. Wilson	21	l.-b.-w., b. Penn	18
Mr. F. P. Knox, b. Hind	37	not out	73
Mr. A. Eccles, c. Hind, b. Wilson	32	b. Hind	5
Mr. A. M. Hollins, b. Hind	5	b. Jessop	10
Mr. R. H. de Montmorency, b. Hawkins	25	b. Hawkins	62
Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Jessop, b. Wilson	4	run out	17
Mr. H. Martyn, c. Moon, b. Hawkins	27	not out	9
Mr. F. W. Stocks, not out	4		
Byes, 6; w., 1; n.-b., 6	13	Byes, 13; l.-b., 1; w., 2; n.-b., 7	24
Total	192	Total	*347

* Innings declared closed.

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. L. J. Moon, b. Bosanquet	23	l.-b.-w., b. Knox	13
Mr. E. R. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	5	c. Stocks, b. Bosanquet	39
Mr. G. E. Winter, b. Bosanquet	16	b. Montmorency	25
Mr. J. H. Stogdon, l.-b.-w., b. Bosanquet	27	c. Champain, b. Knox	46
Mr. G. L. Jessop, c. Martyn, b. Knox	8	not out	52
Mr. T. L. Taylor, c. and b. Bosanquet	2	not out	50
Mr. S. H. Day, b. Bosanquet	62		
Mr. J. Daniell, st. Martyn, b. Knox	1		
Mr. E. F. Penn, c. Foster, b. Montmorency	18		
Mr. A. E. Hind, not out	52		
Mr. H. H. B. Hawkins, b. Bosanquet	5		
Byes, 19; w., 3	22	Byes	4
Total	241	Total (4 wickets)	229

6. Ex-king of Milan fired at four times by a dismissed captain while driving through the streets of Belgrade. One of the bullets slightly grazed the king's body. A number of leading Radical politicians were subsequently arrested.

— The double election at Oldham consequent upon the death of Mr. Ascroft (C.), and the resignation of Mr. Oswald (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. Alfred Emmett (L.), 12,976, and Mr. Walter Runciman (L.), 12,770 votes, against Mr. Winston Churchill (C.), 11,477, and Mr. Mawdsley (C.), 11,449 votes.

— Serious floods occurred in Texas all along the Red River Valley, especially in Fort Bend County, where upwards of 300 persons were drowned, and many thousands rendered homeless.

— The Houses of Convocation of both provinces met at Lambeth Palace, to consider a new Clergy Regulation Bill.

7. Friendly telegrams interchanged between the Emperor William and President Loubet on the occasion of a visit paid by the former to the French training-ship *Iphigénie* at Bergen.

— General Zurlinden superseded as Governor of Paris by General Brugère.

— The Tasmanian House of Assembly passed a resolution in favour of female suffrage.

— The final heats in the principal events at the Henley Regatta decided as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup—Leander Club (Berks) beat London Rowing Club (Bucks), 8 lengths.

Ladies' Challenge Plate—Eton College (Berks) beat Pembroke College, Cambridge (Bucks), 2½ lengths.

Thames Challenge Cup—First Trinity, Cambridge (Bucks), beat Kingston R.C. (Berks), 2½ lengths.

Stewards' Challenge Cup—Magdalen College, Oxford (Bucks), beat Hammonca R.C., Hansbury (Berks), 5 lengths.

Visitors' Challenge Cup—Balliol College, Oxford (Bucks), beat New College, Oxford (Berks), 1 length.

Wyfold Challenge Cup—Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Bucks), beat London R.C. (Berks), 2½ lengths.

Diamond Challenge Sculls—B. H. Howell (Bucks) beat H. T. Bickerstaffe (Berks), 4 lengths.

8. The Prince of Wales reviewed on the Horse Guards' Parade 26,000 men of the metropolitan volunteers.

— New franchise proposals involving concessions to the British demands submitted to the Transvaal Raad, and accepted at the instance of President Kruger; President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Mr. Fischer representing the Afrikaner League.

— The Volta Exhibition at Como, containing many precious relics relating to the history of electricity, totally destroyed by fire, caused by the fusing of electric wires.

— Serious riots occurred at London, Ontario, arising out of a strike of tramway-car men, and the attempt of the company to run the cars with non-unionists. The police and militia eventually cleared the streets with some loss of life.

10. Belgrade placed in a state of minor siege in consequence of the strong anti-dynastic feeling throughout Servia, and especially in the capital.

— General Giletta di San Giuseppe, the Italian general tried and convicted for espionage on French territory, set at liberty.

— A report drawn up by the Prefect of the Paris police on the Royalist manœuvres in France published surreptitiously, and caused great sensation.

11. The steamship *Paris*, which had been abandoned to the salvors, slipped off the rocks, and was subsequently safely towed into Falmouth harbour.

— A pony show—the first held in England—opened at the Crystal Palace with 350 entries, divided into forty-nine classes.

— The Hungarian House of Magnates passed all the *Ausgleich* bills without amendments.

12. The election for East St. Pancras consequent on the resignation of Mr. R. G. Webster (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. T. Wrightson (C.) by 2,610 votes against 2,423 polled by Mr. B. Costelloe (R.).

— The German Emperor, when promising to the town of Bielefeld in Westphalia a reproduction of the statue of the Great Elector of Brandenburg designed for Berlin, wrote to his old tutor, Dr. Hinzpeter, that “as in my ancestor, so in me there lives the inflexible determination to proceed in the path that has once been recognised as the right one, and to do this in defiance of all opposition.”

— The British ships *Carlisle Castle* and *City of New York*, wrecked on the Australian coast, the former off Rockingham with all hands, twenty-one, and the latter off Rothenest with eleven out of twenty-six on board.

13. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 3 to 3½ per cent., the reserve standing at 20,031,466*l.*, or 41½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 32,220,066*l.*

— M. Jules Claretie, Director of the Theatre Français, gave an address at the Lyceum on Shakespeare and Molière.

— Lord Kelvin resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University, which he had held for fifty-three years.

— The House of Commons, debating on the Tithe Rent Charge (Rates) Bill, sat until after 4 A.M., but it ultimately passed through the committee stage unaltered.

14. The French national *fête* passed off quite peaceably in Paris and throughout France, except at Cherbourg, where some noisy demonstrations were made. Major Marchand and some of the Senegalese troops who accompanied him took part in the review at Paris and were loudly cheered.

— The Cape Parliament opened by the High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, who made no reference to the political situation.

14. The Belgian Government having permitted the importation of American cattle, to be slaughtered on arrival, the German Government prohibited the importation of fresh butchers' meat from Belgium.

-- Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb, of the French Marines, sent to supersede Captain Voulet, who had been charged with cruelty and malpractices towards the natives of the Soudan, assassinated by the latter, who then took to the desert, accompanied by his followers. Three days later Captain Voulet and Lieutenant Chanoine were killed by their own men.

15. The Eton and Harrow match, played at Lord's, resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ETON.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. H. K. Longman, c. Cookson, b. Black	44	b. Wyld	81
Mr. F. O. Grenfell, run out	28	b. Wyld	81
Mr. E. B. Denison, b. Dowson	4	not out	30
Mr. J. Wormald, b. Black	43		
Mr. O. C. S. Gilliat, c. and b. Dowson .	53	not out	54
Mr. C. E. Lambert, b. Black	40		
Mr. A. A. Tod, b. Dowson	9		
Mr. E. G. Martin, b. Dowson	19		
Mr. W. Findlay (capt.), not out . . .	15		
Mr. G. Howard Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Dowson	8		
Mr. A. C. Bernard, l.-b.-w., b. Dowson .	4		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 3; w., 1; n.-b., 2 . .	7	Byes, 13; l.-b., 3; w., 2 . .	18
Total	274	Total	*264

* Innings declared closed.

HARROW.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. G. Cookson, b. Smith	40	c. Gilliat, b. Martin . .	22
Mr. E. W. Mann, b. Smith	44	c. Denison, b. Bernard .	8
Mr. H. J. Wyld, c. and b. Smith . . .	24	b. Martin	57
Mr. K. M. Carlisle, c. Martin, b. Tod .	12	c. Bernard, b. Smith . .	18
Mr. E. M. Dowson (capt.), not out . .	87	not out	5
Mr. F. B. Wilson, b. Martin	27	b. Smith	0
Mr. H. S. Kaye, b. Findlay, b. Martin .	0	not out	11
Mr. C. P. Goodden, c. and b. Tod . .	26		
Mr. E. G. McCorquodale, c. Findlay, b. Martin	11		
Mr. W. D. Black, b. Smith	0		
Mr. P. C. F. Paravicini, c. Bernard, b. Martin	1		
Bye, 1; w., 1; n.-b., 9	11	Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 7 . .	12
Total	283	Total	133

— At Sandown the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (M. Cannon), five ran; and the National Breeders' Produce Stakes of 5,000 sovs. by Lord William Beresford's gelding Democrat, 2 yrs., 9 st. 9 lb. (Sloan). Eleven ran.

— The Queen presented State Colours to the Scots Guards at Windsor Castle, and subsequently attended a march past of the regiment in Windsor Park.

— The Court of Appeal affirmed Mr. Justice Byrne's refusal to sanction the sale of the blue Hope diamond, and Mr. Justice Byrne sanctioned the sale of a portion of the silver plate and two pictures by Vandyck belonging to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor.

17. The whole staff of correspondents representing American newspapers at Manilla forwarded through Hong-Kong a message protesting against the manner in which the press-censorship had been exercised by General Otis, and the state of affairs in the Philippines misrepresented.

— Sir James Vaughan, chief police magistrate at Bow Street, retired after thirty-five years' service on the bench.

18. The Transvaal Volksraad, after a long debate, agreed to further concessions on the franchise question—admitting foreigners as voters after seven years' residence, retrospective and prospective.

— A serious strike among the tramway drivers and conductors occurred at New York, arising out of a demand for shortened hours. Many conflicts with the police took place, and an attempt was made to blow up one of the lines by dynamite, by which several persons were injured. The strike only lasted four days.

— At the Hague Peace Conference the revision of arbitral judgments put forward by the United States delegate adopted unanimously as an amendment on the original Russian proposal, which proposed to make treaties of arbitration permanent.

— The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company offered to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia free of cost to the colonies.

— Mr. Rhodes received with great enthusiasm at Cape Town by the English party.

— Mr. Chambers, Chief Justice of Samoa, having left the island, the commissioners nominated the American Consul-General, Mr. Osborn, to be acting chief justice—the president of the council being a German.

19. Mr. Alger, the United States Secretary for War, resigned in consequence of the unpopularity of his administration.

— Mary Ann Ansell, convicted of the murder of her sister by means of a poisoned cake sent through the post, executed at St. Albans.

— The fourth test match between England and Australia played at Manchester, resulting in a draw. Score: England, first innings, 372; second (three wickets), 94. Australia, first innings, 176; second (seven wickets), 346, followed on and declared closed.

— The city and environs of Rome visited by a severe earthquake which did considerable damage, especially at Frascati, but caused no loss of life. Simultaneously Mount Etna showed great activity, and caused a panic among the neighbouring inhabitants.

20. The German Empress whilst climbing among the mountains in the neighbourhood of the Königsree in the Bavarian Tyrol broke the small bone of her leg and sprained her ankle.

— Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., presented at the Guildhall with the freedom of the City of London in recognition of his services in promoting postal reforms and the Imperial Penny Postage.

— The Uitlander Council in Johannesburg called a public meeting to condemn the new franchise law, and to demand a more complete settlement of their claims.

— In the House of Commons the Tithe Rent Charge (Rates) Bill read a third time by 182 to 117 votes.

21. A disastrous explosion occurred during the trial trip of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Bullfinch* owing to the breaking of the connecting rod of the high-pressure cylinder. Eight men were killed by scalding steam and seven others seriously injured, of whom three subsequently succumbed.

— The Dominion House of Commons rejected by 77 to 41 votes a resolution in favour of a preferential tariff for Canadian trade with the United Kingdom.

— At High Wycombe a fire originating in a chair factory destroyed two rows of cottages, rendering nearly 300 persons homeless, and doing damage to the extent of 20,000*l*. A serious fire also at Silvertown, North Woolwich, destroyed a great part of the premises of the Western Electric Company.

22. Mr. Elihu Root, a prominent New York lawyer, appointed Secretary for War in President McKinley's Cabinet.

— The Patriarch of the Catholic Coptic Church, nominated by the Pope, enthroned at Alexandria, thus renewing the relations between the Catholic and Coptic Churches after an interval of 700 years.

— The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, attended the International University Sports at Queen's Club Kensington. Of the nine events Cambridge won the mile, the half-mile, the quarter mile, and the three miles; Oxford, the long jump, and Harvard the hundred yards, the hurdles, the high jump, and the hammer.

24. The following is a list of the principal competitions and prize-winners at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley:—

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Winner.
Waldegrave (M.R.) - -	800, 900	100	Major Honourable T. F. Fremantle, 1st Bucks - 93
Albert (M.R.) - - -	800, 900, 1,000	175	Sergt. J. F. Martin, 5th V.B.H.L.I. - 161
Prince of Wales's (S.R.) -	200, 600	100	Staff Sergt. Wattleworth, 2nd V.B. Liverpool - 95
Secretary for War's (S.R.)	800	50	Lt. W. Dunlop, 1st Lanark 49
Duke of Cambridge's (S.R.)	900	50	Lt. W. Dunlop, 1st Lanark 48
Alexandra (S.R.) - - -	500, 600	70	Sergt. W. Graham, Border Rifles - 69
St. George's (S.R.) - - -	500, 600, 800	120	Capt. H. Ormundsen, 5th Royal Scots - 116
Halford Memorial Cup (A.R.) - - - -	900, 1,000	150	Major G. C. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester Engineers - 134
Volunteer Aggregate (A.R)	900, 1,000	150	Surg. Lieut. Bertram, R. Canadian - 136
Grand Aggregate - - -	—	—	Surg. Lieut. Bertram, R. Canadian - 360
All Comers' Aggregate -	—	—	A.-Sergt. Jones, 4th South Wales Borderers - 167
Queen's (S.R.), 1st stage, Bronze Medal - - -	200, 500, 600	105	Corpl. Felmingham, 2nd Norfolk - 101
Do., 2nd stage, Silver Medal - - - -	500, 600	125	Col.-Sergt. W. H. Matthews, 12th Middlesex—98, 120 - 218
Do., 3rd stage, Gold Medal - - - -	800, 900, 1,000	150	Pt. W. Priaulx, Guernsey Militia—99, 114, 123 - 336

MATCHES.

Matches.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Humphry (University) } Cup (A.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Oxford - - - 758 Cambridge - - - 716
Regulars and Volunteer } Officers (A.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Regulars - - - 1,528 Volunteers - - - 1,480
Chancellor's Plate (S.R.) -	200, 500, 600	840	{ Oxford - - - 712 Cambridge - - - 708 Mother Country - - - 768
Kolapore Cup (S.R.) . -	200, 500, 600	840	{ Canada - - - 759 Guernsey - - - 735 Jersey - - - 714 India - - - 702
United Service Challenge } Cup (S.R.)	200, 500, 600	840	{ Army - - - 762 R. Marines - - - 757 Volunteers - - - 754 Navy - - - 741 Militia - - - 730
Ashburton Shield (S.R.) -	200, 500	560	Rossall School - - - 472
Spencer Cup (S.R.) - -	500	35	C.-Sergt. Bray Harrow 34
Elcho Challenge Shield } (A.R.)	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ England - - - 1,577 Scotland - - - 1,541 Ireland - - - 1,511 Scotland - - - 1,886
National Challenge Tro- } phy (S.R.)	200, 500, 600	2,100	{ England - - - 1,875 Wales - - - 1,862 Ireland - - - 1,847
China Cup (S.R.) -	600	500	1st Lanark (Glasgow) - 453

FIELD-FIRING COMPETITIONS.

Competitions.	Winner.	Total scores.
Mullen's - - - - -	13th Middlesex - -	62 hits
Mappin Brothers' - - -	1st V.B. Leicester -	232
Brinsmead Challenge Shield - -	H.M.S. Cambridge -	24 hits
Duke of Westminster's Cup - -	1st London R.V. - -	57 + 33½ total 90½

24. The body of the Czarevitch reached St. Petersburg from the Caucasus after a solemn journey by sea and land of 1,800 miles.

— The British flag on the Palace at Candia hauled down, and the Government formally handed over to the Cretan authorities.

— The tram conductors at Cleveland, Ohio, struck work and at once began attacking the men employed on the cars, two of which were blown up with dynamite, and fourteen passengers seriously injured. The local militia and police were unable to preserve order, and additional troops were called out.

— Serious riots, involving the wrecking of the Persian Telegraph Office, occurred at Bushire, in consequence of the carrying out of plague precautions at the instance of the European residents.

25. General de Négrier removed from the Supreme Council of War in consequence of using language inconsistent with discipline, and General de Pellieux transferred from the command of Paris to that of the infantry division at Quimper.

25. President Kruger, in consequence of the opposition of the majority of the Volksraad to his action with regard to the dynamite monopoly, offered his resignation, but withdrew it on the assurance of the personal confidence of that body.

— General Heureaux, President of the Republic of San Domingo, assassinated at Mora by a man named Ramon Caceres, whose father had been shot by order of the President, and who succeeded in escaping.

26. The Old Age Pensions Committee reported in favour of pensions of at least 5s. a week for all necessitous and deserving persons over sixty-five—one half to be paid from local rates, and one half from the Exchequer.

— The reformatory ship *Clarence*, for Roman Catholic boys, lying in the Mersey, totally destroyed by a fire originating in the workrooms.

— A large portion of the ancient town of Marienburg, near Danzig, destroyed by fire, and many interesting buildings burnt to the ground, but the historical castle of the Teutonic Knights escaped.

— The Australian Commonwealth Bill submitted to public referendum in Victoria, and accepted by 140,091 affirmative against 9,114 negative votes, and in Tasmania by 10,314 against 712 votes.

27. In the Spanish Senate, in a debate on the domestic policy of the Government, General Weyler threatened the country with a military revolution.

— At Dublin a public meeting convened by the Lord Mayor to discuss the proposed Parnell memorial; the resolution was opposed by the Dillonites and Healyites, who insisted that it would jeopardise the completion of the Wolfe Tone and other memorials. After a noisy debate the amendment was carried.

— The casual ward of a Manchester workhouse destroyed by fire, but no injury was done to any of the inmates.

28. At the Goodwood meeting the principal events were thus decided:—

Stewards' Cup—Mr. Bottomley's Northern Farmer, 5 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (Finlay). Nineteen ran.

Goodwood Plate—Mr. Jersey's Merman, aged, 9 st. (C. Wood), bred in Australia. Ten ran.

Sussex Stakes—Lord W. Beresford's Carman, 3 yrs., 8 st. 13 lb. (M. Cannon), bred in United States, America. Three ran.

Goodwood Cup—Mr. Jersey's Merman, aged, 9 st. 5 lb. (C. Wood). Three ran.

Prince of Wales's Stakes—Lord Rosebery's Epsom Lad, 2 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (C. Wood). Eight ran.

Chesterfield Cup—Duke of Westminster's Lalveley, 4 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (M. Cannon). Fourteen ran.

— A Treasury minute issued stating the terms on which part of the Imperial Institute at Kensington was to be taken over by the University of London, and the liabilities of the former discharged.

— Debates in both Houses of Parliament on the state of affairs in South Africa, but no division taken by the Opposition.

— The Queen directed that Westminster, as constituted under the London Government, should retain the title of "city" conferred upon it by Henry VIII.

29. The Peace Conference at the Hague held its final sitting, when the various conventions were signed by the representatives of the Powers—or referred by them to their respective Government—that on arbitration being most generally accepted.

— At Hull a large grain storehouse, and the contents of an extensive timber-yard, totally destroyed by fire.

— M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire published in a Paris newspaper the results of his inquiry into the Dreyfus case, of which the president of the Rennes court-martial refused to take cognisance.

31. The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered at Lambeth Palace the conclusions arrived at by himself and the Archbishop of York, declaring the ceremonial use of incense and processional lights to be illegal.

— A peerage conferred upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., in recognition of his services as principal representative of Great Britain at the Peace Conference at the Hague.

— The parliamentary committee, to which the Belgian Electoral Bills had been referred, rejected the Government measure by eight votes against seven abstentions. The Belgian Premier, M. Van den Peereboom, at once tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues.

AUGUST.

1. Some excitement caused by the failure of two banks at Montreal in which the French artisans had deposited their savings.

— A revolution in favour of Jimenez broke out in the western portion of the Island of San Domingo.

— In consequence of the partial failure of the monsoon in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, a general failure of the rice and grain crops threatened the renewal of famine in these provinces.

2. The Italian Government announced its intention of abandoning the occupation of Sammun Bay, which had been ceded to Italy by China.

— An Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference opened at Christiania under the presidency of M. Steen, Norwegian Minister of State.

— M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Paris for St. Petersburg.

— The British North Borneo Company, on the invitation of the Tambunans, consented to occupy and administer the hinterland (about 500 miles in extent) of the company's possessions.

3. The naval manœuvres closed with the safe arrival of Admiral Domvile's fleet and convoy at Milford Haven, which, owing to a fog in the Irish Channel lasting forty hours, had managed to elude pursuit by Admiral Rawson's cruisers.

— The annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge rowed from London Bridge to Putney, and won by John See of Hammersmith, in 27 min. 34 sec.

3. The South Australian House of Assembly, on the motion of the Premier, unanimously agreed to an address to the Queen praying for the adoption of the Australian Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act of Parliament.

4. The Duke of Albany confirmed at St. George's Chapel, Windsor the Bishop of Winchester officiating.

— A statue of Schulze-Delitzsch, the originator of co-operation in Germany, unveiled at Berlin, sixteen years after his death—a delay caused by the opposition of the Government.

— The annual match played at Lord's between Marlborough and Rugby Schools resulted in the victory of the former. Scores:—

MARLBOROUGH.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. R. H. Spooner (capt.), st. Henderson,			c. Grylls, b. Parton	198	
b. Hutchison	69		b. Grylls	1	
Mr. E. S. Phillips, b. Johnson	1		b. Dillon	20	
Mr. H. C. B. Gibson, b. Grylls	0		c. Henderson, b. Parton	12	
Mr. M. R. Dickson, b. Grylls	56		b. Parton	0	
Mr. E. Thompson, c. Hutchison, b. Grylls	13		b. Hutchison	15	
Mr. E. J. Mann, b. Grylls	9		b. Hutchison	9	
Mr. A. J. Graham, l.-b.-w., b. Hutchison	5		c. Grylls, b. Hutchison	3	
Mr. H. Greener, b. Hannay	18		not out	32	
Mr. R. C. Ross, c. Henderson, b. Hutchi-	5		not out	4	
son					
Mr. H. A. Hildebrand, b. Hutchison	5		Byes, 14; l.-b., 10	24	
Mr. G. G. Napier, not out	3				
Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; w., 1	13				
Total	197		Total	*318	

* Innings declared closed.

RUGBY.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. E. W. Dillon (capt.), c. Greener, b.			st. Greener, b. Spooner	10	
Gibson	27		b. Spooner	5	
Mr. P. M. Morris-Davies, l.-b.-w., b. Napier	5		c. and b. Spooner	8	
Mr. H. B. Grylls, b. Napier	0		b. Hildebrand	20	
Mr. A. L. F. Smith, run out	2		b. Gibson	43	
Mr. H. C. Grenside, b. Napier	14		b. Hildebrand	0	
Mr. A. M. Robertson, b. Hildebrand	10		c. and b. Hildebrand	7	
Mr. C. J. Parton, c. Napier, b. Dickson	22		c. and b. Hildebrand	24	
Mr. E. J. Johnson, b. Napier	15		b. Gibson	0	
Mr. A. K. Hannay, not out	29		not out	15	
Mr. C. B. Henderson, c. Greener, b. Napier	0		c. Napier, b. Dixon	18	
Mr. R. O. Hutchison, b. Spooner	3		Byes, 2; l.-b., 1; w., 3	6	
Byes, 3; l.-b., 3; w., 1	7				
Total	134		Total	156	

5. A terrible accident occurred on the Orleans Railway at Juvisy, on the outskirts of Paris. The second portion of an express train ran into the hinder carriages of the first portion. Seventeen persons were killed and upwards of forty others seriously injured.

— The Belgian Cabinet reconstituted under the premiership of M. de Smet de Naeyer, on the basis of the settlement of the electoral question on the principle of proportional representation.

— H.M. despatch-ship *Surprise*, while rounding St. Alban's Head in a dense fog, ran into a steam collier, which immediately sank, but all on board were saved.

7. The revision of the Dreyfus trial commenced at Rennes, when the prisoner was subjected to public examination. Complete order prevailed.

— A terrific cyclone swept over Dominica, Puerto Rico, and Guadeloupe, doing great damage to property, but the shipping, having been warned, escaped; but at Montserrat, St. Kitts and Antigua the loss of life and the destruction of property were very serious.

— A trestle bridge accident occurred near Stratford, Connecticut, a car falling into a pond, causing the death of over twenty persons, and serious injuries to as many more.

— H.M. battleship *Sans Pareil*, in the Channel, returning from the manœuvres came into collision with a schooner, which sank at once, but the crew with the exception of one man was saved.

8. The amateur swimming championship decided at Leicester in favour of J. A. Jarvis, who swam a mile in 25 min. 13½ sec.—the fastest time on record.

— The Legislative Assembly and Council of Victoria, the Legislative Council of South Australia, and the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, adopted the proposal praying for the adoption of the Australian Commonwealth Bill as an Imperial Act of Parliament.

— At Valparaiso a tidal wave burst into the bay, carrying away a great part of the railway dépôt and embankment, and causing damage estimated at several millions of dollars.

9. The Canada-Atlantic fast express bound from Montreal to Ottawa jumped the track when running at full speed. Three cars were wrecked, seven persons being killed and ten injured.

— Serious disturbances occurred in various parts of Bessarabia, in consequence of the distress of the peasants, due to the prevailing drought. Collisions with the troops took place at several places, entailing much loss of life.

— After a period of inactivity the American troops under General McArthur attacked a large force of Filippinos, near San Fernando, and drove them back with great loss.

— Parliament prorogued at 2 P.M. by royal commission, the Appropriation Bill having been read a third time in the House of Commons at a morning sitting, and passed through the Lords without delay.

10. The Queen at Osborne inspected the Portsmouth Volunteers in camp at Ashley.

— The Transvaal Raad passed an amendment of the Grondvet, reorganising the Executive, but refused to remove religious disabilities without an appeal to the burghers.

— The gas-stokers and lamp-lighters of Paris, to the number of about 1,200, struck work for an increase of pay, but the lighting of the capital was not seriously affected thereby.

11. The German Emperor, at the formal opening of the Dortmund and Ems Canal, declared that he was firmly determined to proceed with the construction of great waterways in the empire, and especially with the Rhine-Elbe project.

— The Spanish generals and officers concerned in the capitulation of Santiago, formally acquitted by court martial.

— The Presidents of the South American Republics met in conference at Rio de Janeiro to discuss the commercial bonds between their several countries.

— At Yokohama a square mile of houses, having a population of 500,000 inhabitants, destroyed by fire, but only three lives were reported as having been lost.

12. M. Déroulède and several members of the Orleanist party arrested on the charge of conspiracy against the Government.

— Ex-President Casimir-Perier and General Mercier gave evidence before the Rennes court martial, when the latter attempted to justify the Dreyfus proceedings.

— Several cases of bubonic plague reported from Oporto; the infection was said to have been brought in packages from Bombay.

13. *Fêtes* and a loan exhibition of pictures inaugurated at Antwerp in honour of the tercentenary of Vandyck. Included in the ceremonies was a grand historical procession representing the progress of art during nineteen centuries.

14. Maître Labori, Dreyfus's leading counsel, shot in the back, and seriously wounded whilst on his way to attend the trial.

— The National Co-operative Festival opened at the Crystal Palace, when the inaugural address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Lorrimer of Boston, U.S.A.

— Sir John Bridge, chief magistrate at Bow Street, resigned, and Mr. F. Lushington appointed his successor.

— M. Jules Guerin, whose arrest had been ordered, barricaded himself with a dozen confederates in the offices of the Anti-Semitic League, and defied the police. He was proclaimed an outlaw.

15. An imperial order issued at St. Petersburg, directing that Talien-wan be declared a free port after the completion of the railway connecting it with the Trans-Siberian line.

— Lieutenant-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker appointed to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa.

— The Lord Mayor of London issued an appeal for a public subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane in the West Indies, many thousands of people having been rendered homeless, and their crops destroyed.

16. The last of the test matches between England and the Australians played at Kennington Oval, resulting in a draw. Score: England, first innings, 578. Australia, first innings, 352; second innings (5 wickets), 254. The only finished match was won by Australia.

16. An American force in the Philippines attacked and routed a force of 2,500 insurgents entrenched near Angeles, and then occupied the town.

— A treaty concluded between Brazil, Argentina and Chili, agreeing to refer all international difficulties to arbitration, and also providing for a reduction of the naval and military expenditure of the three republics.

— The severest storm on record destroyed a vast amount of property in Valparaiso, Santiago, and the south. On the same day a violent cyclone burst over Monte Video, doing much damage.

17. In the Prussian Diet the second reading of the Rhine-Elbe Canal produced three successive defeats of the Government by the Conservatives and Clericals.

— The German Emperor was present at the unveiling of a monument to the First Regiment of Prussian Guards at St. Privat (where in the words of the old Emperor "it had found its grave"). In his speech Emperor William II. said that the monument commemorated the brave soldiers—French as well as Germans—who had died for their respective countries.

— The Wellman Arctic expedition arrived at Tromsø from Franz Josef Land, having reached 82° parallel of north latitude. Their progress over the ice, commenced in February, was finally stopped by an earthquake which occurred in the middle of March, killing a number of dogs, and destroying their sledges.

18. A colliery explosion at Llest coalpit, Pontyrrhyl, near Bridgend, occasioned the death from afterdamp of twenty-one miners and seriously injured five others.

— Sir T. Lipton's yacht *Shamrock*, the challenger of the American Cup, reached Sandy Hook, New York (fourteen days from Southampton), in company with the steam-yacht *Erin*, by which she had been occasionally taken in tow.

— At Aarhus, Jutland, a fire, originating in a timber-yard, spread through the town, destroying upwards of twenty large buildings besides smaller houses.

— The Delagoa Bay authorities, acting on instructions from Lisbon, prohibited the landing and transit of munitions of war consigned to the Transvaal Government.

19. Stonehenge, with 1,300 acres surrounding it, offered to the Government by the owner, Sir E. Antrobus, for 125,000*l*.

— The Prussian Diet, by 235 to 147 votes, rejected the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill, notwithstanding the warnings of the Prussian Prime Minister and Imperial Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe.

20. Serious rioting took place in the Belleville quarter of Paris, where the anarchists wrecked a church and did other damage. A collision with the police led to nearly three hundred persons being injured, but order was at length restored.

21. Major Ross, acting on behalf of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, telegraphed from Sierra Leone the discovery of a malaria-bearing mosquito, by which human beings were infected.

— Serious riots took place at Graslitz, and other places in Northern Bohemia, where a strong anti-Austrian feeling prevailed.

— The Transvaal Government handed to the British agent in Pretoria a reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry into the working of the proposed franchise law.

— James Fitzharris ("Skin the Goat"), who drove the "Invincibles" to the scene of the Phoenix Park murders, and Lawrence Hanlon, condemned for the attempted murder of Mr. Denis Field, released from prison; Joe Mullett, Hanlon's accomplice, having been set at liberty a few weeks previously. All had served the full period usual for prisoners sentenced for life.

22. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers suspended for two years from the Trade Union Congress, for having permitted its members to take the place of men on strike at Tyne Dock.

— Maitre Labori reappeared at the Rennes court martial as counsel for Captain Dreyfus, having sufficiently recovered from his wound, although the ball had not been extracted.

— The goods station at Xeres, Spain, with large quantities of merchandise, and the business section of the town of Victor, Colorado, U.S.A., totally destroyed by fire.

23. Serious rioting extending over several days occurred at Hilversum, near Amsterdam, owing to the suppression of the national fair.

— The King of Portugal signed a decree establishing a sanitary cordon round Oporto during the continuance of the plague, several fatal cases having appeared in that city.

— Count Munster, German Ambassador at Paris, and chief representative of Germany at the Peace Congress at the Hague, raised to the dignity of prince.

24. The Tasmanian Legislative Council rejected the Constitution Amendment Bill, which included adult male and female suffrage.

— Two regiments of British troops embarked for the Cape and Natal.

— At Netherton, Dudley, a gas explosion in a public-house caused the death of two persons, and injured five others.

25. The Transvaal Volksraad, after a debate lasting six days, confirmed the report of the Dynamite Commission by 18 to 9 votes.

— A railway train on the line between Santiago de Chili and Valparaiso left the rails, and, plunging into the river Mapocho, sixty persons were drowned.

— An Imperial ukase published at St. Petersburg, establishing a system of education for the children of the nobility, mainly at the expense of the Government.

26. Lord Kitchener drove the last rivet of the bridge over the Atbara, and declared the trade road open by that route to the Soudan.

— The expedition from Uganda under Colonel Martyr reached Rejah, having established effective occupation of the country. The section of 350 miles between Rejah and Fashoda alone remained to complete the line from Mombasa to Cairo.

— At the Rennes trial, Captain Freystätter, one of the judges of the court martial by which Captain Dreyfus was tried and found guilty, declared that documents unknown to the prisoner had been shown to the judges.

28. The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe celebrated with great enthusiasm at Frankfort, and in several other German cities.

— The Danish Ministry reconstructed by the Premier, M. Hörring, in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament.

— The convent of the Dominican sisters at Sparkill, New York, burnt down. Three children and a servant lost their lives, and about twenty children were seriously injured.

29. The British and Russian representatives in China agreed to refer to arbitration the dispute with reference to the ownership of certain land at Han-kau claimed by British merchants.

— The Trinidad Volunteer Artillery Corps disbanded by the governor with ignominy for mutinous behaviour.

— The Prussian Diet formally closed by the Imperial Chancellor, who delivered the royal message expressing the King's regret at the rejection of the Rhine-Elbe Canal scheme.

30. Two Transvaal police officers arrested at Lorenzo Marques by order of the Portuguese Government, but were subsequently released.

— An attempted Mahdist insurrection made on the Blue Nile, in which the leader and two of the Mahdi's sons were killed, and the movement suppressed by Captain Neville Smyth, V.C.

— An accident occurred to a party making the ascent of the Dame Blanche from Zermatt. The rope which held the mountaineers together broke, and one Englishman and three Swiss guides were killed.

31. At Brussels the Chamber of Representatives rejected by 59 to 31 votes a motion for revising the constitution.

— Prince Hohenlohe addressed an edict to the chief presidents of the Prussian provinces, setting forth the duty of the Landrätthe and other public officials to support the king's policy by their votes in the Diet. Twenty-two of those who had voted against the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill were removed from their posts.

— General Figueroa, President of the Dominican Republic, resigned in favour of Jimenes, the leader of the revolutionary party.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A largely attended meeting held at the Hague in support of the South African Republics, and claiming complete independence for the Transvaal.

— The editor of the Transvaal *Leader* arrested on a charge of high-treason, and an unsuccessful attempt made to arrest the editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, who escaped over the frontier.

— The referendum on the Federal Commonwealth Bill in Queensland resulted in 34,963 votes for it, and 28,942 against it.

— The Cape of Good Hope Government adhered to the imperial penny postage scale.

2. A cyclone, coming from the south, and travelling eastward, struck the Azores, causing great destruction of property.

— The Governor-General of Canada's foot-guards, numbering 350, arrived from Ottawa at Chicago, where they met with an enthusiastic reception.

3. At Yakutat Bay, on the coast of Alaska, fifty-two shocks of earthquake occurred in the course of five hours, increasing in violence so that the people fled to the hills. A tidal wave, estimated at 30 feet high, disappeared before reaching the shore, as was supposed in a chasm which opened outside the harbour.

4. The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Baron von der Recke von der Horst, and the Minister of Education, Dr. Bosse, resigned.

— The Trade Union Congress attended by 383 delegates, representing 1,250,000 male and female workers, met at Plymouth. Mr. Vernon of Plymouth was elected president in the place of Mr. T. Proctor, whose union—the engineers—had been excluded.

— An agreement arrived at between the employers and workmen, which put an end to the great lock-out in the principal trades throughout Denmark.

— The County Cricket Championship fell to Surrey, who played twenty-six matches, won ten, lost two, and drew fourteen; Middlesex followed with eighteen matches, of which they won eleven, lost three, eight matches, won fourteen, Sussex were next in order.

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5. The Australian cricketers closed their season, having played thirty-five games (irrespective of the five great matches against England), of which they had won sixteen, drawn sixteen, and lost only three—*viz.*, those against Essex, Surrey and Kent.

6. A violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, passed over the southern parts of London. About an inch of rain fell in half an hour, causing some interruption of traffic on the Midland and Metropolitan Railways.

— A general exodus of Outlanders took place at Pretoria and Johannesburg, the large financial houses at the latter removing their staff and books to Cape Town.

— At Doncaster the St. Leger Stakes won by the favourite, the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, 9 st. (M. Cannon), six started; and the Doncaster Cup by the same owner's Calveley, 4 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (M. Cannon), three started.

— The Legislative Council of Victoria rejected by 27 to 17 votes the Women Suffrage Bill.

7. The New South Wales Ministry, after a week's debate, defeated in the Legislative Assembly by 78 to 40 on a vote of censure moved by a member of the Labour party.

— A heated debate took place in the First Volksraad of the Transvaal concerning the mobilisation of British troops on the borders, but no vote was taken.

— The German Emperor before leaving Strasburg, where he had been present at the autumn manœuvres, appealed to the dignitaries of the Church to devote their energies to strengthening confidence in the Crown, and added that "the Church's only hold is the imperial hand."

8. A Cabinet Council suddenly summoned in view of the critical position of affairs in South Africa—all the ministers coming from various parts of the country assembled at the Foreign Office. It was decided to despatch 10,000 men from England and India to Natal and Cape Colony.

— Mr. Clinton Dawkins, financial member of the Viceroy's Indian Council, introduced the currency, making gold a legal tender, and fixing the rupee at 16*d.*, the Government incurring no obligation to give gold for rupees.

— The Spanish Catholic Congress, assembled at Burgos, separated after sitting a week, during which its proceedings had been marked by disloyalty to the Queen-Regent and hostility to the Papal Nuncio.

9. After proceedings lasting over a month, the Rennes court martial, by 5 votes to 2, found Captain Dreyfus guilty of handing over to a foreign Power the documents enumerated in the *bordereau*. The Court found extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The verdict was accepted calmly in France, but universally condemned in every other country of the world as a travesty of justice.

9. A canal embankment in the Stour Valley, near Dudley Port, gave way, causing the escape of water from a long reach between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and doing much damage.

— A fanatical outbreak against Christian Armenians occurred at Kazoni, in Persia. On receipt of orders from Teheran, 300 persons were arrested, among whom cutting off of hands, ears and noses, and severe bastinadoing were freely distributed.

11. A collision occurred at the Exchange Station, Manchester, between an excursion train and a passenger train standing in the station. About thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously.

— News reached Paris of the total destruction of the Fourneau Lamy expedition at the oasis of Air by an immense body of Tuaregs. The object of the expedition was to open up communication between Algeria and Lake Chad. The news proved unfounded.

— A general rainfall of from two to three inches in Western India, and the Deccan dissipated in great measure the fears of an impending famine.

12. The reply of the British Government to the Transvaal Government demanding the equality of Dutch and English in Parliament read in both Raads, where it was regarded as an ultimatum.

— A desire to boycott the Paris International Exhibition of 1900 expressed in many centres of trade in England, Belgium, Italy, the United States, etc., and many notices of withdrawal by intending exhibitors sent to their respective commissioners.

— A national monument in commemoration of the first Danish-German war, 1848-50, unveiled at Copenhagen in presence of the King, the Czar and Czarina, the Princess of Wales, etc.

13. The British Association met at Dover, and was attended by several French men of science. The president, Sir Michael Foster, delivered the inaugural address, dealing chiefly with the external changes of life during the century due to scientific discovery.

— A violent cyclone passed over Bermuda, doing a vast amount of damage to public and private property and buildings. The breakwater was seriously injured, much of its face being washed away.

— At Leutschitz, in the Government of Kalisch (Russian Poland), a panic occasioned by the upsetting of a lamp in the Jewish synagogue, and thirty-two women and children crushed to death, and many others injured.

14. Mr. Schreiner announced in the Cape House of Assembly that bubonic plague had broken out at Magude on the coast near Delagoa Bay, and that forty-two cases had occurred, all of them fatal.

— A new Ministry, with Mr. W. J. Lyne as Premier, constituted at Sydney, N.S.W.

15. Mr. John Morley, M.P., and Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., addressed a largely attended meeting at Manchester, criticising severely the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal Government. The meeting was much interrupted at first by the supporters

of the Government, but a resolution in favour of the adoption of pacific means and of the recognition of the Transvaal was carried by a large majority.

15. The annual report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade showed that the proportion of unemployed in 1898 had been lower than for several years, that the hours of labour had been shortened, and that the aggregate rise of wages had been 95,000*l.* per week.

— The Raads at Pretoria finally considered the British despatch, and settled a negative reply to the demands contained therein.

— Serious floods took place in various parts of Austria, the lower parts of the city of Vienna were inundated, and the iron bridge over the Traun, near Gmunden, carried away with nineteen workmen engaged on it.

16. At Polna, in Bohemia, a Jew found guilty of having murdered at Easter a young Christian girl in conjunction with two unknown accomplices. It was assumed throughout the trial, which was dominated by the Anti-Semitic party, that it was a case of "ritual" murder, the blood of the victim being required for Jewish religious rites.

— The Venezuelan insurgents under General Castro, after a sanguinary struggle captured Valencia, and afterwards occupied Puerto Cabello, which was abandoned by the President, General Andrade, and the Government authorities.

— At Rochdale, H. Watkins, the champion ten mile runner, accomplished 11 miles, 1,286 yards in an hour.

17. A mass meeting, attended by upwards of 50,000 persons, held in Hyde Park to express sympathy with Captain Dreyfus.

18. The French Senate assembled at the Luxembourg as a High Court of Justice for the trial of twenty-two persons accused of complicity in Royalist, Bonapartist, and Nationalist plots against the republic.

— A severe storm swept over the coast of Newfoundland, doing great damage to the fishing settlements and their boats, and causing the loss of upwards of thirty lives.

— Bubonic plague reported to have broken out in Asuncion, Paraguay.

— The Prince of Wales at Ballater presented new colours to the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.

19. President Loubet, after consulting the Cabinet, exercised his powers by granting a pardon to Captain Dreyfus, who was almost immediately released, and left Rennes for the south.

— A collision occurred at Perth Station, where a Glasgow train ran into a North-Western Railway train which had just arrived from London.

— The decision of the archbishops on the use of incense and portable lights almost generally accepted by the Ritualist clergy throughout the kingdom.

20. M. Eugène Guérin, the leader of the Anti-Semitic League, who for thirty-eight days had defied the authorities and resisted arrest at his offices in the Rue de Chabrol, surrendered with his fourteen companions.

— Cardinal Cascajares and the Spanish bishops who had met in congress at Burgos, issued a statement of the principles on which Catholic union could alone be based, which were seventeen in number, claiming Catholic ascendancy in everything, and the immunity of the clergy from civil restraints.

— The President of the Orange Free State, in answer to a memorandum from the High Commissioner at the Cape notifying the despatch of troops to watch the Transvaal frontier, gave it to be understood that the Free State and the Transvaal would stand together in the event of war with Great Britain.

21. A serious earthquake took place in the vilayet of Aidin, Asia Minor, doing enormous damage, and causing the death of fifty persons in Aidin alone.

— The president and 300 members of the British Association paid a visit to Boulogne, where they were most courteously received, and hospitably entertained by the authorities.

— At Algiers, M. Max Régis, a leader of the Anti-Semites, provoked disorders in the town, which led to the looting of the Jews' quarter. M. Régis then took refuge in his villa, which he barricaded, but subsequently fled, a warrant for his arrest on the charge of murder and attempted murder having been issued.

22. At Madrid the Supreme Military Court found Admiral Montijo guilty of negligence in surrendering his fleet at Manilla, and he was dismissed the service.

— The President of the Orange Free State, addressing the Volksraad, declared that the Transvaal Government had been decoyed into making overtures to the British Government, and declared that if its independence were assailed the Free State would stand by the Transvaal.

— A Cabinet Council held at the Foreign Office, after which a further communication was made to the Transvaal, expressing regret at the refusal of the authorities to accept the last proposals of her Majesty's Government, which would forthwith proceed to formulate their own proposals for a settlement.

23. The Austrian Ministry of Count Thun, having promulgated the outstanding portions of the *Ausgleich* with Hungary, resigned their portfolios.

— The Cottage, Six Mile Bottom, a fine old Cambridgeshire mansion, containing many interesting relics, totally destroyed by fire.

— A court of inquiry held on board H.M.S. *The Duke of Wellington* in Portsmouth harbour with reference to two missing volumes of the "fleet signals."

— The liner *Scotsman*, from Liverpool to Montreal, struck on the rocks off Change Island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and eleven persons were drowned by the capsizing of one of the ship's boats.

24. A demonstration held in Trafalgar Square to protest against war with the Transvaal, ended in a fiasco, the assembled crowd refusing to hear the intending speakers.

25. The Servian state trial at Belgrade, having lasted eighteen days, brought to a close. Knezevitch, the would-be assassin of ex-King Milan was condemned to death, and shot a few hours later; two prisoners were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; one, a leading Radical politician to nine years; the Radical Parliamentary leader and seven others to five years' imprisonment.

— A great strike of workmen engaged in the iron foundries at Creuzot, in which 6,000 men were involved, took place, the reasons alleged being wholly unconnected with wages.

— The Filipinos surprised and destroyed an American gunboat on the Orani River, and captured the officer and nine men in charge of her.

26. The district of Darjeeling visited by a succession of earthquake shocks following on a heavy rainfall, which caused serious landslips. Upwards of 300 lives were lost, and an enormous amount of damage done.

— Admiral Dewey received with great enthusiasm at New York on his return from the Philippines.

27. The Venezuela Arbitration Commission, assembled in Paris, closed its sittings after fifty-five days, of which thirty-two were occupied by the Venezuelan, and twenty-two by the British counsel in stating their respective cases.

— General de Galliffet, French Minister of War, addressed a letter to Colonel Picquart informing him that the inquiry into the management of the funds of the Secret Service Department by him showed there was no ground for suspicion against him.

28. The Spanish Cabinet decided to tender its resignation in consequence of the refusal of the Minister of War to reduce his estimates to the extent required by the Minister of Finance.

— The International Geographical Congress opened at Berlin by Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Professor von Richthofen delivering the presidential address.

— At Newmarket the Jockey Club Stakes, 10,000 sovs., won by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (M. Cannon). Eight started.

29. The Queen, at Balmoral, presented a new set of colours to the second battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, who had arrived from Fort George.

— A Cabinet Council, summoned in anticipation of the reply of the Transvaal Government to the last despatch, met at the Foreign Office; and, in the absence of a reply, drafted a despatch formulating the British proposals for a settlement.

— At the Guildhall Alderman Newton, the senior candidate in rotation, unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

29. A violent south-easterly gale sprang up suddenly in the English Channel, causing considerable damage, and temporarily interrupting the packet service between Dover and Calais, and Folkstone and Boulogne.

— An earthquake, accompanied by torrential rain, destroyed several towns on the southern coast of Ceram (Moluccas). Upwards of 4,000 persons were killed.

30. The Ministerial crisis in Spain ended by the resignation of the Minister of War; and that in Austria by the formation of a Cabinet of permanent officials under Count Clery.

— Mr. Percy Pilcher, inventor of a flying machine, met with his death whilst practising at Market Harborough. He had attained a height of about fifty feet, when a gust of wind overturned the machine, and he fell heavily to the ground.

— The official report on the state of the Nile showed the present year's rise to be the lowest ever recorded.

— Five men belonging to the Walmer lifeboat crew drowned by the upsetting of their boat while attempting to rescue the crew of a vessel wrecked on the Goodwin Sands.

OCTOBER.

2. Mount Kenia (about 18,000 feet), the highest mountain in British East Africa, ascended by Mr. J. H. Mackinder, Reader in Geography at Oxford, and a party. Fifteen glaciers were found upon the mountain.

— The report of the Board of Trade on the railway accidents of 1898 showed that in the United Kingdom twenty-five passengers were killed in train accidents, and that 128 passengers were killed and 1,238 injured on the railway from other causes. Of railway servants, 564 were killed and 4,149 injured by accidents to trains, and thirty-eight killed, and 8,830 in accidents unconnected with movements of trains.

— The elections for the Second Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag resulted in the gain of eighteen seats by the Left, and of five by the Right.

3. The Bank of England, in view of the critical state of affairs, raised its rate of discount from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

— The Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal pronounced its award, confining Great Britain in the land up to the Schomburgh line, but awarding the mouth of the Orinoco to Venezuela, subject to equal navigation rights.

— The first match for the America Cup sailed outside Sandy Hook by Mr. Iselin's *Columbia*, the holder, and Sir T. Lipton's *Shamrock*, the challenger, fifteen miles to windward and return. Owing to a complete calm the match fell through, the time limit having been reached before the course had been sailed; the *Shamrock* was slightly in advance.

4. The executive committee of the National Liberal Federation passed a resolution dissociating the Liberal party from all responsibilities should the agitation in South Africa lead to war.

4. The mail train from Pretoria to Cape Town stopped within the Transvaal territory, and upwards of half a million in gold taken by order of the Government, and brought into the Government Treasury.

5. The second attempt to sail the first match between the *Columbia* and *Shamrock* made off Sandy Hook, but had to be abandoned in consequence of want of wind, neither yacht completing the course within the allotted time.

— The Duke of Westminster laid the foundation stone at Hawarden of the St. Deniol's Library, intended to form one of the national memorials to Mr. Gladstone.

— Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, went to San Sebastian in order to have an interview with Señor Silvela, the Spanish Premier, and the Queen Regent.

— The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent., the reserve standing at 20,651,217*l.*, or $39\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of coin and bullion at 32,692,932*l.*

6. A serious landslip occurred at Dover in connection with the works of the new harbour, burying several workmen under an enormous mass of limestone.

— Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Maidstone, and Mr. John Morley, at Carnarvon, addressed meetings condemning the policy of the Government in South Africa.

— The John Rylands Memorial Library, erected at Manchester by his widow to receive the famous Althorp Library and other collections of books, opened by Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. Mrs. Rylands was afterwards presented with the freedom of the city of Manchester.

7. A proclamation, signed by the Queen, issued calling out the Army Reserve, about 25,000 men, for active service, and in consequence Parliament was summoned to assemble ten days later.

— An order issued from the War Office directing the immediate mobilisation of a field force for service in South Africa.

— The strike of the iron workers at Creuzot, after lasting twenty days, settled by arbitration, both M. Schneider and the workmen's delegates having agreed to the choice of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, and to accept his award, which was made within twenty-four hours.

— The third attempted race between the yachts *Shamrock* and *Columbia* off Sandy Hook failed like the previous for want of wind.

8. The Parnell anniversary celebrated at Dublin by laying the foundation stone of the proposed Parnell monument. Large crowds from the provinces attended, and everything passed off peaceably, notwithstanding the objections raised by the admirers of Wolfe Tone.

9. Lord Halifax presided at a meeting of the English Church Union held in St. James's Hall, to consider the Lambeth decision, which he declared himself unable to accept.

— Nine columns in the great hall of the temple of Karnak reported to have fallen down.

9. A typhoon swept over Central and Eastern Japan, doing immense damage to crops and shipping. A train passing over a bridge was blown into the river beneath, and fifty lives were lost. About the same time a terrific storm raged for nearly 150 miles along the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railway, accompanied by heavy snow, interrupting communication between the two capitals.

10. The Transvaal Government presented the British agent at Pretoria with an ultimatum, requesting *inter alia* the instant withdrawal of all British troops on the borders, and the removal from South Africa of those arrived since 1st June.

— The Church Congress assembled in London, holding its chief meetings at the Albert Hall, where the inaugural address was delivered by the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton).

— A detachment of New South Wales Lancers, who had been training for six months at Aldershot, having volunteered for service at the Cape, embarked, and on their way through the City were enthusiastically cheered. The other Australian colonies and Canada made offers of contingents, which were accepted by the Imperial Government.

— A fourth attempt to sail the match between the *Columbia* and *Shamrock* yachts again unsuccessful, the fog being so thick that it was impossible to effect a start.

11. The match for the America Cup had to be abandoned for the fifth time for want of wind.

— The time allowed by the Transvaal for the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontier districts having expired, the Boer burghers assumed the offensive, crossing by Laing's Nek into Natal. Simultaneously President Steyn of the Orange Free State proclaimed war against Great Britain.

— Mr. Kruger addressed a message to the *New York World*, in which, after thanking the Americans for their sympathy, he said that "the republics were determined if they must belong to England that a price will have to be paid which will stagger humanity."

— At the Newmarket meeting the Cesarewitch Stakes won by Mr. R. A. Oswald's Scintillant, 3 yrs., 7 st. (F. Wood). Twenty-two ran.

12. At the Porte an Imperial *Irade* issued sanctioning the recommendations of the special commission on Armenian reforms, and granting money to the sufferers by the troubles in Asia Minor.

— The Free State Boers commenced hostilities by seizing and stopping trains running between Harrysmith and Ladysmith. Mr. Conyngham Greene officially took farewell of President Kruger and left Pretoria.

— An armoured train, conveying ammunition, attacked by the Boers about fifty miles south of Mafeking, and bombarded with artillery from a distance. The train was disabled, and Captain Nesbitt and fifteen men who had undertaken the service, wounded and made prisoners.

13. The King of Sweden, whilst regretting the resolution of the Norwegian Storting to introduce a purely Norwegian flag, sanctioned the promulgation of the law in accordance with the constitution.

— The Theatre Royal, St. Helens, Lancashire, completely burned down, the loss being estimated at 20,000*l*.

— The German Social Democratic Congress at Hanover, by 261 to 21, adopted Herr Bebel's Opportunist programme against the followers of Herr Bernstein, the advocate of a Socialist Republic.

— The Queen directed a sum of 400*l*. to be paid from her Privy Purse to the father of the fisherman Loth who was killed by a shot from H.M.S. *Leda* while attempting to escape from capture for illegal trawling.

14. General Sir Redvers Buller left London to take command of the British forces in South Africa, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and others being on the platform.

— Anti-taxation riots broke out in Barcelona, where many of the merchants refused to pay their taxes. The students, divided into Spanish and Catalan parties, paraded the town, adding to the general disturbance.

— A strike affecting 3,000 men declared by the workers of the Alsatian Mechanical Works Company at Belfort, in consequence of the dismissal of a workman for threatening a comrade.

16. After seven fruitless attempts the first race for the America Cup between the *Shamrock* and *Columbia* yachts, fifteen miles out and home, sailed off Sandy Hook, resulting in an easy victory by over ten minutes for the American yacht.

— An influential meeting held at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to convey to the Government an assurance of the sympathy and support of the City of London.

17. The second race for the America Cup decided in half an hour in favour of the *Columbia*, the British yacht *Shamrock* losing her topmast in consequence of carrying too much sail.

— The sixth session of the fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria, opened by royal commission, specially summoned on account of the war in South Africa.

— The repeal of the famous language ordinances, which had not satisfied the Czechs, and had infuriated the Germans, officially gazetted at Vienna.

18. In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour brought up a message from the Queen announcing her intention to order by proclamation the embodiment of the Militia, and to call out the Militia Reserves, if necessary, for permanent service.

— The German Emperor was present at the launching of a new line-of-battle ship, and after the ceremony spoke of "Germany's bitter need of a strong fleet."

— The existence of bubonic plague at Santos (Brazil) officially announced, three cases having occurred in that port.

19. In the House of Commons the debate on the Address closed, and an amendment censuring the South African policy of the Government having been defeated by 362 to 135 votes, the Address was agreed to.

— A serious railway collision, due to a thick fog, occurred near Wolverhampton, on the London and North Western Railway. An excursion train, running at thirty miles an hour, dashed into a goods train, and the latter was completely wrecked, but both the driver and fireman of the former were killed.

20. The first important engagement in South Africa took place at Dundee, Natal, when the Boer force under General Lucas Meyer attempted to cut off the British at Dundee from the main body at Ladysmith. After a severe struggle of six hours the Boer position was stormed and their guns captured.

— In the House of Commons, the Under Secretary for War, Mr. Wyndham, proposed a supplementary estimate for 10,000,000*l.* and 35,000 men.

— The third and deciding race for the America Cup won by the *Columbia* beating the *Shamrock* fifteen miles leeward and windward by 6 min. 34 sec.

— Mr. G. Farwell, Q.C., appointed a judge of the High Court (Chancery side), under the resolution of the House of Commons of July 31.

21. The Boer force under General Koch, which had cut the railway at Elands-laagte, and established itself there, driven from its position by the British troops under Major-General French. A few hours later another battle took place near Glencoe, which enabled General Yule to join hands with the main army under General Sir G. White, but with heavy losses on both sides.

— The Elcho Challenge Shield, won at Bisley for the fifth time in succession by the English eight, formally handed to the Lord Mayor for keeping in the Guildhall.

— Trafalgar Day celebrated in London and elsewhere with much enthusiasm.

23. The greater portion of the West Ham Technical Institute and Free Library almost totally destroyed by a fire originating in the chemical laboratory. The damage was estimated at 80,000*l.*

— Disturbances took place in various towns of Bohemia, arising out of the repeal of the language ordinances, and many lives were lost. At Pilsen, Holleschan (Moravia), and elsewhere the riots assumed an Anti-Semitic character, and many Jewish shops, etc., were plundered.

— The Canadian contingent within a week of the issue of orders for its formation, commenced assembling at Quebec. A citizen of Montreal paid the premiums to insure the lives of the officers and men to the extent of \$1,000,000.

24. President Kruger announced that Bechuanaland and Griqualand West formed part of the Transvaal, and President Steyn issued a proclamation annexing to the Free State a portion of Cape Colony north of the Vaal River.

24. The opening of the Law Courts after the long vacation preceded by services at Westminster Abbey and the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn, and largely attended by the judges and members of the bar.

— A *modus vivendi* arranged between the British and United States Governments with reference to the Alaska boundary, pending a definite understanding.

— General Yule, in command at Glencoe, ordered to fall back on Ladysmith, which he did in excellent order, but after two exhausting night marches, his retreat being meanwhile protected by a sharp fight at Rietfontein, to which Sir G. White had despatched a covering force.

25. News received that the Khalifa, having learnt of the assembling of British and Egyptian troops at Khartoum, had quitted Jebel Gedir and retired into the fastnesses of the interior.

— The Hamburg branch of the Pan-Germanic League and the Anti-Semites passed a resolution urging the German Emperor to abandon his projected visit to England.

— The Queen sent a message through the Governor-General to the people of the Canadian Dominion, thanking them for their manifestation of loyalty and patriotism. Similar messages were sent to the Australian colonies, which had equipped volunteers for South Africa.

— At Newmarket the Cambridgeshire Stakes won by an outsider, Captain E. Peel's Irish Ivy, 3 yrs., 7 st. 11 lb. (K. Cannon). Twenty-five started.

26. The Chinese authorities refused to allow the removal of obstructions in the Yangtse-Kiang, on the ground that they were a necessary protection against foreigners.

— Lord Pauncefoot returned to the Hague to sign on behalf of Great Britain two of the conventions of the Peace Conference: those relating to the pacific settlement of disputes and the codification of the laws and usages to be observed during wars on land.

27. Parliament prorogued after a short session of ten days, occupied only with voting men and supply in view of the South African war.

— The Bow and Bromley election, consequent upon the resignation of Hon. L. Holland (C.), resulted in the return of Mr. W. M. Guthrie (C.) by 4,238 votes against 2,123 recorded by Mr. H. Spender (R.).

— Lord Rosebery visited Bath, and was presented with the freedom of the city, and after unveiling mural tablets on houses occupied by Lord Chatham and William Pitt, made an important speech on the political situation.

— Sir H. Stafford Northcote, M.P., appointed Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Sandhurst.

28. Lord Rosebery elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University by 829 votes against 515 given Lord Kelvin, and obtaining a majority in each of the "nations."

— Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, President of the Court of Session, and Lord Justice-General for Scotland, appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in the room of Lord Watson, deceased

28. An arrangement concluded between the German Government and the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, according to which permission was granted to carry through German East Africa the Cape to Cairo Telegraph. A further arrangement with the British South Africa Company pointed to the location of the ocean terminus of the Trans-Continental Railway at Great Fish Bay, belonging to Portugal.

30. A battalion each of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and a mountain battery, in all about 1,000 men, which had been detached from the main body near Ladysmith, surrounded by the Boers, and after a severe struggle of nine hours the survivors, about 840 men, were forced to surrender, having exhausted their ammunition. A general attack on the Boer position made by the whole force under Sir G. White's command was also unsuccessful, and was forced to retire with heavy loss.

— A serious explosion occurred at the Rochdale works of the Manchester Gas Works. The manager was burnt to death, and the deputy-manager and eleven workmen seriously injured by the flames of the escaping gas.

— The marriage of Prince Jean d'Orléans, son of the Duc de Chartres, and Princesse Isabelle d'Orléans, daughter of the Comte de Paris, celebrated at Kingston-on-Thames. The Duc d'Orléans, as head of the family, conferred upon them the title of Duc and Duchesse de Guise.

31. News reached Paris of the death on August 10 of Administrator Bretonnet, two officers, and twenty-seven Senegalese in an engagement with Rabah, a powerful Soudanese chief at Gribnigi.

— The proposed erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell outside Westminster Hall provoked several expressions of strong adverse feeling. The statue had been presented by a private donor on the understanding that the Office of Works would provide a suitable site.

NOVEMBER.

1. A destructive boiler explosion occurred at a steel manufactory at Sheffield, in which six workmen were killed and many others seriously injured.

— An accident took place on the Paris and Orléans Railway near Thouars, in which the engine-driver and guard were killed, and many people seriously injured, among them the Bonapartist deputy, M. Cuneo d'Ornano, both of whose legs were broken.

— A special committee of the London School Board reported that out of an average attendance of 449,945 children attending Board Schools, 55,050 were underfed, the highest district being Southwark with 5,912 out of 26,645.

2. The Princess of Wales placed at the disposal of the British Red Cross Society the balance of the sum unexpended by her branch of the Society after the Egyptian campaign of 1885. The sum, together with a donation of 1,000*l.* from herself, was to defray the expenses of the ship being sent out by the society to South Africa.

2. The American ladies in London announced their intention of chartering and fitting out a hospital ship for the use of the sick and wounded in the Transvaal war.

— The American cruiser *Charleston* wrecked on a coral reef off the island of Luzon, but no casualties occurred.

3. The landing stage of the Waesland Railway, on the left bank of the Scheldt, near Antwerp, broke in two, and over a hundred people were thrown into the river, of whom upwards of twenty-five were drowned.

— A terrific gale, rising in parts to the force of a hurricane, swept over the midland and southern counties of England, doing great damage at sea and on land.

— Colenso (Natal), to the south of Ladysmith, evacuated by the British troops, who concentrated with all their stores, etc., farther south; Ladysmith being thereby completely invested from all sides.

— Westhampnett Workhouse, between Chichester and Goodwood, totally destroyed by fire during the night, but the inmates, 115 in number, were all conveyed to a place of safety.

4. The Marquess of Dufferin elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University by 943 votes against 688 given to Mr. Asquith, M.P.

— Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., appointed first Vice-President of the new department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

— The Massachusetts authorities granted permission to the Victorian Club of Boston to erect a monument in memory of the British troops who fell at Bunker's Hill.

6. A great portion of the Lyceum Theatre, Sheffield, destroyed by fire, which broke out just before the opening of the doors for the evening performance.

— The election at Exeter, consequent on the retirement of Sir S. H. Northcote (C.), resulted in the return of Sir Edgar Vincent (C.) by 4,030 votes against 3,379 given to Mr. Allan Bright (L.).

— Lord Kitchener, returning from Khartoum to Cairo, accomplished the journey in seventy-one hours. A tourist service for the winter was organised between Wady Halfa and Khartoum.

7. An agreement with regard to the Pacific Islands arrived at between the protecting Powers, by which Tutuila, etc., were ceded to the United States, Upolu and Savaii (Samoan) to Germany, and the Tonga, Savage and Solomon groups to Great Britain.

— The United States "fall" elections in eleven States were generally favourable to the Republican party or to the Fusionists.

8. The Czar and Czaritza returning from Darmstadt stayed at Berlin to pay a visit to the German Emperor at Potsdam.

— A violent south-westerly gale blew for some hours, causing much damage to shipping on the Irish and west of England coasts, and to some transports conveying troops.

8. The German Emperor issued an order from his military Cabinet to the generals commanding, that no Prussian officers, whether on active service or unattached, should be granted leave to go to South Africa.

9. The Lord Mayor's procession, contrary to custom, crossed the Thames by Southwark Bridge, returning to the city by London Bridge. On being presented to the judges, the Lord Mayor, through the Recorder, referred to newspaper comments on his commercial career, and said that he wished a full inquiry.

— At the Guildhall Banquet, Lord Salisbury, speaking on the object of the war in South Africa, said it was neither gold nor territory, but equal rights for all men and for all races.

— The election of mayors throughout England and Wales showed that out of 308, 154 were returned as Conservatives, 126 as Liberals, and twenty-two as Liberal Unionists. In the remaining eight the politics were not stated.

10. The American Ambassador, Mr. Choate, attended the annual dinner of the Walter Scott Club at Edinburgh, and spoke to the toast of "Literature" with much sympathetic feeling.

— The Parliamentary Committee of the Austrian Parliament declined to sanction the issue of 59,000,000 florins in gold coin of the new currency as provided in the *Ausgleich* arrangements with Hungary.

— The Bishop of London gave notice to the Vicars of St. Peter's, London Docks, and St. Augustine's, Stepney, to discontinue the use of incense and portable lights, and on their refusal to comply informed them of his intention to suspend them, and to appoint incumbents in their places.

11. The Queen, who had arrived at Windsor Castle from Balmoral in the morning, inspected the composite regiment of Household Cavalry previous to sailing for South Africa, and addressed them in a touching farewell.

— The French Senate, sitting as a High Court, decided by 157 to 91 votes its competency to try the persons accused of being concerned in plots against the republic.

13. The Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., appointed Lord Justice General in Scotland, and Lord President of the Court of Session.

— A fire broke out in the upper storey of a public house in Islington, and caused the death of five young children.

— Tarlac, in the island of Luzon, the headquarters of the Filipino Government and military administration, captured by the United States troops under General McArthur.

— Dr. Pestana, director of the Portuguese Bacteriological Institute, died of the plague, contracted during the discharge of his duties at Oporto.

14. A colossal statue of Oliver Cromwell, by Mr. H. Thornycroft, the gift of Lord Rosebery, erected on the west side of Westminster Hall, and furtively unveiled without ceremony at 7.30 A.M. In the evening a

large meeting in celebration of the tercentenary of Cromwell's birth held, at which Lord Rosebery delivered an eloquent address on Cromwell as a soldier, a ruler, and an upholder of British power.

14. The parliamentary session opened simultaneously at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Brussels.

15. The Queen paid a visit to Bristol to open the Convalescent Home erected in commemoration of her Diamond Jubilee. She was received with great enthusiasm, and after receiving an address and performing the ceremony, her Majesty returned to Windsor.

— The Hamburg steamship *Patria*, from New York, took fire in the English Channel. Her 150 passengers and 118 crew were safely landed at Dover, but with little clothing.

— A collision took place on the Dutch State Railway between Gouda and Rotterdam, the Flushing express running into a slow train owing to a fog. Five persons were killed on the spot, fifteen fatally injured, and as many more severely bruised and shaken.

16. The Leonid meteors, which had been earnestly looked for and confidently expected, seen in very small numbers from the various observatories of Europe and America.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies a vote of confidence in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Ministry carried by an unexpected majority of 106 votes, the numbers being 317 Ministerialists and 211 Oppositionists.

— The lower part of Athens and the Piræus flooded after prolonged rains. Railway communication was interrupted, and immense damage done to the manufactories at Phalerum and the neighbourhood.

17. A colossal figure of Ferdinand de Lesseps unveiled at Port Said by the Khedive in the presence of the representatives of the various European Powers.

— M. Zakrevski, a Russian Senator and Privy Councillor, dismissed from his offices in consequence of articles in favour of Dreyfus published in some foreign newspapers.

18. The Hamburg steamship *Patria*, after drifting about the Downs, and an attempt to extinguish the fire having failed, sunk about two miles off Walmer Castle.

— In Paris M. Paul Déroulède succeeded in getting sentenced to three months' imprisonment for unseemly conduct and language during his examination before the High Court of Justice.

19. The unveiling of the colossal statue of the Republic by Dalou, erected in the Place de la Nation, Paris, took place, attended by a large gathering, computed at 250,000. The number of red flags in the trades processions attracted much comment, and President Loubet, who was to have been present at the ceremony, left the place on the fact being notified to him. The police, however, made no attempt to remove the revolutionary flags.

20. The German Emperor and Empress, with two of their sons, arrived at Portsmouth on board the yacht *Hohenzollern*, on a friendly visit to the Queen at Windsor.

20. The German Reichstag, after a short debate, rejected by an overwhelming majority the Government "Penal Servitude" Bill, intended to strengthen the existing laws against workmen's strikes.

— The railway connecting Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, with the Danubian ports at Rouan, Shumla and Kaspidjan formally opened.

21. A body of iron-workers, numbering 1,500, on strike in Doubs set out on a march to Paris on foot, but were stopped at Belfort, and two of their ringleaders being arrested, they returned home.

— The French Government received news of the safe arrival at Fgades of the Foureau-Lamy mission to the Soudan, which, it had been reported, had been annihilated.

22. The Egyptian troops under Colonel Wingate attacked Ahmed Fedil's dervishes at Abu Adil on the White Nile, and completely routed them with very trifling loss to the Egyptians.

23. A conference of Irish Nationalist members of Parliament held at the Mansion House, Dublin, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Harrington, and attended by eighteen other members. Mr. T. M. Healy moved a resolution to confer with Mr. Redmond, which was carried in the absence of the Dillonites.

— Lord Methuen with the Guards division attacked the strong Boer position at Belmont, on the western frontier, and after a strong resistance routed the Boers, capturing their camp and guns.

24. The Belgian Chamber of Representatives by 70 votes to 63 adopted a bill for applying the system of proportional representation to parliamentary elections.

— The Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a recently erected building, completely gutted by a fire originating after the close of the performance at the stage end of the building. The loss occasioned was estimated at 20,000*l*.

— Colonel Wingate's troops came up with the Khalifa's force seven miles south-east of Gedid, and after a sharp encounter carried the position. The Khalifa and many of his principal Emirs were killed, and others taken prisoners, as well as the whole camp, and thousands of men and women and cattle.

25. Lord Methuen had a second severe fight with the Boers at Graspan, seven miles from Belmont, and forced them to retreat northwards. The Naval Brigade suffered heavy losses.

— Lady Salisbury buried quite unostentatiously in the churchyard of Hatfield. Lord Salisbury, in consequence of illness, was unable to be present. Representatives of the Queen, the German Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, were amongst the mourners. Simultaneously a memorial service was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

27. Lord Ardilaun purchased the Muckross estate, including the beautiful shores of the Lakes of Killarney, which had been offered at public auction.

27. Eight new rooms and a sculpture hall added to the Tate Gallery, reserved for works of the modern British artists belonging to the National Gallery.

— A great outburst of French ill-will, combined with scurrilous attacks upon the Queen, appeared in a large number of French newspapers, and maintained with much virulence.

28. The German Emperor and Empress, after spending three days with the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham and embarked at Port Victoria on board the imperial yacht for Flushing.

— The Valencia manufacturers, who had for months refused to pay the new taxes, agreed to do so provided the fines for their delay were remitted.

— Lord Methuen engaged the Boer forces at Modder River, and after ten hours' fighting without food or water, described as "one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army," the Boers were driven from their position. Lord Methuen was slightly wounded.

29. A fire, occasioned by an electric spark, broke out in a store in the business portion of Philadelphia, and property estimated at \$5,000,000 was destroyed, including Messrs. Lippincott's book warehouse.

— The United States publishing firm of Messrs. Harper Brothers, New York, assigned to Messrs. Morgan, by whom the business was to be in future carried on.

— Numerous arrests of members of the "Young Turkey" party took place at Constantinople, and under pretext of an expected revolution strong repressive measures were adopted.

30. Bank rate of discount raised from 5 to 6 per cent., the reserve standing at 19,335,749*l.*, or 41½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the coin and bullion at 31,130,689*l.*

— At the annual meeting of the Royal Society the medals of the year were awarded—the Copley medal to Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S. (physical science), the Davy medal to Mr. Edward Schunck, F.R.S. (investigations on madder, indigo, etc.), Royal Society medals to Professor G. F. Fitzgerald, F.R.S. (optics, etc.), and Professor W. C. M'Intosh, F.R.S. (marine zoology).

— Mr. Chamberlain at Leicester made a speech referring to an Anglo-Teutonic understanding between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and to the outrageous attacks upon the Queen by certain French newspapers. The speech was ill-received both in Berlin and Paris.

DECEMBER.

1. The French Minister of War, General de Galliffet, submitted to the Chamber a bill transferring the direction of colonial troops from the Admiralty to the War Office, and extending the law of military conscription to the colonies, Algiers and Tunis excepted.

1. The Victorian Cabinet of Sir George Turner, after having been in office for upwards of five years, defeated on a vote of confidence by 11 votes.

— The Sultan of Turkey granted to the Deutsche Bank the concession to construct a railway connecting Smyrna (Anatolia), Baghdad and Bussorah in the Persian Gulf.

2. The treaty for the partition of the Samoan Islands signed at Washington by the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

— Lord Emly, who had been previously removed from the Commission of the Peace, deprived of his rank as Deputy-Lieutenant of Limerick on account of a violent speech delivered (Nov. 1) at Kilmalloch.

3. The transport steamship *Ismore*, conveying troops, went ashore in St. Helena Bay, about fifty miles west of Cape Town; all on board were saved.

4. The Court of Appeal allowed the application of Sir Robert Peel to sell certain heirlooms of the settled estates, pictures, books, etc., to provide an income for his wife and infant son.

— In consequence of the prolonged drought, especially in the central provinces of India, upwards of 1,358,000 persons employed on relief works.

— Mr. Justice Wright, who presided over an investigation into the winding up of the Industrial Contract Corporation, of which Mr. Newton, the Lord Mayor, was a director, exonerated him and his colleagues from fraudulent and illegal conduct.

— Mr. Gage, Secretary of the United States Treasury, transmitted to the House of Representatives the estimates for the year 1900-1, which showed an aggregate expenditure of \$631,081,994.

5. President McKinley's message delivered to Congress recommending the latter to support the existing gold standard, and the strengthening of the mercantile marine.

— Captain Dreyfus addressed a letter to the President of the Senatorial Amnesty Committee protesting against being deprived of the right to vindicate his character.

6. In the German Reichstag a resolution, accepted by the Government and carried by a large majority, declared that German societies of every kind might combine, and repealed all legal obstacles to such coalition.

— At the Socialist Congress held in Paris it was resolved by 818 to 634 votes that no Socialist should form part of a *bourgeois* ministry. This was followed by a contradictory vote of 1,140 to 245 to the effect that under certain exceptional circumstances a Socialist might hold office.

7. The Aldeburgh lifeboat, which had put to sea to succour a vessel in distress, capsized, and six of the crew were imprisoned under the boat and were drowned. The others got to shore much injured and quite exhausted.

7. H.M.S. *Tyne*, a screw troopship, *en route* from Sheerness to Malta, grounded on Bembridge Ledge off the Isle of Wight in a fog.

8. The Irish mail train (North Western Railway), while travelling at a high rate of speed, was partially derailed between Madeley and Stafford by a bale of wool supposed to have fallen from a luggage train. One passenger was killed and several seriously injured.

— Signor Palizzolo, a Sicilian deputy, and chief of the Mafia, arrested at Palermo on the charge of being implicated in the murder in a railway train in 1893 of Signor Notarbartolo.

9. A disastrous fire broke out in Exeter Street, Strand, and destroyed a large block of buildings occupied as printing offices of the Ballantyne Press, etc., and did much damage to the neighbouring premises. In the evening still greater damage was done near King's Cross, where the timber yard of Messrs. Haggis and the adjoining premises were destroyed by fire.

— A portion of the roadway of the Champs Elysées under which the new Metropolitan Railway was being constructed gave way, carrying with it gas-lamps, seats, etc.

10. General Gatacre met with a serious reverse in an attack upon the Boer position at Stormberg. Misled by his guides, he found himself before an impregnable position, and was obliged to retreat, leaving nearly 700 prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

11. In the German Reichsrath, the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, read a statement declaring the intention of the Government to double the existing German Navy in the ensuing sixteen years at a cost of 783,000,000 marks, to be raised by loans.

— A bomb exploded in a theatre at Murcia during the performance, and set fire to the theatre, which was completely burned down, but the audience escaped without loss of life.

— A collision took place on the Midland Railway at Wortley Junction, Leeds, an express train being run into by a mineral train which had jumped the cross-over points. Two passengers were killed and others injured.

— General Lord Methuen attacked a strongly entrenched position at Magersfontein held by 12,000, and after several hours' hard fighting was unable to dislodge his opponents, subsequently falling back on Modder River.

12. The freight-ship *Denton Grange*, with stores and remounts for the Cape, grounded on the rocks at Las Palmas, Canaries, and the transport *Rapidan* grounded in the roadstead off Cape Town.

13. At the annual meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation a resolution was passed, after much discussion, in favour of prosecuting the war vigorously, but deploring the conduct of the preceding negotiations.

— At Queen's Club the Inter-University Football Match (Rugby rules) was won by Cambridge by two goals and four tries to nothing.

13. The Canadian and New South Wales Governments telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary offering a further contingent of volunteers for service in South Africa. The other Australian colonies expressed their wish to co-operate.

— The German flag hoisted at Apia, and the Samoans having been told that they might elect their own king, declared for Mataafa.

14. A London and North-Western train from Hereford on entering Crewe station ran into the stop-blocks with great force, and nineteen passengers were severely injured. The brakes in consequence of the frost would not act.

— Freemasons of high degree of the United States and Canada held services at Mount Vernon over George Washington's tomb on the centenary of his death.

— Mahmoud Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, supposed to have been connected with the Young Turkish party, left Constantinople hurriedly, with difficulty evading arrest by taking refuge on a French steamer.

15. General Sir Redvers Buller, attempting to force the passage of the Tugela, was forced to retire without achieving his purpose, and of his artillery two field batteries had to be abandoned, all their horses having been killed by the Boers' fire. The guns were not carried off by the Boers until the next day,

— A special army order issued for the mobilisation of the seventh division, and of the Reservists belonging to its battalions.

16. Field Marshal Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with General Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff.

— All the remaining Reserves, including Section D, called up, and the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers invited to contribute contingents to the forces abroad.

18. Mr. Chamberlain visited Dublin to receive the degree of honorary D.C.L. from Trinity College, and received a great ovation from the students, but an attempt was made in the streets to organise a display of feeling in favour of the Boers.

— The Bordeaux express train ran into a fast train in advance of it at Montmoreau on the Orleans line. Two passengers were killed, and twenty-two injured, some seriously.

— The Duc d'Orléans addressed to his agent in Paris, the Duc de Luynes, an insulting telegram, repudiating the support of M. Arthur Meyer, editor of the *Gaulois*, on the ground of his religion.

19. A train standing in the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway station at Bermondsey was run into by another arriving from Oxted. Two passengers were killed on the spot, seven other passengers and three servants were injured.

— General Henry Lawton, second in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, killed by a sharpshooter while leading the assault on San Mateo.

— Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Aberdeen, declared

that the Government must prosecute the war so as to bring it to an end as promptly as possible.

20. At a meeting of the Common Council, held at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor proposed that the City of London should provide a regiment of 1,000 men chosen from the marksmen in Volunteer regiments, and that the cost of the equipment and despatch of the men to South Africa should be borne by the Corporation, the City of London, and the City Livery Companies. Messrs. Wilson of Hull placed at the disposal of the City a fitted transport for three months.

— The election for Clackmannan and Kinross, consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. B. Balfour (L.) to the Presidency of the Court of Session, resulted in the return of Mr. Wason (L.) by 3,489 against 2,973 votes given to Mr. Younger (U.).

— M. Déroulède sentenced to a further term of two years' imprisonment for again grossly insulting the President of the Republic and the High Court before which he was being tried.

21. At a meeting of the council of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, held at Marlborough House, it was stated that the receipts for the year had been 47,808*l.*—about 9,000*l.* above those of the preceding year.

— In response to a request, Lord Roberts sent a message to the American and Canadian peoples expressing himself grateful for their sympathy and entire confidence in the British soldiers.

22. Insalah, an oasis in the Sahara Desert, east of Tuat, occupied by the French scientific expedition under M. Flamant, who, having repulsed a body of 1,200 troops, the natives of the surrounding country made their submission.

— A terrible landslip occurred at Amalfi, on the Bay of Naples, a huge portion of the rock above the town detached itself, and swept away the Albergo dei Capuccini and a number of other houses, smashed the lighthouse, and swamped several boats and steamers.

— The Austrian Cabinet formed by Count Clary resigned in consequence of the continued obstruction of the Czechs, and reformed under Dr. von Wittek.

— An explosion took place in the chemical house of the Douglas (Isle of Man) Gasworks, followed by a serious fire, by which much damage was done, and three workmen lost their lives.

— Mr. Winston Churchill, who had been taken prisoner near Colenso, and sent to Pretoria, escaped, and after much hardship reached Delagoa Bay in safety.

23. The holiday traffic much impeded by three railway accidents, two of which were due to the dense fog which hung over the south of England. At Wivelsfield, near Hayward's Heath, the Brighton express ran into the Newhaven boat train; six persons were killed, and upwards of twenty-six injured. At Slough a Bristol express ran into a Windsor train, but only two persons were seriously injured. On the Caledonian Railway a passenger train ran off the metals between Strathaven and Hamilton, and fell down an embankment. A guard and two passengers were killed, and ten passengers seriously injured.

24. The "Holy Year" 1900 inaugurated at Rome by the solemn opening of the "holy door" at St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, and St. Maria Maggiore, the Pope officiating at St. Peter's in great state.

— The steamship *Ariosto*, from Galveston to Hamburg, stranded on Orracoke Beach, North Carolina shore, and twenty-one persons out of thirty were drowned.

25. The whole of the 3rd Bengal (native) Cavalry voluntarily subscribed a day's pay to the Transvaal War Fund.

— The Queen sent Christmas greetings to the troops in South Africa.

26. The Queen, who had remained at Windsor for Christmas, gave a tea-party in St. George's Hall to the wives and children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in South Africa, and belonging to regiments stationed at Windsor.

— The garrison at Mafeking made an unsuccessful attempt to storm the advance posts of the besieging force, notice of the intended sortie having been communicated by spies to the Boers.

27. The fifteenth Indian National Congress assembled at Lucknow, and was attended by nearly 1,000 delegates, of whom about one-half were Mahomedans. Mr. Romesh Clumder Dutt was elected president.

— Several cases of bubonic plague reported from Noumea and other places in New Caledonia.

— The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Gwalior offered their troops, their purses, and their own swords to defend her Majesty's empire.

28. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor for Osborne.

— At Odessa the military chief of the recruiting district put on his trial for corruption, found guilty, and condemned to deprivation of his military rank and orders, of his personal civil rights and property, and exile to Tobolsk for one year.

29. A furious south-westerly gale prevailed round the British coasts, interrupting all communication with the continent. A large Hamburg-American liner, the *Patria*, went ashore off Dungeness, and became a complete wreck. The South Goodwin light-ship was also driven from her moorings, and was dreadfully damaged by the surf on the sand.

— H.M.S. *Magicienne* brought into Durban the German steamer *Bundesrath*, seized off Delagoa Bay with contraband of war, and German officers and men on board.

30. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland.

31. The German Emperor by decree decided that with the present year the nineteenth century was closed, so far as concerned Germany. The *Bureau des Longitudes* at Paris declared that for France the century would not close until the end of the following year. Great newspaper controversy took place on the subject in England, where the majority seemed disposed to take the French view.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART IN 1899.

LITERATURE.

IF there was nothing specially striking in the literary output of 1899, it yet showed no falling-off from that of 1898; and in making this comparison it must be borne in mind that, whilst in 1898 the book world may have been slightly depressed by foreign disturbances, it suffered in the winter of 1899 a decided discouragement from the anxiety caused by the progress of the Boer war, which undoubtedly caused publishers to hold back some books of importance from publication. At the same time in one department, that of biography, reminiscences, and collections of letters, last year was certainly more productive of works of importance than its predecessor. Works of criticism and books about artists or schools of art continue to hold a prominent place, both in quantity and quality, in the publishers' lists. The temper of the time is rather to look backwards than forwards, to express itself rather in works of reflection and industry than in works of high imagination or bold speculation. This is illustrated by the immense number of reprints of English classics, the publication of which has marked the last few years and which continue to issue from the press with unabated persistence.

POETRY.

The twentieth century is not, it would appear, to be like the nineteenth ushered in by any new poetic voices. We noted last year the apparent pause in poetic utterance, and 1899 has been even more barren than 1898. The Poet Laureate, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Kipling and Mr. William Watson have published nothing in book form. Among the small band of poets whose work has aroused interest and expectation Mr. Davidson and Mr. Francis Thompson have been silent. Mr. Swinburne has in **Rosamund** (Chatto & Windus) added another to his poetic plays. It is more strictly dramatic in quality than his earlier plays, but is not equal to them either in conception or expression. One event of interest was an excursion into poetic drama made by Mr. Stephen Phillips, a young poet whose verse, though small in quantity, had already attracted a good deal of attention. His play, which was called

Paolo and Francesca (Lane), was received by the critics with a chorus of approbation. The plot is founded strictly on Dante, and the most noticeable feature of this first attempt by a young writer in poetic drama is that he manages to instil the true note of tragedy into a style classically severe and simple. The play was written avowedly for the stage, and may be regarded as an honest attempt to revive the literary drama. Its merit lies not so much in its dramatic construction as a whole, as in the distinction which almost always marks its style, and in two or three finely conceived situations.

Two other poets who are likely to claim more than a passing interest have published new work. Mr. W. B. Yeats cultivates a poetic field of his own. He is the exponent of Celtic thought, mystery and legend. He issued in the spring a volume called **The Wind among the Reeds** (Elkin Mathews), and, a little later, a volume called **Poems** (Unwin), containing, as he said in his preface, all of his published poetry which he cares to preserve. It contains melodious verse, even when the thought is vague and shadowy, and revives the mystical regretful dreams of the old Irish folklore. **The Poetical Works of Robert Bridges** (Smith, Elder) have been published, and in them the poet inserted some new poems of much beauty.

BELLES LETTRES.

In the way of imaginative prose literature, apart from fiction, there is, for 1899, nothing to report. The periodical press now-a-days absorbs the energies of those whose gifts lie in this direction, and even critical essays are seldom given to the world for the first time in book form. The only volumes which come under this head, therefore, consist of reprinted and collected articles. Of these there have been a good many of interest, but only two which, from the standing of their writers and their own interest, demand a mention. One is Mr. Austin Dobson's **A Paladin of Philanthropy and Other Papers** (Chatto & Windus), containing essays ranging over a large variety of subjects, full of eighteenth century lore, conveyed in the writer's elegant and scholarly style. The subject of the essay which gives the book its title is the General Oglethorpe who founded Georgia, and who figures in Boswell's "Johnson." The other collection is Mr. Frederic Harrison's **Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill and Other Literary Estimates** (Macmillan). Our description of this book as a volume of reprinted papers must have one important qualification, for it contains an original study of Tennyson which had not previously been published, and in which Mr. Harrison challenged discussion on the subject of Tennyson's martial and patriotic verse. In this he contends that the late Laureate often produced "not poetry but journalism."

The library of literary histories which the past few years have produced has received more additions. There has recently been much effort to kindle public interest in the old literature of Ireland. As a result of this movement, we have Dr. Douglas Hyde's **A Literary History of Ireland** (Unwin). The author does not include in his survey the later Anglo-Irish writers who have added so many distinguished names to the record of English literature. Apart from them

many English readers no doubt hardly realised that there was enough material for such a history as this. Dr. Hyde's study of the old Irish literature is therefore not only valuable to Celtic scholars but reveals a new world of study to many other literary students. Work of a similar kind among literatures little known or entirely ignored has been done in the series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World" (Heinemann) by Mr. W. G. Aston in his excellent book, **A History of Japanese Literature**, and in a not quite so complete **History of Bohemian Literature**, by Count Lützow. Two books have been added to the series of "Periods of European Literature" (Blackwood)—**The Fourteenth Century**, by F. J. Snell, and **The Augustan Age**, by Oliver Elton, both works of merit, but suffering somewhat from the rather mechanical delimitation imposed by the conditions of the series. A special aspect of the development of English literature is ably dealt with by Mr. H. A. Beers in **A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century** (Kegan Paul).

The issue of two important reprints has now been finished. The great edition of **The Diary of Samuel Pepys** (G. Bell), which Mr. Henry Wheatley began many years ago, has been completed with a ninth volume containing an index, and a tenth containing "Supplementary Pepysiana"; and **The Biographical Edition of Thackeray** (Smith, Elder), edited by his daughter Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, has also been completed; while an edition of the Brontë novels, which is to be on a somewhat similar plan—the editors being Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. C. K. Shorter—has been begun under the title of **The Haworth Brontë** (Smith, Elder).

One book of much interest containing a work of old English literature is **The Complete Works of John Gower**, vol. i. (Clarendon Press), edited by G. C. Macaulay. It can hardly be described as a reprint in the ordinary sense, because the work contained in this first volume is new to modern readers. Gower wrote three works: one in English, one in Latin and one in French. The two first have been printed; the MS. of the third, "The Speculum Meditantis," was not known to exist until it was recently discovered in the Cambridge University Library, and this is now edited by Mr. Macaulay.

Lastly we may single out of a good deal of recent Dante literature another volume from the pen of one of the most distinguished of English Dantists, Dr. E. Moore. It is called **Studies in Dante**, second series (Clarendon Press). Among other subjects the author discusses, with his well-known skill and authority, Dante as a religious teacher, eighteenth century opinions on Dante, and the reality of Beatrice.

HISTORY.

Although during the past year one or two of our most learned historians have been silent, it cannot be said to have been a period unproductive of good, and even great, work. It has been signalled by the publication of two volumes—the seventh and eighth—completing Dr. Thomas Hodgkin's **Italy and Her Invaders** (Clarendon Press). These bring the story up to the death of Charlemagne, and are respectively entitled "The Frankish Invasions" and "The Frankish Empire." The

whole work, thus completed, is one of the most notable contributions of our time to historical literature. In the large extent of ground covered, and the breadth of view which is displayed throughout, Dr. Hodgkin's work may almost be ranked in the same category as that of Gibbon; and in trustworthiness and historical insight he may certainly claim to rank with Freeman. The history he has now finished has occupied him for nearly a quarter of a century, and he has done more than any one else has done, or is at present likely to do, to raise the obscurity which has enveloped the "dark ages." Of a different type is the political history of England which came across the Atlantic from the vigorous pen of Professor Goldwin Smith. Its title is **The United Kingdom** (Macmillan), and it traces the story from the period when England first became a kingdom to present times. It cannot claim the place assigned to the works of such writers as Bishop Stubbs or Dr. Gardiner. Professor Goldwin Smith does not aim at a close and original investigation of facts. Nor does he satisfy the other requirement of the "scientific historian" by observing a strict impartiality. He has ardent sympathies and strong personal likes and dislikes, and he allows a strenuous rhetoric to heighten the lights and deepen the shadows. But such a history, viewing the development of the constitution in a spirit of freedom and breadth, has great value at the present moment, when an almost exaggerated importance is attached to the accumulation of documents, and to the minute study of particular periods. Professor Goldwin Smith regards the story as a whole, and shows a masterly grasp of the bearings of each epoch. If his pronouncements are overconfident, he is always eloquent and impressive, and these qualities, together with the largeness of view which prevents him from being confused by the mass of conflicting evidence, give a very high value to "The United Kingdom."

Early in the year appeared Sir George Otto Trevelyan's **The American Revolution, Part I. 1766-1776** (Longmans). The genesis of this work was somewhat curious. Sir George Trevelyan had already published an instalment of his life of Charles James Fox, and had shown in it, as in his life of Macaulay, the possession of some of the best qualities of the biographer. In pursuing his theme he found that "the story of Fox between 1774 and 1782 is inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution. That immense event filled his mind and consumed his activities; while every circumstance about him worth relating may find a place in the course of a narrative which bears on it." The present volume is therefore, in reality, a continuation of the life of Fox. But it was generally felt that the change of method was hardly justified by its success, and that Sir George Trevelyan's brilliant literary gifts were utilised with much better effect in biography than in history—a field where political prepossessions are more likely to interfere with the trustworthiness of the narrative. As a Whig historian, dwelling on the too familiar theme of the mistakes made by George III. and his ministers, Sir George Trevelyan does not do much to illuminate the point of view of the two parties in the conflict, or observe quite the impartiality required from a sound historian. So far as the volume is biographical, however, the author shows to the

full his power of graphic and interesting portraiture. As we recall Sir George Trevelyan's work, another historical book published last year inevitably suggests itself—the first venture in the world of letters of his son, George Macaulay Trevelyan, who proves himself worthy of the two distinguished names which he bears. His **England in the Age of Wycliffe** (Longmans) deserves far more than a *succès d'estime*, and ranks with the chief historical works of the year. The Peasants Rebellion of 1381, the early years of Lollardry, and that great literary period whose names redeem from gloom one of the least glorious periods of our national annals—these are the subjects closely investigated by Mr. Trevelyan. If in this first book the writer does not show the vitality and fully developed power of some more experienced historians, he certainly reveals a genius for taking pains, and has produced a work well balanced, complete and interesting.

The late Sir William Wilson Hunter's **History of British India**, vol. i. (Longmans), began a work of great importance which unhappily cannot now be completed. During the author's career in India he had exceptional opportunities for the collection of materials. It had been his intention to start from the early Aryan period, but the unfortunate loss by shipwreck of a large part of the memoranda prepared for the history compelled him to modify his plans, and to pass over the time before India had come into contact with modern Europe. The first volume carries the story down to 1623, and is occupied mainly with the early Indian expeditions of the English, the Dutch and the Portuguese. It is understood that Sir William Hunter left materials for a second volume, but his original scheme was to produce five volumes.

An important contribution to Asiatic history is **The Heart of Asia** (Methuen) by Francis H. Skrine and Edward D. Ross. Professor Ross explores the obscure early history of Central Asia—a subject in which he is to some extent a pioneer—with great care and learning; and an equally able and accurate account of the present position of Russia in Asia is given by Mr. F. H. Skrine. Another gap in the historical literature of the countries of the world has been filled by Mr. Budgett Meakins' very exhaustive work on **The Moorish Empire** (Sonnenschein).

Among other historical works which deserve mention are Mr. H. G. Graham's **Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century** (Black), which gives a vivid description, drawn from contemporary records, of Scotch life during its period of revival after the Union; and Mr. J. H. Round's learned investigations into the early history of London and the origin of the corporation, contained in **The Commune of London and Other Studies** (Constable).

County histories increase in number rapidly. One of the best is Sir George Douglas's **History of the Scottish Border Counties** (Blackwood), a work in which the mass of legend surrounding the history of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles is carefully sifted and tested by the light of the most recent antiquarian researches.

Two notable School Histories deal with the ancient foundations of Winchester and Shrewsbury. Mr. A. F. Leach has done more than any one to unearth the early history of English schools. In his **History of Winchester College** (Duckworth) he throws much light on the origin

and the traditions of that venerable foundation. If he shows some ground for modifying the view of William of Wykeham which regards him as the founder of a new type of school, he is also able to trace the immense influence which Wykeham's foundation had on education throughout the country. The carefully written **Annals of Shrewsbury School** (Methuen), by Mr. G. W. Fisher, takes to some extent the form of a chronicle of the doings of its head masters—in modern times particularly of Butler and Kennedy—for in this case, more than in that of Winchester, the history of the school is closely bound up with the lives of its head masters.

A History of the British Army (Macmillan), by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, is the first attempt to trace the history of the Army as a whole, and should be read side by side with the numerous regimental histories which have appeared of late. Part i., which is all that is at present published and which consists of two volumes, carries the story down to 1763. Mr. Fortescue proves himself in this book a thoroughly competent authority, and his work is especially valuable for its full account of the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War.

Lastly, turning to contemporary history which has hardly yet passed out of the sphere of journalism, we may single out for mention **The River War** (Longmans), by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, a book giving a graphic and comprehensive account of recent events in Egypt up to Lord Kitchener's victory at Omdurman, which will certainly be of value to the historian of our times; and another book which has been widely read, called **The Transvaal from Within** (Heinemann), giving the history of events in the Transvaal before the outbreak of war, and written by Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick, who had been intimately connected with the Outlander agitation.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

Under this head the past year has been very barren in any works of importance. A useful addition to the library of the student of economic history was made by an American, Dr. C. H. Hull, who edited, in two volumes, with notes, **The Economic Writings of Sir W. Petty** (Cambridge University Press), including with them the "National and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality" of Captain John Graunt. Statistical science in England sprang largely from Sir W. Petty, and the revived study of it at the present day called for a sound and intelligent edition of his works, such as Dr. Hull has supplied.

Ricardo's correspondence is full of interest for the economist, and much of it has been published during the last few years. **The Letters of David Ricardo to Hutches Trower and Others 1811-1823** (Clarendon Press), is a book worth noting as completing, with the previous volumes, the publication of the economist's letters. They are edited by Mr. James Bonar and Mr. J. H. Hollander, and touch upon a great variety of subjects, economic, social and political.

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

As a kind of supplement to the life of Dr. Pusey, there was published early in the year a collection of the **Spiritual Letters of Edward Bouverie Pusey** (Longmans), edited, with an interesting preface, by the Rev. J. O. Johnston and the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt. The letters reveal the attitude of the writer towards the later developments of the Oxford movement, and his lack of sympathy with the extremists of the ritualistic party, who seemed to him to be departing from the original principles of Tractarianism.

The Gifford Lectures have produced as usual volumes of importance to the progress of religious thought. **The Fundamental Ideas of Christianity** (Maclehose) is the title of the lectures delivered by the late Dr. Caird, Principal of the University of Glasgow. Dr. Caird was perhaps greater as a philosopher than as a theologian, but the subject chosen by him for these lectures was well suited to a writer so used to philosophic reasoning and so capable of clothing it in language of dignity and eloquence. Another series of Gifford Lectures, those delivered by Professor A. B. Bruce in 1898, were published under the title of **The Moral Order of the World in Ancient and Modern Thought** (Hodder & Stoughton), and contain an able review of the chief pre-Christian ethical ideals.

A third series of Gifford Lectures calls for mention here, though in this case the subject does not rank under theology proper, but only remotely touches theology through metaphysics. This is Professor James Ward's **Naturalism and Agnosticism** (Black), a rather abstruse discussion of the materialistic theory of the universe, tending to establish the reality of life or mind as something not accounted for by the latest utterances of mechanical naturalism.

An addition to the long list of biographies of St. Paul came from an American theologian, Dr. Lyman Abbott, in **The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle** (J. Clarke). The writer makes it his object to trace the evolution of the apostle's ideas from his sincere hostility to the Christians in his youth to his later "large and spiritual teaching" of the Gospel, transcending the limits which the sects have tried to impose upon it. The book is an excellent popular biography, in which the personality of St. Paul is vividly conceived.

A very noteworthy book, well illustrating the tendencies of modern theological thought, is Dr. Percy Gardner's **Exploratio Evangelica** (Black). The question which he deals with is that of the adjustment of Christian belief in the face of the difficulties raised by historic criticism. He states with candour and ability the real importance of these difficulties, and for his own part pleads with great eloquence that spiritual experience, not historical evidence, must be the real basis of religious belief.

Mr. Richard Holt Hutton held a place of his own as a religious thinker; but he was a journalist and not a divine. A volume called **Aspects of Religious and Scientific Thought** (Macmillan) gathers together some of his journalistic writings, which certainly deserved more than an ephemeral life. The Congregationalist divine, Dr. Fairbairn,

published a volume of essays, also rescued from the periodical press, on **Catholicism: Roman and Anglican** (Hodder & Stoughton), in which he discusses from the Nonconformist point of view, in a manner perhaps more brilliant than but not so profound as that of Mr. Hutton, the whole question of authority in religious matters.

Of collected sermons, a second instalment of those of Professor Jowett, the late Master of Balliol, demands notice more for their general interest than for any special theological value. Their title is **Sermons, Biographical and Miscellaneous** (Murray). They are, in fact, chiefly biographical, and show the late master's great gifts as a biographer, and the insight and force with which he estimated the work and character of men of the past, such as Wycliffe, Loyola, Bunyan, Pascal, Spinoza—or of his contemporaries, such as Disraeli, Gambetta, Tait. Under the title of **Conformity and Conscience** (Smith, Elder) Canon Page Roberts publishes a course of sermons delivered at St. Peter's, Vere Street, on "Our Prayer Book." He pleads strongly from the Broad Church point of view the comprehensiveness of the Church of England, and appeals to those who think their own consciences supreme to have regard for the consciences of others; to whom conformity is a comfort and a support. The sermons are marked by a literary tone and wide reading, which, however, detract nothing from the lessons of practical charity and tolerance which the preacher desires to enforce.

Dr. Swete's **The Gospel according to St. Mark** (Macmillan) and Canon Gore's **Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews**, vol. i. (Murray)—the one the product of Cambridge, the other of Oxford—are among the most notable of the many commentaries in the year's list of theological works.

The History of the Church Missionary Society (C. M. S.), designed to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the society, became in the hands of Mr. Eugene Stock a really important record, in three bulky volumes, of the progress of evangelical work during the century. It is full of biographical details about all the leaders of evangelicalism, and chronicles in a comprehensive way the growth of missionary effort at home and of missionary enterprise in every quarter of the globe.

Passing from publications concerned with the various aspects of Christian doctrine and work, we have two volumes on the philosophies of the East.

Sir William Hunter, as we have seen, had begun a comprehensive history of India. A standard work of equal importance by Professor Max Müller deals with Indian thought. This is **The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy** (Longmans). It is founded on the original texts, on which Professor Max Müller is our chief authority, and describes with great perspicuity and sympathy the intricate speculations of the Indian metaphysicians. Sir Alfred Lyall's **Asiatic Studies: Religious and Social** (Murray), though it touches other parts of the East and other subjects besides religion, is largely devoted to the theological problems arising from the contact of East and West in India, discussed in the spirit of an experienced Indian administrator.

Lastly, a word must be given to the book in which Mr. Lecky, the

historian, gives his philosophy of practical existence. **The Map of Life** (Longmans) discusses "Conduct and Character" in various social relations. It does not contain much that is original or freshly suggestive, and the standard by which conduct is to be guided and estimated seems for the most part to be a prudential one. But it gives a lucid statement of familiar truths, and its most interesting part is that which deals with moral compromise in war, in the law, in politics and in the Church.

SCIENCE.

The chief books which come under this head are those which concern man in the earliest stages of his history. Representing natural science proper, however, an important publication has appeared in a second volume of **The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley** (Macmillan). The memoirs are to be completed in four volumes and are being edited by Sir Michael Foster and Professor Ray Lankester. Those contained in this second volume range from 1857 to 1884. They embrace, therefore, that period of stir and stress in the scientific world which followed the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Huxley plunged into the controversy as the leading champion of evolution; and the papers in this volume are of great interest in recalling a critical time in the history of science. To the "International Scientific Series" (Kegan Paul) Sir John Lubbock has contributed one of his careful records of observation in **On Buds and Stipules**. Comparatively little has been done to account for the infinitely varied characteristics of different plants which are used for purposes of classification. Sir John Lubbock has done as much as anybody to investigate their origin, and the chief object of this book is to carry on this work of explanation.

In the domain of pure anthropology Mr. A. H. Keane's **Man: Past and Present** (Cambridge University Press) is the most important book of the year. Mr. Keane regards man as specifically one, and sprung from a single cradle-land. He utilises all that is now known as to pleistocene man, and traces his dispersal over the globe, and the evolution from this primitive type of the specialised races and tribes of history. The view that, even in the new world, the existence of man must be accounted for by migration from the other side, is endorsed in a very remarkable work by Mr. E. J. Payne called **The History of the New World Called America** (Clarendon Press), of which the second volume appeared early in 1899. Mr. Payne is treating his subject on an immense scale, and includes in his researches into the early history of America an inquiry of great value into the origin of language and the steps by which primitive man emerged from savagery. The tribes of Australia have of late years been found to throw much new light on the beliefs and customs of early man. Mr. Balder Spencer and Mr. F. J. Gillen record in **The Native Tribes of Central Australia** (Macmillan) the results of an intimate knowledge of the mystery and magic of the Australian aborigines. The remarkable facts adduced by them as to initiation ceremonies, and particularly as to totemism which assumes peculiar forms in Central Australia, mark a distinct advance in the study of the backward races and of early religious beliefs. New

light is thus thrown upon the relics of primæval man in older countries—on the mass of evidence, for instance, brought together by Dr. Robert Munro in **Prehistoric Scotland and Its Place in European Civilisation** (Blackwood). This is a general introduction to the "County Histories of Scotland," and forms a useful archæological study of one particular country without making much attempt to advance generally the science of comparative anthropology or folklore.

BIOGRAPHY.

Books of biography, or bearing in some way on biography, have been exceedingly numerous, and in many cases of great interest. They may be classified under three heads—Biographies proper, autobiographies, and collections of letters; and the first class naturally divides itself into lives of historical or literary celebrities of the past, and memoirs of those of our own day compiled by relatives or intimate friends. In the class of historical biography, undoubtedly the most important book is Dr. S. R. Gardiner's **Oliver Cromwell** (Goupil), of whom two or three other lives of less importance also appeared last year. This sumptuous work belongs to a series of lives of monarchs published by the same firm which contains Bp. Creighton's "Elizabeth"; and it may specially be regarded as a companion volume to Sir John Skelton's "Charles I." in the same series. Their illustrations form an important feature in these books, and the "Cromwell" contains many highly interesting portraits rarely seen by the public. From the literary point of view the life is well worthy of the high reputation of its author. He treats the life of the Protector, as Sir John Skelton did that of the Protector's rival, in a spirit of eulogy; but he is careful to observe what Cromwell's biographers have so often neglected, the impartiality and candour of the true historian. In its breadth of treatment combined with complete accuracy of detail, the book is a model of what such a biography should be.

Another book, also dealing with an historical figure which has attracted many other biographers, is Sir Herbert Maxwell's **Life of Wellington** (Sampson Low). Whilst it is not a work of such high authority as Dr. Gardiner's "Cromwell," it has some claim to take its place as the standard life of the great duke. Though a civilian himself, Sir Herbert Maxwell deals clearly and adequately with Wellington's military career; but his book has the special merit of supplying the want of a discriminating study of the duke as a man, not as a commander, which is free from the inevitable tendency to panegyric displayed by earlier biographers. A military and political celebrity of the generation before Wellington, who has been rather unduly forgotten, was recalled in **Some Account of the Military, Political and Social Life of the Right Hon. John Manners, Marquis of Granby** (Macmillan), by Mr. Walter Evelyn Manners. The Marquis of Granby, popular as he was in his day, suffered from the criticisms of Horace Walpole, and his real merit became obscured. In Mr. Manners' book he is vindicated as a soldier who showed great capacity in the campaigns of the Seven Years' War, and as a disinterested statesman. The life of **Sir Robert Peel** (Murray) was begun by Mr. Charles Stuart Parker in 1891, and in 1899

it was completed by the publication of volumes ii. and iii. They treat only of the public life of Peel, and cover the twenty-three years before his death—the most important portion of his political career. The memoir is based on, and largely consists of, the private memoranda and letters of Sir Robert Peel, and they afford all possible material for forming a judgment on Peel, and particularly on his conduct in 1829 and 1846.

The **Memoirs of the Verney Family, from 1660 to 1696** (Longmans), which are now concluded in a fourth volume, have a merit of quite a different kind. Miss Verney, the editor, here presents us with the treasures that have been fortunately preserved at Claydon House in the form of manuscripts and letters about the Verneys of the seventeenth century. They give a graphic picture of the daily life of the period and for the student of manners they must have an attraction equal to that afforded by the Paston letters of an earlier age. An entertaining picture of the social life of a century later is provided in **Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys of Hardwick House, Oxon., 1756-1808** (Longmans), edited by Emily J. Climenson. Mrs. Powys was a daughter of a wealthy surgeon in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Though not a person of great parts herself, her position, both as her father's daughter and as the wife of the squire of Hardwick, brought her into connection with many of the notabilities of the day, and she gives us an amusing picture of a life of incessant social gaiety in London and in the provinces. With Mrs. Climenson's book we may connect **Lady Louisa Stuart** (Douglas), edited by the Hon. James A. Home. Lady Louisa was the daughter of George III.'s Prime Minister Bute, the granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. About half the book consists of a memoir, written by Lady Louisa, of John Duke of Argyll—the Argyll of "The Heart of Midlothian"—but its most interesting portions are the letters of Sir Walter Scott and of Lady Louisa herself.

Of the prominent men in French history one has received attention from two writers, whose books appeared almost simultaneously. Mr. A. H. Beesly's **Life of Danton** (Longmans) is not without merit, but the fact that the author is an extreme democrat, glorifying one of the heroes of the Revolution, somewhat impairs its historical authority. Mr. Hilaire Belloc, a young Oxford writer, in his **Danton** (Nisbet) is able to keep his extreme views more consistently in the background. He has also the advantage of being himself of French extraction, and of possessing a faculty of vivid portraiture. For its graphic delineation of the figures and scenes of the Revolution the book deserves high praise.

Continental history of an earlier time is well represented by the biography of **Cosimo de Medici** (Macmillan), from the pen of Miss K. D. Ewart. This monograph, which forms one of the "Foreign Statesmen Series," gives an excellent account of the founder of the Medicean dynasty in his public and private life, and of the state of Italian politics during the thirty years when he was master of Florence.

Among the literary biographies **The Life and Letters of John Donne** (Heinemann), by Edmund Gosse, stands by itself. The baffling per-

sonality of Donne needed elucidation. Dr. Jessopp has carefully studied him from the theological side. Walton's well-known life contemplates him as the saintly dean. But his poems and his voluminous prose writings mainly supply the key to his complex and many-sided nature. Mr. Gosse has discovered some of Donne's letters hitherto unknown, has subjected the whole of his writings and of the scattered materials for his biography to an exhaustive investigation, and has produced a work which for the first time puts before us a consistent portrait and an authoritative criticism of Donne both as a man and a writer. Mr. Gosse has devoted a large part of his literary life to the preparation of this work. An even greater devotion, a devotion perhaps unparalleled among biographers, was displayed by Dr. W. I. Knapp, an American scholar, in tracing the life of George Borrow. Borrow was his engrossing study for something like fifty years, and he was lavish in spending labour, time and money in collecting every detail of his hero's career. The result is two volumes entitled **Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow** (Murray), which probably contain all there is to be discovered about the author of "The Bible in Spain." Other books of literary biography are **Francis Turner Palgrave** (Longmans)—the compiler of "The Golden Treasury"—by Gwenllian F. Palgrave; the **Memoir and Correspondence of Susan Ferrier** (Murray), which contains some excellent criticisms on the novelist and her work by the editor, Mr. J. A. Doyle; a very interesting book of reminiscences by Mr. Ellis Yarnall called **Wordsworth and the Coleridges** (Macmillan), and the excellent, if somewhat too prolix, account of the authors of "The Rejected Addresses" contained in **James and Horace Smith** (Hurst & Blackett) by Mr. A. H. Beavan.

Three important lives of men of the present generation belong to 1899. Mr. J. G. Millais acquitted himself well of the task of chronicling his father's career in **The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais** (Methuen), a book which derives its attraction not so much from the variety of the story it tells, for Millais' record was one of almost unbroken success, as from the fact that he was in touch with a large number of interesting friends and correspondents. **The Life of William Morris** (Longmans), on the other hand, is that of a man who as artist, craftsman, poet and socialist, was so various and many-sided that a single biographer could hardly treat him adequately. Mr. J. W. Mackail depicts him, rather from the external than the personal point of view, with the skill that might be expected from a distinguished scholar, and with particular appreciation of Morris's literary side. The life of **Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury** (Macmillan) was written by his son, Mr. A. C. Benson, who is also, like Mr. Mackail, known as a writer with a fine literary taste. This prevents him from producing either a mere string of letters and diaries or an indiscriminate eulogy. A man whose life comprised four distinct and successful careers, at Wellington and Lincoln, at Truro and at Canterbury, presents an opportunity for a biography of the highest interest; and Mr. Benson, while he writes as a devoted son in full sympathy with his father's work, does not shrink from criticism. He thus presents us with a living and complete portrait; and bulky as his two volumes

are, few readers of literary taste would willingly spare any of the copious extracts which he gives from his father's diaries and correspondence. Another biography which falls under the same class and should not be overlooked is the Rev. H. L. Thompson's picture of a great Oxford figure in the **Memoir of H. G. Liddell, D.D.** (Murray).

Our second division is that of autobiography. **The Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant** (Blackwood), edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill, gives such portion as the novelist completed of her own life's story. There is a pathos about it, arising from her domestic afflictions, and also from the rather sombre view which she took of her lot in life. But it is an interesting self-revelation, and it contains glimpses of many well-known literary men—particularly of Tennyson and Carlyle. The **Memoirs of a Revolutionist** (Smith, Elder) are by Prince Kropotkin, the Russian noble who after suffering imprisonment in Russia and France as a revolutionary found a refuge in England, where he could continue his studies in socialism and in those geographical and geological studies for which he has become famous. Personal reminiscences of Indian life fill the pages of two books written by well-known public men—in both cases forming further instalments of autobiography begun in previous volumes. These are **Notes from a Diary** (Murray) kept chiefly in Southern India, by Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, and **Auld Lang Syne**—second series—My Indian Friends (Longmans), by Professor Max Müller.

The two last but by no means the least entertaining books of reminiscences which call for notice are **Recollections, 1832-1886** (Smith, Elder), by Sir Algernon West, and **Reminiscences** (Chatto & Windus), by Justin McCarthy, M.P. Both these writers have had advantages such as few compilers of autobiography can boast of. Sir Algernon West's birth and training, his position for some years as Mr. Gladstone's secretary, and his subsequent tenure of permanent office in the public service, have brought him into constant connection with eminent men. He describes with both wit and observation the social and club life of the early Victorian period, and provides an abundance of anecdote illustrative of the characters of well-known politicians. His "Recollections," too, like Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," have the merit, which similar works do not always possess, that their good taste is unimpeachable. Mr. McCarthy, during his long career as journalist and politician, has gained the acquaintance or the friendship of almost every contemporary man of note in Parliament or in the literary world, and he utilises his store of material with the skill of a practised writer.

The past year has been remarkable for the number of interesting collections of letters which have been published. Those which aroused the greatest interest and also the greatest controversy were **The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Barrett** (Smith Elder). Mr. R. B. Browning, who edited them, had a very difficult problem presented to him in deciding whether to publish or to withhold them. If not published, they would have passed eventually into the hands of others who would have far less right to decide the question. If they were destroyed, an immense mass of most interesting literary matter and

of comments on the literature of the time by two of its most gifted minds would perish. But they are of the most intimate character, the unrestrained outpouring of two impassioned natures whose poetic and spiritual affection grew warmer as the obstacles to their union increased. Public opinion was much divided on the question whether or not they should ever have seen the light, but no one could deny the intense interest, both literary and personal, of the whole correspondence. The other chief book of the year of this class is **The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends** (Methuen), edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin. They are addressed to many well-known literary men—Mr. Henley, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Colvin himself, and others, and are full of keen interest in the writer's own literary work, but equally full of comments, incisive and sympathetic, on the literary work of others; and these, often expressed with buoyant fancy and racy humour and always with the literary grace peculiar to Stevenson, make a most valuable addition to the series of his writings. Mr. Colvin, in an introduction, gives an admirable estimate of Stevenson's personal character. The third volume of **The Works of Lord Byron** (Murray), edited by Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, contains a large number of hitherto unpublished letters written during the most critical period of the poet's life—that, namely, which covered his marriage to Miss Milbanke and his separation from her. Other collections of letters of more or less interest published for the first time, at any rate in book form, last year were **Unpublished Letters of Swift** (Unwin), addressed by the dean to his friend Knightley Chetwode in 1714-1731, and now edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill, which do not add much to what is already known of Swift; **Letters of Thomas Carlyle to His Youngest Sister** (Chapman & Hall), edited by Mr. C. T. Copland, which show, more than anything else Carlyle wrote, the sympathetic and affectionate side of his character; **John Hookham Frere and His Friends** (Nisbet), edited by Miss Gabrielle Festing, containing intimate letters—many of them from George Canning—addressed to that diplomatist and scholar between the years 1799 and 1846, full of the social and political gossip of the time; **George Selwyn, His Letters and His Life** (Unwin), edited by G. S. Roscoe and Helen Clerque, giving much of the same kind of gossip about the generation previous to Frere's, and first brought to light through the labour of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; **Letters of Walter Savage Landor** (Duckworth), edited by Stephen Wheeler—mainly private letters written by Landor as an old man to the daughter of an old friend, Miss Rose Paynter, afterwards Lady Graves-Sawle; and **The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha Lady Stanley** (Longmans), edited by Miss Adeane. This last is a sequel to the "Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd," by the same editor, and contains letters written by Lady Stanley up to 1820—she did not die until 1862—some letters of her aunt Sarah Martha Holroyd, and parts of a diary kept by Sir John Stanley. The letters are full of acute and vivacious comments upon public men and events.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A garden, said Bacon, is "the purest of Humane Pleasures." This feeling is reflected in many books recently published, which by their freshness of observation, their kindliness and their true culture form one of the pleasantest bypaths in current literature. Such a book is **Wood and Garden** (Longmans) by Gertrude Jekyll. It is illustrated by happily chosen photographs, and besides containing much helpful advice for the amateur gardener, treats the whole subject of flowers and their culture with an agreeable literary touch. Two other ladies, who had already published successful books of the same kind, gave us last year further instalments. One is **The Solitary Summer** (Macmillan), by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," who shows as much in her second book as in her first a sense of humour, and an enthusiasm for, and power of observing, nature. The other is from Mrs. C. W. Earle, who wrote **More Potpourri from a Surrey Garden** (Smith, Elder), giving, as before, in an agreeable manner many sound maxims, not only as to gardens, but generally as to the ordering of life in a country house.

TRAVEL.

The most prominent names in the record of travel and adventure are those of ladies. Mrs. Bishop had another journey to record, as full as any she had undertaken of danger and excitement, and told with her usual literary skill, in **The Yangtze Valley and Beyond** (Murray). Miss Kingsley, who has taught us so much about West Africa, published an instructive book, written in a fresh and vigorous style, called **West African Studies** (Macmillan), laying great stress on the importance of encouraging the development of trade in West Africa, and of governing our dependencies there with greater consideration for the ideas, customs and religion of the natives.

In the literature of mountaineering, a high place must be assigned to **The Highest Andes** (Methuen) by E. A. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald and Sir Martin Conway are the only mountaineers who have attempted the ascent of Aconcagua, and Mr. Fitzgerald failed, through mountain sickness, actually to reach the summit, though his guide succeeded in doing so. But his expedition in the Andes was a well-organised one, and his book, in which it is recounted in a manner both careful and picturesque, adds much to our geographical knowledge.

A writer who has achieved great popularity for the graphic and masterly description of his experiences in sailing ships, whalers and the mercantile marine is Mr. F. T. Bullen, who published last year **The Cruise of the Oachalot** (Smith, Elder), **Idylls of the Sea** (Grant Richards) and **The Log of a Sea Waif** (Smith, Elder).

SPORT.

The output of books on sport is not quite up to the average. Mr. Baillie-Grohman's **Sport and Life in Western America** (H. Cox) deserves a place by itself in one department of sport—the pursuit of big game in foreign lands. Mr. Baillie-Grohman is no mere tourist-sportsman; he settled in the country and explored it as trader,

pioneer and hunter, and his book is full not only of vivid recollections but of much information of value on natural history and on the fauna of the Pacific slope.

Turning to less distant and adventurous forms of sport, we find some attention paid to fishing, and must mention particularly the volume which Sir Edward Grey contributed to the "Haddon Hall Library," under the title **Fly Fishing** (Dent). Sir Edward Grey is known in political life as an effective orator, and in the world of sport as a master in the art of angling. In this book he shows also a distinct literary gift, not only in his lucid statements of the precepts of fishing, especially with the dry fly, but in his agreeable descriptions of country scenes.

ART.

Books on art—on the history of art as distinct from its technique—continue to pour from the press in great numbers, dealing with schools of art and still more often with single artists, and illustrated with finely reproduced examples of their work. Of the latter class Messrs. Bell are publishing a series of handsome volumes, from which we may select for special mention the **Velasquez** of Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson, containing much sound and fresh criticism. Dr. G. C. Williamson's **Bernardino Luini**, from the same publishers, is a careful study of the works of an artist whose fine qualities were first revealed to Englishmen by Mr. Ruskin. Another monograph of great value to the student of Renaissance art is **Giovanni Bellini** (Unicorn Press) by Mr. Roger E. Fry.

Other books of merit deal with schools or periods of art. **French Painters of the Eighteenth Century** (Bell), by Lady Dilke, brings before the English public a number of closely related French masters, of whom, with the possible exceptions of Watteau and Fragonard, they know very little. Her treatment of them is that of a careful and appreciative student, and displays moreover no small literary skill. The entire range of French art is covered by Miss Rose Kingsley in **A History of French Art** (Longmans). In a little over 500 pages she investigates the racial factors which have manifested themselves in French architecture, sculpture and painting, and reviews the development of these arts during the last 800 years. Considering the vastness of the theme and the limits of space at her disposal, Miss Kingsley has produced a very useful book. Two books dealing with the art of modern times in two special continental countries are **Dutch Painters of the Nineteenth Century** (Sampson Low), by Max Rooses, the second volume of a work of which the first was published about a year ago; and the **History of Modern Italian Art** (Longmans) by Ashton Rollins Willard.

Of modern English artistic movements nothing has of late years attracted more attention than pre-Raphaelitism. Last year we had, from Mr. W. M. Rossetti, **Pre-Raphaelite Diaries and Letters** (Hurst & Blackett), which is full of material for the history of the movement. It contains letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, parts of a diary of no ve kept by Ford Madox Brown, and extracts more

worth preserving from the journal of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Side by side with this, Mr. Percy H. Bate has published **The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters** (Bell), which treats not only of the brotherhood itself, but of the numerous painters who, though possessing a distinct individuality of their own, have been more or less influenced by its principles, and also of the younger artists of to-day in whose work traces of the tradition may still be seen.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

GEOGRAPHY.

IN the autumn of 1898 the polar expedition of Mr. Walter Wellman established an outpost in Franz Josef Land in latitude 81° , where two Norwegians were left whilst the main party wintered at Cape Tapeltoff in latitude 80° . The explorer set out on his northward journey in the middle of February, and in the darkness of the arctic night. For about a month he steadily advanced through a succession of storms and in a temperature often 50° Fahr. below zero, until, in latitude $82^{\circ} 5'$ he had the misfortune to fall into a snow-covered crevasse. The severe personal injury so occasioned compelled him to return, and he was carried homewards for 200 miles on a sledge. In the course of his outward journey, however, much unknown land was explored.

Lieutenant Peary's expedition had also to be abandoned. Frostbite, followed by amputation of several toes, drove him back, though not without some discoveries and several rectifications of the map, particularly of Hayes Sound, which is merely a bay, and does not separate Ellesmere Land from Grinnell Land. The highest latitude reached was 82° .

The Duke of the Abruzzi sailed in the *Stella Polare* on June 12 for Franz Josef Land, whence he will start in the early spring for the North Pole.

The Russian engineers who had been charged to examine the Archangel coast have brought back a report that in the Bay of Mezene, in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Kuloi River, is a harbour free from ice throughout the year.

The antarctic regions are now being entered. Mr. George Newnes' expedition, under M. Borchgrevink, sailed from the Thames in the *Southern Cross* on August 24, 1898, reached the ice in latitude $61^{\circ} 56'$, and anchored near Cape Adare on February 17. Here the party landed with their stores, and climbed an eminence of 2,300 feet, from which altitude nothing was witnessed but a glacial expanse; and then, on February 28, the ship left them to pursue their course on foot.

The Belgian expedition, under Lieutenant de Gerlache, has returned and reported. On January 15, 1898, in $55^{\circ} 5'$ S. and $65^{\circ} 19'$ W. soundings showed a depth of 13,250 feet. On March 10 their ship, the *Belgica*, was in $71^{\circ} 34'$ S. and $89^{\circ} 10'$ W. The sun disappeared on May 17, and did not rise again till July 21. A land fauna was proved to exist by the discovery of three species of insects. On the return

voyage Patagonia was visited in March, and Antwerp was reached in November.

The German expedition, in the *Valdivia*, determined the position of Bouvet Island. Lying in latitude $54^{\circ} 26'$ S. and longitude $3^{\circ} 24'$ E., and having a general diameter of about five miles, it was seen to be a volcanic mountain 3,066 feet in height, entirely covered by ice, and without a trace of vegetation. The position of the great antarctic anticyclone was thought to extend towards the western part of the Indian Ocean and not over the Pole. Soundings taken between 7° and 53° E. longitude revealed a depth of 16,200 feet. South of the fifty-sixth parallel the bottom temperature of the sea was everywhere between 32° and 31° Fahr., while the surface temperature was between 32° and 29° Fahr. It decreased from the surface downwards to 260 feet, then down to 4,000 feet it increased, and below this to the bottom it slowly decreased again. Animal life becomes more abundant down to about 6,500 feet, and then rapidly diminishes, but is nowhere absent. Vegetal life reached its minimum at a depth of about 1,200 feet. A main characteristic of the plankton is the large quantity of diatoms, among which are some special forms. Another German antarctic expedition is to set out in the autumn of 1901.

In Central Asia Captain Deary has completed his great work of triangulation, which comprises more than a hundred peaks, and puts the height of Murtagh Ata at 24,400 feet.

Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, and not previously scaled, has been ascended by H. Stoepel; and the virgin summit of Mount Kenia, in British East Africa, has been reached by Mr. MacKinder, the Reader of Geography at Oxford.

Dr. Kandt claims to have discovered the true source of the Nile, which he found issuing drop by drop from a cave on the slope of Mount Techuho, three days' march east of the southerly end of Lake Kion.

Dr. Koettlitz, who was surgeon to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land, and filled a similar post in the Weld-Blundell expedition to Abyssinia, has made a journey to the sacred Mount Touquala, never before visited by an Englishman. It is a volcanic cone 10,000 feet high, and forty miles from Addis-Abbeba. Its crater is occupied by a curative lake, three-quarters of a mile long, whose waters are especially good against sterility.

The Central African expedition, under Colonel Macdonald, has reported. The exact position of Lake Kioga has been defined, and its length was found to be not ten but eighty miles. The hitherto unknown country and people of Latuka were visited, and much information was gained.

Mr. M'Cann has been to the Gold Coast hinterland, which he believes to be more auriferous than any other country. He also visited the Lake Bosomohwi, held sacred by the Ashantis, who guard it from all pollution. He considers that it is contained in a volcanic crater, since earth rumblings are often heard there, and a thick mist lies on the water all day.

Mr. Moore has found in Lake Nyassa a depth of 2,580 feet, which is 1,000 feet below sea level.

Her Majesty's ship *Penguin*, on a surveying cruise in the Pacific, has taken soundings between Auckland and the Tongan Archipelago to a depth of 28,572 feet. Falcon Island, that was formed during a volcanic eruption in 1885, and vanished in 1898, was detected eighteen feet below the surface of the sea.

Little success has attended the effort to ascertain the course of oceanic streams by means of floats. They are too easily driven by the wind, and they cannot follow the water when it descends to form an undercurrent.

Admiral Makaroff maintains that double currents in marine straits depend on differential salinity. The specific gravity due to salt is, in the water of the Black Sea, only half of that which obtains in the Mediterranean, and the considerable difference in density so caused produces an inrush by a bottom current which raises the level of the Black Sea, and a superficial current is compelled to flow in the opposite direction. Similarly, the evaporation of water from the Mediterranean being greater than the quantity supplied by rivers and rains, that sea becomes dense and forces its way into the Atlantic by an undercurrent.

On the other side, Admiral Wharton considers that differential temperature, and especially the prevalent direction of wind, are the prime factors. The surface water, of low density, in the Dardanelles, is at times stagnant, and at times it flows towards the Black Sea. In the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, where there is a surface inflow, and an outflow at the depth of 100 fathoms, the specific gravity of the two currents is respectively 1.0279 and 1.0292; and this difference is insufficient to set up streams flowing in opposite directions at the rate of one and a half knots an hour.

GEOLOGY.

Glaciated pebbles have been found in coal seams at the base of the permocarboniferous system in New South Wales. They are thought to have been transported by floating ice. Evidence of glacial action in Upper Palæozoic times has been met with in India, South Africa, Australia and South America.

On the other hand, Professor Watts has described a smoothed and grooved surface of Mount Sorrel granite underlying undisturbed Keuper marl; and it was held that these markings were produced by wind-driven sand, and were evidence of desert condition in Triassic times.

The Rev. Osmond Fisher has examined the residual effects of a land glaciation on underground temperature with the view to an estimation of the lapse of time since the disappearance of ice. When the method suggested, which is a comparative plotting of temperature gradients, is applied to the well at Wheeling, in the United States, 4,990 feet deep, an effect is brought out opposite to that anticipated; and when it is applied to a deep mine in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, the result is obtained of an original surface temperature of -66° Fahr., which is incredibly low, since it is known that land covered with ice does not fall much below 32° Fahr. His conclusion is that a date for the glacial epoch cannot be obtained from a study of underground temperatures.

The same inquirer has examined Lord Kelvin's estimate of geolog-

ical time, which was based on the assumption of a solid earth, and he shows that it is necessary to assume solidity, not only as a present condition, but as one that existed from the beginning of the period to which the estimates relate ; and this cannot be admitted.

It has been taken too much for granted that in early geological times the subaerial forces operated with much greater energy than at present. But Sir Archibald Geikie has pointed out that in the early sedimentary registers of the earth's history not only is there no evidence of colossal floods, tides and denudation, but there is incontrovertible proof of continuous orderly deposition. The ancient Torridon sandstones of North-West Scotland reveal pebbles gently laid down, with fine sand sifted in between them, for mile after mile across the Highland mountains and glens.

Professor Bonney has made an examination of the parent rock of the South African diamond. A critical point was reached by the discovery of diamonds embedded in boulders of garnet or eclogite. As these boulders are truly water-worn, it would appear that whilst the rock of which they are composed may itself be the birthplace of the diamond, they are certainly present in the "blue ground" only as a derivative from older formations.

An investigation by Mr. Phillips into the natural gas that escapes from the earth in the Pittsburg district of the United States shows that fluctuations of nearly 2 per cent. occur in its composition, as estimated by the nitrogen present ; and accounts thereby for the variations complained of in its heating power.

Many geological problems may be solved by a consideration of the effect of slight thermal changes. Herr Herzfeld gives the amounts of water required to dissolve one part of Ca O at different centigrade temperatures as follows :—

15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°
776	813	848	885	924	962	1004	1044	1108	1158	1244	1330	1410	1484

It appears from this that cooling water has a progressive capacity for dissolving lime, whilst a saturated solution at any ordinary temperature must throw out that substance on any degree of heating.

In addition, M. Cabot shows that a solution of sodium chloride dissolves more lime at all temperatures and concentrations than a corresponding solution of potassium chloride ; that in all cases the maximum solubility of lime in the chloride solution occurs when the temperature is lowest ; and that in solutions of all concentrations the solubility decreases regularly as the temperature increases.

Thus may be explained what Sir John Murray, at the last meeting of the British Association, called "the puzzling rôle" played in all deep-sea deposits by carbonate of lime, which varies in abundance according to the depth of the ocean and the temperature of the surface waters. Such deposits would increase at temperatures warmer than their place of origin, but would tend to disappear altogether in colder depths.

This exceptional condition of solvency does not extend to the case of silica, which follows the rule of being more soluble in warmer water ; and the curious alternations of chalk and flint, of limestone and chert, of

calcareous and silicious layers, meet their explanation. If the lower stratum of the sea is getting warmer, a deposit of shells and other remnants of cretaceous organisms is inevitable, and the formation of a silicious deposit must be difficult if not impossible; whereas, when the lower stratum is cooling, calcareous particles are dissolved and silicious matter is thrown down.

Herr Kahlenberg has confirmed a statement that solutions of sodium and potassium silicates are hydrolytically decomposed into the corresponding hydroxide and colloidal silicic acid; and he concludes that in natural waters silicic acid always exists in the colloidal state. And it may be further noted that Mr. Clarke has made observations on the degree to which natural silicates are attacked by pure water, which is rendered alkaline in proportion to the amount of destruction it accomplishes. Thus mica, muscovite and lepidolite are but slightly affected, phlogopite, a magnesian mica, more so, and oligoclase and albite are more affected than orthoclase. This corresponds with the susceptibility to weathering of these minerals.

The action of organisms has long been recognised as a geological factor, as in the building up of tufa and travertin by phormidium. It now appears that the presence in peat of vanadium, chromium and titanium in North Carolina, as recorded by M. Baskerville, and the occurrence of chalybite and vivianite in the peat of Holland, as related by Herr van Bemmelen, must be attributed to organic processes.

On the other hand, palæotrochis, the regularly striated biconical objects that were thought to be silicious corals occurring in rocks regarded as sedimentary in North Carolina, are now proved by Mr. Dillet to be concretionary substances enclosed in volcanic rhyolites.

METEOROLOGY.

Rain fell at Greenwich on 142 days in the year. The least number in any month was five in August, and the greatest was twenty-one in April. The total fall was 22·20 inches, which was 2·18 inches less than the mean of fifty-five years.

In August, the driest month, the deficiency was 2·11 inches, and in November, the wettest month, there was an excess of 1·45 inches. The winter was mild and the summer was hot.

On February 10 the maximum shade temperature was 67° Fahr., or 5° higher than any maximum for that month for sixty years. During the first fortnight of February the country was swept by a succession of gales; but after the 15th no rain was recorded over a large part of England, and on the 27th there was an absence of rain throughout the whole of Western Europe, which had been covered by an anticyclone since the 19th. Nevertheless, rain fell at Greenwich on twelve days, and the total precipitation for the month was 0·45 inch in excess of the mean.

At Upernivik, in Greenland, the mean temperature of twenty-one years was 16·2° Fahr., with an absolute maximum of 64°, and an absolute minimum of - 41·1°. The average rainfall was 8·9 inches.

It has been ascertained, from observations made in our own country, that in nearly all cases the annual temperature of the soil at the depth

of one foot is slightly higher than that of the air, the difference in the summer amounting to about 3° .

Dr. van Bebbber suggests a new means of weather prediction. Ignoring the vagaries of low-pressure systems, he deals with persistent anticyclones, and defines their laws.

On January 12 a cyclone of unusual energy passed over the British Isles, taking forecasters by surprise, and moving at a rate of thirty-four miles an hour. In the north-west of Ireland the force of the wind reached to 12 of the Beaufort scale, which is equivalent to ninety miles an hour, or "that which no canvas can withstand."

On August 7 a destructive hurricane swept the Island of Montserrat, West Indies. It appears to have originated on August 3, in latitude $11^{\circ} 51' N.$, and longitude $35^{\circ} 42' W.$, or farther east than any tropical storm hitherto recorded. During the week August 24-30, it remained almost stationary in mid-Atlantic, traversed the Azores on September 3, touched Brest on September 7, and Corsica on September 9. Its full period was thirty-six days.

The outflow of lava from Vesuvius became on January 15 somewhat alarming, as it approached the lower station of the funicular railway, and passed along by the observatory.

An earthquake occurred in Mexico on January 24. It lasted three minutes, and more than two hundred buildings were seriously damaged. On January 26 severe earthquakes were felt throughout Greece. Houses were destroyed at Philiatra and Kyparissia, and some damage was experienced at Corinth, Megara, Tripolitza, Sparta, Gythium, Patras and Pyrgos. Professor Milne's instruments, in the Isle of Wight, were shaken at 8h. 24m. 55s. on that morning.

It has been pointed out that the greatest volcanic eruptions on Hawaii have occurred at times of minimum sunspots. It could not, then, have been unexpected that on July 4 the crater on the peak of Mauna Loa burst into violent action.

On July 19 Etna suddenly threw to a height of three miles an enormous mass of vapour, lapilli, stones and scorix. On their descent, wooden flooring was burnt and straw set on fire, and holes a foot in diameter were made in the observatory roof. The eruption was accompanied by no perceptible movement of the earth, and at Catania, eighteen miles off, the seismograph was unaffected.

On the same day (July 19) Rome was damaged by an earthquake. The shock, which lasted twelve seconds, was most felt at Frascati and Marino. Dr. Baratta attributes it to a seismic activity in the Alban Hills.

On September 20 many lives were lost and much property destroyed by an earthquake in Asia Minor; and on the 27th severe shocks, even more calamitous, occurred at Darjeeling.

On September 30 there was a destructive earthquake in the Moluccas; and on October 12 one of a violent character shook the Island of Ceram, in the Dutch East Indies, killed 4,000 persons, and utterly ruined the town of Amhei.

Dr. Omori, Professor of Seismology at the Imperial University of Tokio, as a result of his observation of Japanese earthquakes, has pub-

lished some important conclusions. Generally speaking, the duration of an earthquake varies directly as the magnitude of the disturbed area, and inversely as the distance of the observing station from the place of origin. The average duration of the vertical component is about four-fifths that of the horizontal component. The period of the maximum movement, both horizontal and vertical, ranges between 0.53 and 1.7 seconds for slow undulations, and between 0.12 and 0.15 second for ripples. The range of the vertical motion is always less than that of the horizontal motion.

Professor Milne remarks that the average velocity with which waves pass through the earth varies with the square root of the average depth of the path they follow. It appears that the elasticity which governs the transmission of the precursors of the real earthquake augments at the rate of about 1 per cent. for every mile of descent.

Balloons have been used with increased success for exploring the atmosphere. The loftiest theoretical height which can be attained by such means is twelve miles, or with the aid of the sun's heat, fourteen miles. The greatest altitude actually reached is eleven miles by an unmanned balloon, and five miles and a half by an aeronaut.

In the case of the descent of a balloon, it has been shown by Dr. Hergesell that the velocity of the fall is not accelerated, as is often stated, but, on the contrary, decreases in proportion to the greater height; so that the higher the point at which the descent begins, the less necessary it is to throw out ballast.

Since April, 1898, more than a hundred unmanned balloons have been sent up from Trappes by M. de Bort. His most important observation is that the air is subject to an annual variation of temperature, even up to six and a half miles, the maximum being towards the end of summer, and the minimum towards the end of winter.

Dr. Tuma has made several ascents for the purpose of investigating atmospheric electricity. He finds that the positive potential decreases with the greater height, so that positive charges must be accumulated in the lower regions of the air. But there is no evidence that the balloon was electrically charged, or that there was any danger of the ignition of hydrogen from such a cause.

At the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, on February 21, an altitude of 12,440 feet was reached by a recording instrument attached to a string of tandem kites. The temperature was found to be 12° Fahr., whilst that at the surface was 40°.

Mr. Pilcher, who had made great progress in the construction of an aerial machine which should soar as well as fly, attempted a flight on the last day of September. He had risen to a height of about sixty feet, when, a sharp gust of wind snapping the tail of his apparatus, he was precipitated to the earth and was mortally injured.

In striking an average it is the custom, when the number of readings is small, to omit any single one that differs widely from the others. This is not fair, since if the reading is a high one a lower mean is obtained than if it had been less high. M. Vallier advances the correct method. With a limited number of readings that includes a widely divergent value for which there is no intrinsic improbability, take

the arithmetical mean of all the values and add to it the quantity $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{S_2}{S_1}$ where S_2 is the sum of the squares, and S_1 is the sum of the cubes of the differences from the arithmetical mean.

ASTRONOMY.

The favourite theory of the sun's heat is based on the postulate that the solar mass is of homogeneous density. Dr. See contends that if a heterogeneous mass be assumed the duration that must be assigned to the sun's heating power is much greater than in the former case; and he has propounded the law that the absolute temperature of a nebula condensing under its own gravitation varies inversely as the radius of the contracting mass. As the greatest amount of heat is produced when the mass has reached its least dimensions and contraction is about to cease, it follows that the solar temperature is still rising. This he takes to be at the present moment $8,000^\circ \text{C.}$, whilst the original temperature of the central nebula when the earth was thrown off was less than 40°C. The earth on ceasing to contract had risen to about $2,000^\circ \text{C.}$, which is high enough to account for all known geological facts. In addition, Dr. See, claiming to have determined the potential of a heterogeneous sphere as caused by itself, finds that the energy developed by condensation is greater than in the case of a homogeneous sphere in the ratio of 176,868 to 100,000.

As a result of M. Dunér's spectroscopic observations of the sun's rotation, it appears that a point on his equator moves with a uniform velocity of 2.054 kilometres a second round an axis, the inclination of which to the axis of the ecliptic is 18.12° , the longitude of the intersection of the sun's equator with the ecliptic being $+ 28.00^\circ$. It is the synodic velocity, however, that is thus determined.

Messrs. Hartley and Ramage give spectroscopic reasons for believing that gallium is present in the sun.

There is little doubt that the northern and southern hemispheres of the earth have not the same curvature, though the amount of difference has yet to be ascertained. It seems probable too that her shape is tetrahedral, the result of a contractional deformation; and Dr. Gregory has shown how geological facts uphold this theory.

Further portions of the Photographic Atlas of the Moon have been published by the Paris Observatory. The authors, MM. Loewy and Puiseux, draw some interesting conclusions from the white patches and trails that they attribute to a scattering of volcanic dust. The fact that these trails cover all the inequalities of the surface on which they lie points to their recent origin; and their position can be explained only by the supposition that they were deposited under the influence of an atmosphere agitated by variable currents. Indeed the authors contend that there must have been, at one time, a much denser atmosphere than corresponds with its theoretical distribution between the earth and the moon, which would give the latter only $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the whole. They suppose that hydrogen was early lost, that other gases have been absorbed in chemical combination, and that water, unrepelled by lunar heat, has sunk into the interior. They believe that there now

exists a residue of atmosphere which may yet be detected ; that there is no surface liquid and no sign of erosion by water ; and that there is no coating of ice in sight, not even at the poles, although some may exist in the circumpolar depressions.

Messrs. Lowell and Drew confirm Schiaparelli's observation that Mercury rotates once during his revolution round the sun, and they record the appearance of lines and dark patches on the planet's disc. The yellowish colour of Venus they ascribe to an atmosphere, and they consider that she always presents to the sun the same aspect. Mars was found in possession of a number of new canals and lakes. The white South Polar cap was observed to diminish as the equinox approached. At the same time a dark line formed round it, and the grey tint of the south temperate zone assumed a distinct bluish green, suggestive of a growing vegetation. Later this colour changed through brown to a slowly brightening yellow. The projections often seen on the terminator of this planet are due, in Professor Pickering's opinion, to clouds in the Martian atmosphere. He had already suggested that the orb's mean temperature was high, and such a fact would help to explain the disappearance of cloud during the orb's day. The value of Mars' period of rotation is given by Professor Bakhuyzen as 24h. 37m. 22·66s. \pm 0·0132s. Mr. Denning puts it at 24h. 37m. 22·70s.

Vesta was found to have a polar compression of $\frac{1}{16}$, the major diameter being almost in the direction of its orbit. Its rotation was completed in less than thirty hours.

Herr Fauth has observed on several occasions a brilliant white spot, about 4" in diameter, on the north-eastern belt of Jupiter. The great red spot has become somewhat faint. Its motion, which had been accelerated, fell off to the extent of 1·4s. ; but this change was irregular. Mr. Denning has recorded many markings moving at different rates. The quickest was a small dark spot in longitude 145°, which had a period about twenty-seven seconds less than that of the great red spot. The period of rotation of Satellite I. is 12h. 24m., and its orbital ellipticity is found to be greater than in 1892. Professor Barnard reports the periodic time of Satellite V. to be 11h. 57m. 22·647s.

On March 18 Professor Pickering discovered by the photographic method that Saturn has a ninth satellite, which he has named Phoebe. Its period of revolution is about seventeen months, and so it must be the outermost of its companions. Its distance from Saturn may be about 7,500,000 miles, and its diameter may be between 100 and 200 miles.

A spectroscopic examination of Saturn's rings has led Professor Hale to confirm the general opinion that they possess no atmosphere.

Dr. Witt, exercising a discoverer's right, has named the new planet Eros, thus rejecting Professor Chandler's proposal to call it Pluto. An examination of photographs taken during 1893-6 shows that on a large proportion of the plates the planet had left traces. Its eccentricity is extreme. On approaching the sun it traverses in 322 days a distance of 61,000,000 miles, or 200,000 miles a day.

The chief comets of the year were Brooks and Chase left over from 1898, a new one, discovered March 3 by Professor Swift, Tuttle in March,

Tempel II. in May, Holmes and Tempel I. in June, and Giacobini, new, September 29.

Meteoric showers have been feeble. A few Perseids fell on each night between August 9 and 13. The Leonids disappointed all hope except for those persons who, like Professor Pickering, expect the maximum year to be 1901-2. An excited anticipation enabled some observers on November 15 to see a multitude of "stars like silver balls shooting about everywhere." The sky was bright in one case and misty in another, and the time was between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, when Leo was below the horizon.

Many new variables have been discovered, among which may be mentioned one in Andromeda, one in Vulpecula, and especially one of the Argol type, in Cygnus, with a period determined to be 4d. 13h. 45m. 2s.

The multiple stars, α Polaris and η Pegasi, are shown to have variable velocities.

Spectroscopic examination indicates a heterogeneous composition of the Orion nebula.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Japp, in his address to the Chemical Section of the British Association in September, 1898, dealt largely with the subject of enantiomorphous bodies, and followed Pasteur in maintaining not only that optically active asymmetrical compounds are always the product of vital action, but that no selective agent that was not itself alive could separate the lævo-rotatory and dextro-rotatory elements of a racemic compound. Such a picking out could be effected by micro-organisms, and might be wrought by human intelligence, but it could never be accomplished by ordinary chemical or physical forces unaided by a living operator; and the chance synthesis of an optically active compound from inorganic materials was "absolutely inconceivable."

Mr. Herbert Spencer and Professor Pearson challenged the reality of these comprehensive assertions; and further experiment and research were called for.

Meanwhile the question has not been allowed to rest. Messrs. Kipping, Pope, Rich and Peachy have made careful investigations, of which some mention may be made. A mixture of 25 grams of sodium ammonium dextrotartrate with 5 grams of the corresponding lævotartrate in a 5 per cent. solution was found to have the specific rotation $[\alpha]_D = +15.60^\circ$ instead of the calculated value $[\alpha]_D = +15.76^\circ$. The separating crystals were removed at intervals of several days, with the following result:—

	$[\alpha]_D$
Total material	30 g. + 15.60°
First fraction	8 g. + 23.51°
Second fraction	13 g. + 20.27°
Residue	8 g. 0

Sodium potassium dextrotartrate is isomorphous with the corresponding sodium ammonium lævotartrate, and forms a stable racemic compound with the isomeric lævotartrate at ordinary temperatures.

The optically active substances have the composition $\text{NaKC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, whilst that of the racemate is $\text{NaKC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

In conformity with their molecular proportions, 47.4 grams of sodium potassium dextrotartrate, mixed with 44.4 grams of the racemate, was dissolved in water and fractionally crystallised as before. The successive separations decreased in specific rotatory power, and it was proved that 1.26 grams of the racemate were resolved, whilst the residue became lævo-rotatory. It is also found that when a half molecular proportion of ammonium dextro- α -bromocamphorsulphonate is added to a solution of one molecular proportion of racemic tetrahydroparatoluquinaldine hydrochloride, the lævo-base separates as the bromocamphorsulphonate.

The conclusion seems to be that a racemic compound may be resolved into its optically active components by simple crystallisation at temperatures at which the racemic compound is more stable than a mere mixture of the two optically active salts. But such a resolution has not yet been shown to have occurred in the laboratory of inorganic nature, and Professor Japp, who regards chemists as macro-organisms, may still reply that what only life has joined together only life can put asunder.

The presence in the atmosphere of helium, neon and crypton, is confirmed. M. Gautier, too, alleges that free hydrogen exists in the air in a proportion varying from 11 to 18 cc. in 100 litres.

Helium is associated with particular minerals; these are not, on microscopic examination, found to possess cavities; in some cases a development of heat accompanies the liberation of the gas; and the quantity obtained from cleveite by treatment with sulphuric acid in an exhausted tube is double that obtained by merely heating the mineral. Hence Mr. Travers considers that helium exists in a state of binary combination, and is evolved according to the equation $\text{XHe}_2 = \text{XHe} + \text{He}$. He further supposes that the gas, under the action of sulphuric acid, comes off as an unstable hydride.

Sir Norman Lockyer concludes from his examination of cleveite gases that certain spectral lines closely associated with, are yet distinct from, those of helium, and belong to something new, which he proposes to call asterium, because he finds it present in the hottest stars. The same observer, after a careful study of "series" in spectra, is of opinion that oxygen is not an elemental body, but "is one of the most complex things that we are brought face to face with."

In periodic systems argon is placed among inert substances. Some activity, however, it must be allowed to possess. Its density is 19.957, its refractivity 0.9665, its boiling point -187°C . Submitted to the silent electric discharge in the presence of members of the benzene series, argon is absorbed in amounts varying from 1 to 8 per cent., and a greenish fluorescence appears which has a characteristic spectrum. By similar means M. Barthelot has produced a compound that he calls phenylmercurargon.

In stars of decreasing temperature, the order of the appearance of chemical elements does not, from Sir Norman Lockyer's point of view, correspond with their order in the periodic scheme. He suggests that calcium and magnesium are polymerisations; that their real order, as

regards atomic weight, is hydrogen 1, proto-calcium 10, proto-magnesium 12, and oxygen 16; and that stellar evolution and Mandeléef may thus be brought into agreement. He does not, however, say what would happen were oxygen itself, as he supposes, "a highly complex thing."

Monium has been renamed victorium, in consequence of the Queen's long reign. It is an earth of a pale brown colour, less basic than yttria, easily soluble in water, and able to form a double sulphate of victorium and potassium. Its atomic weight is about 117.

Hydrogen has no metallic appearance as a solid since it resembles ice. As a fluid its density is .086. Its melting point is 16° C. above absolute zero, and its boiling point is 27° . The lowest absolute temperature attained by Professor Dewar in obtaining these values was 14° under a pressure of 35 mm.

The iodine present in surface sea-water is not due to a solution of iodides or iodates, but it exists as part of the structure of minute organisms. In the depths, however, the salts are found and the organisms have vanished, the reversal taking place gradually. This must result from the assimilation of iodine by the infusoria that inhabit the upper oceanic layers, and from its discharge as these creatures perish and subside.

If halogen salts do not attack aluminium it is because a protective film of aluminium hydroxide has covered it. This coating is removed by a small quantity of a dilute acid, and then the destructive action of the saline solution proceeds. Carbonic anhydride is sufficient for this purpose even in river waters, and in the sea corrosion quickly extends into the metal with the formation of a double sodium aluminium carbonate.

The thin layer of grease that covers aluminium cooking utensils is generally dislodged by the aid of alkaline solutions, and these have such an erosive action on the metal that the vessels are soon rendered useless. Another objection to the culinary employment of aluminium is its high specific heat, 214, as compared with 114, which is that of iron.

PHYSICS.

Light is penetrating the dark places of magnetism.

M. Cornu, desiring to explain the difference between the Zeeman and the Faraday phenomenon, supposes that in the former, when the magnetic force acts on the luminous body, the light is changed in its period whilst its velocity of propagation is unaffected; whereas in the latter case the velocities of the two components are altered whilst their period is undisturbed.

MM. Macaluso and Corbino have experimented on the Faraday effect in gases. It appears that the rotatory efficacy of a substance greatly increases as the frequency of the transmitted light approaches that of the absorption band of the substance through which it is transmitted.

Professor Righi's discoveries have been confirmed. A vapour, such as the sodium-flame, capable of absorbing light is placed between the pole-pieces of an electro-magnet. These are so pierced that a polarised

beam of light from an arc-lamp can pass through them parallel to the lines of force. The beam of light is received by an analyser which is turned to extinction before the magnet is excited; and when the current is transmitted, brightness is restored.

It is supposed that when light of frequency N is passed along the lines of a magnetic field, it is split up into two sets of circular waves, a right-handed and accelerated, and a left-handed and retarded set; so that two frequencies are produced $N + n$ and $N - n$. But N , which the analyser was adjusted to extinguish, no longer exists, having been transformed, by magnetic force, into $N + n$ and $N - n$, and these un-arrested became visible.

If the absorbing substance between the pole-pieces be nitric-oxide fumes which absorb green, the observed light is red until the magnetic field is established, and then it becomes blue-green.

Professor Righi has determined the rotatory efficiency of chlorine in a magnetic field to be 0.000337, which may be compared with the values 0.000302 and 0.000393 found by M. Becquerel for carbonic anhydride and protoxide of nitrogen respectively.

Professor Fitzgerald has suggested that circularly polarised light sent through an absorbing medium ought to constitute a magnet. A radiating atom in a magnetic field gives out circularly polarised light. A circularly polarised beam of light should in its turn cause a directed rotation of the electrons, so that the absorbing gas should be magnetised and exhibit magnetic force. Professor Righi has investigated the problem both with the vapour of hypoazotide and with that of bromine, using an astatic magnetometer which was sensitive to a magnetic field of 10^{-6} C.G.S. units; but no perceptible effect was produced.

The quartet form of the Zeeman spectral lines, which consists of two strong side lines, with two fainter lines between them, has no real existence as a type, since the side lines themselves separate into pairs when the magnetic field is strengthened to 50,000 C.G.S. units. In Professor Preston's opinion these and similar effects are produced by the action of the magnetic field upon the vibrating structure which excites the radiation. Lord Kelvin follows M. Lorentz in accounting for the facts by an assumption concerning the ions. These are no longer to be regarded as simple electrified particles, but as complex dynamical systems. Carrying separated charges of both signs of electricity, they experience, in the magnetic field, equal and opposite tangential forces. They are consequently set in rotation, and give rise, by kinetic energy, to ethereal waves.

Another vacuum effect has been observed by Mr. Phillips. On stopping an electric discharge which has been passing between soft iron electrodes in a Crookes' tube, and then setting up a magnetic field between them, a luminous ring forms, with its plane at right angles to the lines of force and in rotation about the magnetic axis. The direction of rotation is that which would be communicated to negatively charged particles and is reversed on reversing the magnetic field. Other vacuum-tube phenomena, of a kindred sort, have been observed by M. Fomm and by Sir W. Crookes.

Uranium, condemned by periodic schemes to a hopeless inaction,

has disclosed the possession of remarkable energies. Its peculiar radiations persist undiminished after an imprisonment for three years in a wooden box encased with lead, and in a mine 2,800 feet beneath the surface its behaviour is unchanged. Since its reflected rays produce a greater photographic effect than those that are direct, it must be capable of setting up secondary radiations in other bodies. A disc of an inactive substance placed immediately over a radio-active substance acquires the property of emitting Becquerel rays and of rendering air conductive of electricity.

Sir W. Crookes thinks that uranium may have the faculty of appropriating from the rapidly moving, as distinct from the slowly moving, molecules of air an energy that it expends in maintaining a radiation across the ether; and that the necessary smallness and shortness of such waves make them comparable to the rays of Röntgen.

The fact that electrical conductivity is produced by uranium radiation is explained by Mr. Rutherford on a theory of ionisation. He finds, also, that uranium emits two kinds of rays, of which the one is more penetrative, less easily absorbed by gases, has more photographic power, and passes a hundred times more freely through aluminium than the other kind. They are both unaffected by the impact of cathodic rays.

M. and Mme. Sklodowska-Curie have extracted from pitch blende some sulphide which they believe to be that of a new metal, polonium, and which is 400 times as active as uranium. To Sohncke's rule, that the fluorescence of all bi-refracting crystals is polarised, the salts of uranium are an exception. Herr Schmidt finds that uranyl compounds of sodium and potassium acetates effect no polarisation.

A corpuscular view of Röntgen rays is taken by Herr Walter. They are not intermittent pulses, but are discharged cathodic particles much smaller than electro-chemical ions, and they possess a highly penetrative power by virtue of the very fact that they carry no charge. Herr Geitler, indeed, believes them to be incapable of carrying a charge. Lord Kelvin, having observed that cathodic rays which strike the antikathode normally are more efficient in producing Röntgen rays than those which strike it obliquely, considers that the Röntgen rays are actually due to the electric charges, carried by the cathodic particles, being imparted to the antikathode.

Professor Sutherland prefers the view that electricity exists in separate natural units, the electrons, which are not always associated with atoms to form ions. If a positive and a negative electron unite to form a neutron it is insulated by the ether until it is exposed to an external force sufficient to decompose it, and then the ether acts as a conductive electrolyte. The ions that he believes to be undoubtedly present in the cathodic stream are quite subordinate to the stream of electrons; and when they impinge upon an aluminium window the ions are arrested and the electrons get through as Lenard rays. Lenard rays and cathodic rays both carry negative electricity, both originate Röntgen rays, both colour haloid salts, both have magnetic and electric deflectibility, and both can excite luminescence. The colouring of salts would be by the electrons attaching themselves to electro-negative

atoms, forming ions, and liberating uncharged atoms of the metal. Fatigue of fluorescence would be due to the electrons, already lodged, repelling those that followed. Röntgen rays would be due to internal vibrations of the electrons, occasioning waves of very small length, irrefractible because capable of passing freely through molecular interspaces, liable to absorption at molecular surfaces, and subject to diffuse scattering instead of reflection.

The originator of this theory remarks that it involves the possibility of an anodic stream of positive electrons. Lord Kelvin, too, finds that in addition to the specularly reflected rays the antikathode reflector gives off, under certain conditions, well-defined rays, normal to its surface, that cause fluorescence of the glass. M. Villard has reason to believe that hydrogen plays a prominent part in the production of cathodic rays.

In the Hertz phenomenon the oscillator produces waves of three kinds; a wave of transverse electric force, an electric wave parallel to the axis of the force, and a wave of magnetic force. The great amplitude of the waves that Signor Marconi has utilised in wireless telegraphy causes them to wrap round an obstacle. A substance that is really opaque to them seems to be transparent because it casts no "shadow." Though a closed cage of metal or of metallic gauze excludes them, they get through any chink or slit. Experiments made in syntony, with a view to attune particular transmitters to particular receivers, have been hitherto unsuccessful.

Ætherology would be a juster name than physics for these investigations that have become so largely transcendental. It has even been suggested that the theory of a two-fluid ether is required to explain many pressing difficulties. And when complex dynamical systems have to be dealt with in a compound ether, the problem of molecularity will be a joy for ever.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The average electrical resistance of healthy human blood at 60° Fahr. is 550 ohms. In pernicious anæmia it is reduced to half this value, for the reason, as supposed, that the blood in that disease contains an excess of salts due to destructive metabolism.

A strip of vena cava from the terrapin's heart may be kept in rhythmic action for upwards of two days in a bath which contains sodium chloride, potassium chloride, and calcium chloride in proportions normal to the blood. From this fact Mr. Howell argues that the heart's energy is derived from a store of material within its own tissue, and that it will continue to beat until this is consumed if supplied with an adequate stimulation. The normal stimulus is obtained from calcium compounds; potassium salts are required for rhythm; whilst the sodium chloride is necessary to make the solution isotonic with the blood, in order that osmotic relations may be duly maintained. This bath, however, will not keep up the action of the terrapin's ventricle, which is insusceptible to saline stimulation; and the important conclusion follows that the heart's normal rhythm is started at the venous end.

Mr. Pembrey has taken a large number of temperature observations on healthy men. He finds that mental work has little or no effect, that food causes only a slight rise, but that a considerable increase of heat is caused by muscular exercise. Mr. Woodhead has obtained a similar result from experiments on the temperature of the horse after exertion.

M. Chauveau has endeavoured to ascertain the heating effects of exercise in three cases. In the first case a man, treadmill fashion, works a friction wheel, the whole enclosed in a calorimeter. In the second case, the man remains inside the calorimeter, but the friction wheel is outside. In both cases the muscular action is that of walking upstairs. The third case resembles the second, except that the action is that of going downstairs. In addition, the evolution of water-vapour and carbon dioxide was measured in order to estimate the liberation of chemical energy. The results show that in doing "positive work" the bodily production of heat is 200 calories per hour, and in doing "negative work," 170 calories per hour. It does not appear how a proper supply of oxygen was maintained.

Dr. Foxwell points out that the first effect of exercise is an increase of the respiratory exchange, whilst the respiratory quotient, CO_2/O_2 , remains undiminished. This necessitates a large increase in the absorption of oxygen during exertion, a man giving off ten times as much carbonic oxide when on the treadmill as he does when asleep. He elicits the remarkable fact that arm-work, per unit of work done, requires a greater absorption of oxygen than leg-work. Thus, if the amount of oxygen absorbed during sleep be 100 grams per minute, then walking on the level it would be 500 grams, climbing a steep hill 5,000 grams, and while doing the same amount of work by turning a wheel with the arms, 7,000 grams. It should not, however, be overlooked that as the muscles of the arms are fixed to the thorax, their contractions produce a greater respiratory and cardiac disturbance than can be caused by leg-movement.

If a muscle, in a warm-blooded animal, be directly stimulated by the alternating electric current it can be thrown into 40 contractions per second. Their frequency in pathological tremors is from 9 to 12 per second, and as an effect of neural function about 10 per second. It appears therefore that it is the nervous structure and not the muscular that limits the rapidity of response. This neuro-muscular phase was dwelt upon last September at the Dover meeting of the British Association by Professor Richet, who pointed out that the time-rate 0.1" held good generally for "*la vibration nerveuse*." Thus, the electric oscillations of the spinal cord are 8-10 per second, the retina cannot receive more than 10-11 distinct sensations in a second, sound undulations when they exceed 8 per second are perceived not separately but as a continuous musical note, it is impossible to articulate distinctly more than 10 syllables per second, and they cannot be mentally reproduced at a more rapid rate.

This value then, 0.1", being the psychological unit of time, the minimal duration which is appreciable by human intelligence, the high frequency of sound waves and the prodigiously rapid undulations of

light are accepted by the reason only as a logical necessity ; and music and art are illusions.

In order to trace the mode of restoration of function after neural section, the distal segment of a divided sciatic nerve was attached to the central segment in a half-rotated position. As the fibres in the two segments no longer corresponded, a functional recovery necessitated the genesis of new paths for the interrupted nerve current. Nevertheless Dr. Kennedy found that co-ordinated movements began on the seventh day and were perfected from the fourteenth to the twenty-first day after the operation. A subsequent examination of the distal segment revealed the presence of Wallerian degeneration, and of a complete renewal of young nerve-fibres. This rapidity of resumption was not exceeded in control cases in which the two portions of a divided sciatic nerve were united in their normal attitude. Hence it would seem that early restoration of function after nerve section is due, not to "healing by the first intention" but to a reproduction of neural elements in the peripheral segment.

It is confirmed by Messrs. Hopkins and Hope that during the period of increased nitrogen-excretion that follows a meal, the rise in uric acid occurs sooner and has a shorter duration than the rise in urea. They regard this as evidence that the acid does not originate from the nuclein of the diet on which the early stages of digestion have little effect, but is due to a synthetic process set up by some other and more soluble constituent of food.

The quotient C/N in the normal urine of men and dogs is greater than in urea. The urine must, therefore, as Herr Pregl points out, contain something that is poorer than urea in nitrogen ; and this he thinks to be hydroxyproteic acid.

Mr. Weld, having pursued the question whether ordinary sound-vibrations can be perceived by ants, finds that these creatures are greatly excited when, enclosed in a test tube, they are brought near a milled disc rotating rapidly. When the same shrill sounds were produced close to a colony protected by glass the ants displayed the utmost alarm. As great proximity of the vibrating body was a prominent factor in these experiments, it would seem likely that what the ants perceived had not a really acoustic quality.

The hexagonal arrangement of the cells of bees, is due, Professor Dawson believes, not to a structural instinct of those insects, but to a kind of crystalline formation consequent on the cooling of the wax.

BIOLOGY.

Dr. Wilson, in tracing the development of the lung in *ceratodus* finds that it arises, as with amphibians and higher animals, in a mid-ventral pharyngeal gut immediately posterior to the gill region. This expands into an unpaired vesicle which ultimately shifts its position until it lies dorsally.

Mr. Kerr rejects the two hypotheses that are used to explain the origin of the paired limbs. He does not think that they are derived either from a once continuous lateral fin-fold, or from the septa between

adjacent gill-clefts; but supposes them to be homodynamous with the somatic or true external gills.

The functionless eye of the New Zealand *sphenodon* is, though buried deeply in the integument, a highly developed organ. It has been regarded as unpaired, but Dr. Dendy gives reasons for his conclusion that, like other sense organs, it was originally dual; that the parietal eyes were once serially homologous with the functional pair now possessed; that the surviving eye belongs to the left side; and that its fellow is represented by a structure known as the parietal stalk.

Some years ago an artesian well was bored in Texas to the depth of 188 feet, when there came up, with the water, a number of living animals including some crustaceæ and a salamander. The former are colourless and sightless, the eye stalks being empty. Two of the salamanders have now been brought alive to Washington. They establish a new genus. The *Typhlomolge* is about four inches in length and has a large head with a long snout. Its tail is flattened and ends in a fin like the eel's. The skin is a dingy white, and round the neck is a fringe of scarlet gills. The eyes can be recognised through the integument which completely covers them. The creature crawls about on four long slender legs, which it swings in irregular circles at each step. The front feet have four toes and the hind feet have five. Its natural food has not been ascertained since what is proffered it refuses to eat.

A chimpanzee, under the observation of Dr. Keith, completed her dentition by the appearance of all the canines and molars in her twelfth or thirteenth year. Menstruation, with a term of three days, began in her tenth year and recurred every twenty-third or twenty-fourth day.

The new calcareous sponge, *Astrosclera willeyana*, has a continuous branched skeleton which is formed by the union of numerous polyhedral spicules of aragonite and which supports the soft parts, the canals and minute ciliated chambers.

A new alga, *Pleuro-coccus sulphurarius*, has been described by Dr. Galdieri, which grows round the fumaroli of the Solfatara near Naples, and which has acquired a remarkable resistance to heat and to sulphuric acid.

An investigation into the causes of malaria, carried on independently by Professor Grassi and Dr. Dionisi in Italy, and by Major Ross in India and Africa, has led to important practical results. These observers agree that the intermediary of the disease is the spotted-winged mosquito *Anopheles claviger* which breeds only in small stagnant pools. To fill these ponds up, or to drain them off, or to destroy any larvæ by treating the water with kerosene or permanganate of potash, is to eradicate this pestilent fever. The heteræcic organisms, accumulating in the salivary glands of the insect, are introduced by puncture into the human body. In the blood corpuscles of man, the parasitic hæmosporids of malaria go through endless life cycles by cellular reproduction; but they remain sterile until drawn from a subject of malaria into the mosquito's intestine, when they become sporozoa and give rise to countless sporozooids. But the matter is not

quite as simple as this account would indicate. It appears that the body of the infected mosquito contains also black spores which retain their life in water for months, and withstand irrigation with liquor potassæ. It is thought that these are "resting spores," and that, if swallowed in drinking water, they may originate fever. Besides Professor Koch has ascertained that a much commoner mosquito, *Culex pipiens*, which breeds anywhere, in wells and cisterns, is capable of conveying malaria. He considers, however, that the infective link is kept up through the cold months by the occurrence of "relapsing cases" of the disease, and could be broken by their proper treatment with quinine. Dr. Monaco finds that small quantities of bisulphate of quinine provoke the malarial parasite to quit the blood corpuscles, and that it is paralysed by a body dose of not less than half a gram.

In certain rare cancers Professor Plimmer finds enormous numbers of parasitic protozoa, which he has isolated and cultivated, and has introduced into animals with the production of tumours followed by death.

M. Chevalier claims to have isolated a parasitic fungus which he obtained from cancerous growths and from the blood of patients. The organism exists, according to the stage of its development, in the form of conidia, mycelium, and sperules. It is highly resistant, surviving for ten minutes a temperature of 100° C.; and its specific character has been confirmed by inoculations.

Herr Emmerich is leading the way to a production of antitoxins from bacillary cultures. By so doing he avoids the necessity of obtaining immunising serum from living animals. An enzyme extracted from a culture of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* is found to be antidotal to virulent anthrax, and in a less degree to typhoid, diphtheria and plague; and its action is maximal in anaërobic conditions.

The ratio of adolescence to longevity was given by Buffon as 1/7, and has been stated by M. Flourens as 1/5. Dr. Hollis shows that in the shortest lived animals this ratio is less than in the longest. Thus, in the mouse which reaches maturity in three months and lives four years, the value is 1/15, in the Arab horse it is 1/4, and in man it is 1/2.

If the "germ-plasma" were persistent in the full Weismannian sense, there should be no variation in parthenogenetic offspring; and acquired characters would not be inherited. Dr. Warren, after a mensural study of *Daphnia* maintains that there is, in the asexual progeny, a very considerable variability. The coefficient of correlation between mother and offspring he found to be .466. Comparing this with what obtains in the higher vertebrates, the coefficient of heredity between "brothers" being .4, he remarks that in the matter of inheritance a parthenogenetic mother acts as a "mid-parent." Further, Professor Errera claims that experiments made on *Aspergillus niger* prove that an acquired adaptation to the medium in which the organism grows is transmitted by inheritance.

Whether the chromatin in the nucleus of reproductive cells is the seat of heredity, as some imagine, remains to be demonstrated. Professor Sidgwick has been careful to point out that altered conditions cannot operate on the succeeding generation unless the reproductive

organs are affected ; and that, of any change in them, nothing is certainly known beyond the production on the one hand of sterility, and on the other of an increase in genetic variability. It might seem that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to the action of altered conditions upon growth. A changed environment that has wrought no effect upon the parents' organs of reproduction may nevertheless act energetically upon those organs in the offspring during the periods of gestation and adolescence.

Professor Pearson has proved that fertility and fecundity are heritable characters, and has established the probability that they follow the Galtonian rule.

Lord Morton's celebrated "infection" experiment has acquired new interest. A chestnut Arab mare that had been successfully crossed with a quagga subsequently produced to a black Arab horse a succession of striped foals.

Professor Ewart has cast this case into the crucible and it has not stood the test. The foals were not more striped than are many others that have had no quagga intermixture. They are all, in his opinion, examples rather of reversion or atavism than of telegony or "throw-back." And he considers that telegony is more likely to exhibit itself in the offspring's throwing back to an ancestor of the dam than to a previous mate. Atavism, on the contrary, is reversion to an older type. This often happens in crossings, and would occur more frequently in ordinary cases than it does were it not prevented by inbreeding, which is the chief means of establishing prepotency.

Professor Ewart's experiments have shed a brilliant light on the whole subject. He had observed that mules and hinnies were often richly striped and sometimes possessed a more ancestral colour than their parents. His zebra-horse hybrids, or zebrules, and his horse-zebra hybrids, or zebrinnies, are not marked like their Burchell-zebra parent, but resemble in both cases the Somali zebra, which is the most primitive of all its kind.

As for man, he escapes one evil only to encounter another. He may now, indeed, marry a widow with a family and no longer fear that his children will have more likeness to the first husband than to himself ; but in any remote exogamy, in any outlandish alliance, he must reckon with the possibility that his offspring will revert to a bygone strain, to a type incompletely adapted to present conditions.

ART, DRAMA AND MUSIC.

I. ART.

The National Gallery.—The mystery with which state aid is given to art in this country is increased this year by the fact that although no vote was taken for the purchase of pictures yet several additions by that channel were announced. The Clarke, the Lewis and the Walker Funds produce a certain sum; but as no accounts of these or of any other funds and bequests are published by the trustees, it is possible that pictures may have been purchased out of these moneys or out of the undisclosed amount of the accumulations of the parliamentary grant in aid which is fixed at 5,000*l.* a year. This apparently did not suffice to cover the expenditure of the year, for in order to acquire the two Rembrandts of the Sammarez Gallery, "The Burgomaster" and "An Old Lady," an appeal had to be made for private assistance; Mr. A. C. de Rothschild and Mr. J. P. Heseltine—two of the trustees—contributing 500*l.* each. Among the other additions to the gallery were the portrait of a young man attributed to Karl du Jardin, and a view of St. Paul's from the Thames by an English artist of the early part of the eighteenth century.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as the Tate Gallery (Millbank), is administered by the same body of trustees as act for the collection in Trafalgar Square. The extensions and additions to the original gallery, completed through the munificence of Sir Henry Tate, were formally opened in November, and only a few days before his death. A well-lighted gallery for sculpture is one of the chief features of the new building.

The Wallace Gallery.—Further expenditure amounting to 1,200*l.* was authorised for adapting Hertford House to the purposes of exhibition, making a total of 135,000*l.* The rearrangement of the collection and its catalogue were probably being pushed forward during the year, but at its close the gallery was still unopened to the public; although it had been announced in Parliament that all structural alterations would be completed in July.

The National Portrait Gallery had, like other Art Galleries, to submit to the reduction of its annual grant for the purchase of portraits. Nevertheless with the modest sum allowed (750*l.*) the director managed to secure several interesting additions to the collection, which with the presentations and bequests added considerably to the personal interest of the gallery. An attempt to obtain an extra grant in order to purchase three portraits of artistic and historical value was met by a refusal on the part of the Treasury, coupled with the statement that "The Queen," "Charles I.," and "Queen Henrietta Maria," were not of sufficient importance to find a place in the collection. Incidentally the debate in

the House of Commons on this amazing statement brought out the fact that the Government was altogether unacquainted with the jealousy with which the trustees of the National Gallery regarded every attempt of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery to come to an understanding with regard to the acquisition of pictures for the nation, both bodies frequently competing for the same work. Two of the above portraits were, however, acquired later in the year, owing in great measure to the munificence of Mr. C. L. Bischoffsheim, who contributed 1,000*l.* towards their purchase. A "Portrait of the Queen," by Sir George Hayter, was also contributed by her Majesty, and under the will of Lady Shelley the gallery became possessed of a complete set of Shelley portraits, including Mary and William Godwin, Percy and Mary Shelley, and Lady Shelley.

The National Gallery, Ireland.—The additions to the gallery during the year were unimportant, the director having the privilege of retaining for subsequent use the unexpended portion of the annual grant of 1,000*l.* for the purchase of pictures.

The National Gallery, Scotland.—The annual contribution of 3,400*l.* towards the expenses of this gallery, which is administered by the Board of Manufactures, is destined to cover the general expenses of a technical and applied art museum. The purchase of the famous picture by Sir David Wilkie in the previous year anticipated for five years the sum (200*l.*) annually set apart for buying pictures.

The British Museum was the only national institution which succeeded in obtaining an addition to its annual grant in the form of an increase of 3,750*l.* to its previous allowance of 22,000*l.* for purchases. Foremost amongst them was the acquisition of the Hardwicke papers and manuscripts, removed from Wimpole Hall, comprising many thousands of letters, and dating from the time of the first Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in George II.'s reign, and dealing with the time of the Jacobite plots. A large number of the more important of the Marlborough gems were also acquired, Mr. Charles Butler making a contribution of 1,000*l.* for this purpose. The most important addition to the treasures of the Museum was the bequest of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. This almost unrivalled collection of plate, enamels, *bijouterie*, arms and bronzes of the *cinquecento* and other periods was valued roughly at 300,000*l.*, but it contained specimens so absolutely unique as to make any valuation hypothetical. The sole condition of the bequest was that the objects should be kept together, and it was decided that a separate room should be devoted to their exhibition.

The additions to the print-room included 223 sketches by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, bequeathed by the artist; a landscape drawing by Gainsborough; an important drawing, attributed to Bernard von Orley, "Dives and Lazarus," and a collection of ninety-one designs for glass painting by Swiss artists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. To these should also be added a unique and undescribed Florentine engraving of the fifteenth century, with many figures, attributed to Finiguerra; the exceedingly rare first edition of Beham's "Bible Woodcuts," 1533, presented by Wm. Mitchell, Esq.; forty-five proofs and prints after Morland collection, selected from the Bourke

collection, to fill gaps in the museum set. A number of original lithographs by Fantin-Latour and C. H. Shannon, and one hundred etchings by Colonel Goff, presented by their respective artists, should also be mentioned.

The South Kensington Museum, which is in future to be known as **The Victoria and Albert Museum**, afforded interest and excitement to many who took but little interest in either science or art. The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the administration of the vote for this department had reported in such scathing terms of the way in which public money was spent and public interests neglected, that the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Devonshire, as titular head of the Education Board, found it necessary to make a speech in defence of the action of the department in dispensing with the services of the keeper of the Art Library. The net result, however, was that the committee and the department took different views of the course adopted towards an unpleasantly frank witness.

A more important incident, however, was the laying of the first stone of the new buildings by the Queen on May 17. These buildings, designed by Mr. Aston Webb (General Fowke's original design having for some unexplained reason been put aside), were estimated to cost 800,000*l.*, and would occupy nearly ten years in erection.

The donations and bequests during the year were of more than usual importance, and included two fine pictures by Constable, several drawings by Turner, and other objects (Vaughan bequest), twenty-seven valuable water colours (James Orrock), a collection of eighteenth century furniture, cut glass, etc. (Barrett-Lennard bequest), and a collection of Spode china and pottery from Miss Gulston.

The purchases for the museum at the Bardini sale included an Italian enamelled crucifix of the fifteenth century (250*l.*), an Italian spinet dated 1537 (190*l.*), and six small gesso-duro boxes and caskets of Florentine workmanship. At the sale of the Forman collection were acquired, among other objects, a damascened casket with the arms of Charles IX. of France (400*l.*), an iron door of an ambry from the abbey of St. Loup, Troyes (200*l.*), a Dalmatian brass salver (115*l.*), and a backgammon and draught board, veneered with ivory and ebony (110*l.*). An extensive collection of woven and printed stuffs was bought from Dr. Forrer, of Strassburg, for 700*l.*, and the textile section was also enlarged by a number of embroideries, including some large coverlets of Indo-Portuguese origin (160*l.*), and a Persian brocade with two Oriental velvets 256*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The principal additions to the wood-carving section were the early sixteenth-century oak panelling from an old house at Waltham Abbey (375*l.*), and two small collections of doors, panels, etc., for 174*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* and 133*l.* respectively. A number of old Chinese bronzes was bought from Dr. Bushell for 400*l.* A collection of tiles and metalwork, chiefly from Central Asia, cost 360*l.* A further series of drawings of Pompeian remains by Signor Luigi Bazzani, was acquired for 250*l.* Among the objects added by presentation or bequest was a collection of silversmith's work and Sheffield silver-plated ware (Mr. C. B. Farmer); two collections of Wedgwood pottery (Mr. F. Rathbone and Mr. G. Tolson); a chair of white marble, presented by the King of

Delhi to the late General Sir George Brook, K.C.B. (Mrs. E. Johnston); a large oil painting, by J. Clayton Adams; "The Evening Sunset"—a view on Ewhurst Hill, near Guildford (Rev. M. Davison); and a collection of 1,032 plaster-casts of ornaments from church bells in Staffordshire (Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.).

The Royal Academy.—The winter exhibition at Burlington House was devoted exclusively to the works of Rembrandt, of which nearly ninety had been brought together, and with less than half a dozen exceptions all from public or private galleries in Great Britain. Such a display of Rembrandt's work had only been seen in the course of the previous autumn at Amsterdam, where it formed part of the Queen's coronation *fêtes*.

The summer exhibition was distinguished rather by a general fair level of work, especially landscapes, than by any distinctive pictures. The selections made by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest were "The Battle of the Nile," by W. H. Wyllie, A.R.A. (700*l.*); "My Lady's Garden," by J. Young Hunter (350*l.*); "Approaching Night," by H. W. B. Davis, R.A. (315*l.*); "Off Valparaiso," by T. Somerscales (250*l.*); a water colour "Le Chateau d'Or," by C. Maundrell (21*l.*); and a bronze figure, "The Girdle," by W. R. Cotton (630*l.*). The President, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. L. Fildes and Mr. Herkomer were represented solely by portraits, to which the last named added a remarkable specimen of metal work and enamel, "The Triumph of the Hour." Mr. MacWhirter, Mr. Alfred East, Mr. Ridley Corbet and Mr. David Murray were among the more successful landscapists, and Mr. Byam Shaw was conspicuous by an allegorical pageant, "The Triumph of Love." By general consent the most distinguished artists of the year were Mr. Sargent, R.A., Mr. J. J. Shannon, A.R.A., and Mr. Abbey, A.R.A.

The Royal Academy came into the enjoyment of a sum of 10,000*l.* bequeathed by its former President, Lord Leighton, with the condition that the interest should be devoted to acquiring or commissioning works of decorative painting, sculpture or architecture.

The death of Sir A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., architect, and Mr. H. Bates, A.R.A., sculptor, were recorded; and Mr. A. S. Cope, portrait painter; Mr. Alfred East, landscape painter; Mr. W. Goscombe John, sculptor, and Mr. Ashton Webb, architect, were elected associates.

The other picture galleries (new and old) held their annual and semi-annual exhibitions, and showed no lack of energy in developing and displaying all phases of modern art, but none of these call for any special notice.

Art Sales.—Partly in consequence, perhaps, of the prosperous state of affairs prevailing throughout the country, collectors had fewer opportunities than usual of increasing their stores. Prices, however, for really fine works of art ruled exceptionally high, and twice as many pictures fetched over 400 guineas a piece in 1899 as reached that figure in the previous year. The most noteworthy picture sale was that of Sir John Fowler's (deceased) collection, when ninety-one pictures realised 65,974*l.*, the Dutch pictures especially fetching large sums. Next came the collection of Mr. J. L. Miéville, in which pictures of the French romantic school held an important place, realising 41,750*l.* There was

a wide interval between these results and those of Sir John Kelk's collection, 17,130*l.*; of Sir C. Miles', 14,230*l.*; H. F. Broadwood's, 11,050*l.*; Mrs. Cornelius Herz', 10,920*l.*; and Mr. Paterson Pattison's, 8,860*l.* Next in order came Mr. Birket Foster's, 5,325*l.*; Lord Methuen's, 5,320*l.*; Messrs. Wallis', 5,290*l.*; Mr. Robert Wharton's, 5,245*l.*; and Mr. J. Dole's, 5,030*l.* The highest prices paid for single pictures were for "A Landscape," by Hobbema (Fowler sale), which fetched 9,555*l.*; "A Holy Family," by Rubens (Miles), 8,715*l.*; the "Doge's Palace," by J. M. W. Turner (Fowler), 8,610*l.*; the "Dairy Farm," by Troyon (Miéville), 6,720*l.*; "Port Ruysdael," by Turner (Kelk), 5,040*l.*; "The Minuet," by Millais (Kelk), 4,725*l.*; "Oxford," by Turner (Fowler), 4,200*l.*; "The Cattle Market," by Troyon (Miéville), 3,780*l.*; "Portrait of a Gentleman in Black," by Franz Hals (May 13), 3,150*l.*; and of "A Lady in Black," 2,100*l.*; "A Young Lady," by Sir Thomas Lawrence (July 2), 2,940*l.*; "A Chat Round the Braserio," by J. Philip, R.A. (Fowler), 2,835*l.*; "Coast Scene," by Troyon (Miéville), 2,730*l.*; "Fête Champêtre," by Lancret (Broadwood), 2,572*l.*; "Ptarmigan Hill," by Sir E. Landseer (Fowler), 2,100*l.*; and two pictures by Rubens, "The Woman Taken in Adultery" and "The Conversion of St. Paul" (W. Mills), which each fetched 2,047*l.*

The highest price given for a water colour was for Turner's "Lake Nemi" (Fowler), 3,150*l.*; Copley Fielding came next with 1,848*l.*, for his "Sussex Downs," and Turner's "Tivoli" was bid up to 1,785*l.*; David Cox's "Hayfield," 1,312*l.*; Turner's "Edinburgh," 1,050*l.*, and "Pallanza," 630*l.*; all from the Fowler collection. All these showed a great advance upon the prices paid for them by Sir J. Fowler, with the exception of David Cox's "Hayfield," which fell to less than half the price paid for it (2,810*l.*) at the Quilien sale in 1875. Rossetti with difficulty seemed to maintain the prices paid a few years previously for his works. Turner, Constable, Romney—the old Dutch and the modern French—showed that the popularity for good specimens of their work was steadily increasing.

Several collections of art objects other than pictures were also dispersed during the year, of which the most noteworthy were Lord Methuen's porcelain, 8,145*l.*; Mr. Miéville, Oriental porcelain, 7,160*l.*; Mr. J. H. McLaren's, 5,236*l.*; the Trapnell collection of Worcester china, 6,170*l.*; and Lord Henry Thynne's furniture and china, 9,300*l.* The art collections of Signor Bardini, of Florence, and of Herr Zschille, of Vienna, stand upon a somewhat different basis than those of pure amateurs. Signor Bardini, who as an expert was frequently consulted by the authorities of South Kensington, offered his own gatherings, which included some remarkable bronzes of the *Cinquecento* period, and the three days' sale realised 31,300*l.* Herr Zschille's collection was composed of majolica and faience, and fetched 9,500*l.*; Mr. F. Davis's silverplate realised 2,574*l.*; the De Freville plate 2,220*l.*, and Sir C. Miles' 1,716*l.*; the Indian jewellery of Prince Victor Duleep Sing was sold for 3,067*l.*, and the famous Marlborough gems, which came for a second time within a generation into the market, were on this occasion scattered among various buyers, and brought 34,828*l.* to the representatives of Mr. Bromilow who had purchased them in 1875 for 35,000*l.* The first portion of the collection of antiquities and works of art made

by Mr. W. H. Forman fetched 22,390*l.*, and a portion of the appendix collection of the Ashburnham manuscripts, 8000*l.*; a portion of Sir J. H. Thorold's library, 8,960*l.*; of Canon Harford's, 5,758*l.*; and the remaining manuscripts of Sir Thomas Phillipps, 3,780*l.* But highest prices reached were 11,210*l.* for the library, engravings and autographs of Mr. W. Wright, and 8,037*l.* for the books and manuscripts of an anonymous collector.

II. DRAMA.

The year 1899 produced only one drama of striking interest and importance, and that, as might be expected, came from Mr. Pinero's pen. "The Gay Lord Quex" was a play to which objection may legitimately be taken from many points of view. It was in some points needlessly disagreeable—one had almost said needlessly vulgar. The last act, as in so many good plays, was weak and unconvincing. But as to the force and power of the drama there could be no dispute. The principal scene, admirably acted by Mr. Hare and by Miss Irene Vanbrugh—who, in the difficult part of the heroine, achieved a very remarkable success—was a piece of dramatic writing of the highest rank, and contained work which Mr. Pinero never surpassed. The play excited a good deal of criticism, and of criticism that was by no means unfair. But its appeal to the public was never for a moment in doubt, though many of Mr. Pinero's staunchest admirers were found to wish that his great dramatic ability could be employed on more agreeable themes. Mr. A. H. Jones was not so fortunate with the public this year. His excellent light comedy, "The Manœuvres of Jane," continued indeed to run for many weeks together; but a more ambitious piece produced by Mr. Tree at Her Majesty's Theatre was less successful. "Carnac Sahib" was a drama of Indian life which contained, as all Mr. Jones's work does, a great deal of originality and interest, but either on account of the theme, or on account of the workmanship—or even, it might perhaps be said, on account of the acting—it failed to command any great measure of support. Another experienced dramatist, Mr. Grundy, tempted fortune with two plays, one "The Degenerates," produced by Mrs. Langtry, and the other an adaptation of "La Tulipe Noire," produced at the Haymarket by Mr. Cyril Maude. The former piece was obviously written to suit Mrs. Langtry, and though a section of the public seemed to like it, it was in most respects a degenerate production. The latter proved to be too thin to hold the stage, as the author himself would feel were he a little more critical and ambitious with his work. Mr. Haddon Chambers was more successful with a light agreeable comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," which, excellently played by Mr. Wyndham and his company, delighted a good many play-goers at the Criterion, and which will probably remain one of the pleasantest and latest memories of Mr. Wyndham's reign in that well-known little house. Mr. Carton also had some measure of good fortune with a comedy entitled "Wheels within Wheels," which, if it hardly increased its author's reputation, at least showed him to be a clever master of stage craft. And Mr. Louis Parker, among the busiest of dramatists, besides collaborating with Mr. Wilson Barrett in a melodramatic

effort not destined to a long existence, produced two little pieces which deserved attention. One was "The Bugle Call," played at the Haymarket, in which Mr. Parker was assisted by Mr. Addison Bright; and the other was "The Sacrament of Judas," adapted from the French, and played by Mr. Forbes Robertson with considerable effect.

The year produced one or two interesting examples of the stage work of men less known as dramatists, but better known as writers of books. Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Zangwill both made attempts of an uncertain kind to win the playgoer's heart. Mr. Hall Caine, even with the help of Mr. Waring and Miss Evelyn Millard, failed to make "The Christian" into a popular play. Mr. Anthony Hope, besides bringing "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" to a triumphant conclusion, produced in the provinces a version of "Rupert of Hentzau." Dr. Conan Doyle borrowed a pretty story of Mr. James Payne as the basis of a little piece called "Halves"; and the lady known as "George Fleming" produced a slight but clever comedy entitled "The Canary," to which Mrs. Patrick Campbell's acting gave powerful support. Mr. Esmond, well known as a clever actor, though not hitherto known as a man of letters, produced in "Grierson's Way" a drama which, though not altogether agreeable, was original and stimulating to thought; and "The Weather Hen," though belonging to a different category, may be mentioned here as a first effort which promised well for the future of its authors as writers for the stage.

Mr. Tree's revival of "King John" at Her Majesty's was a fine example of stage pageantry on a large scale, and the audiences appreciated the splendour of its tableaux and the colour and effectiveness of its historical scenes. Mr. Waller's acting, too, as Faulconbridge deserved the praise it won. But the play is not one, apparently, which is ever likely to be very popular with the public at large. More interesting as a display of acting was Madame Sarah Bernhardt's rendering of Hamlet, chiefly remarkable of course as a *tour de force*, but showing both insight and study. "Richard II." and "Richard III." were also produced by companies less known to fame, the latter at a Kennington theatre, the former by the Elizabethan Stage Society; and Mr. Benson at Stratford tried the experiment of playing "Hamlet" in two parts, morning and afternoon, according to the text of the first folio. The greatest of our Shakespearian actors, however, contented himself with an adaptation from the French of M. Sardou. When the Lyceum Theatre reopened, under new management, after Sir Henry Irving's long illness and absence from the stage, an effective version of "Robespierre" was produced, and in the character part Sir Henry Irving won many admirers, though the piece illustrated rather the weakness than the merits of M. Sardou's theatrical style. A still more successful drama on the French Revolution was provided by a young actor, Mr. Martin Harvey, who won great laurels in the leading part. It was an effective version of "The Tale of Two Cities," and was called "The Only Way." Mr. Wilson Barrett, who followed Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum, revived "The Silver King," but failed to produce any new piece of striking merit. Another old favourite of melodrama, "Captain Swift," was seen at Her Majesty's, and a newer specimen of that kind of work,

entitled "With Flying Colours," at the Adelphi. Mr. Wyndham opened his new theatre with a revival of "David Garrick"; and "Sweet Lavender" also saw the light again. We must not forget to mention another highly successful melodrama on a great scale at Drury Lane, where Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Mr. Lionel Brough appeared in a startling play called "Hearts are Trumps."

It would take long to chronicle all the dramatic experiments of the year. Some, like "In Days of Old," at the St. James's, or like "A Court Scandal" or "A Royal Family" at the Court, might claim perhaps to rank as comedies. Others, like "My Daughter-in-Law," kept alive at the Criterion by the vigour of Mr. Hicks, of Mr. Little and of Miss Fanny Brough, belonged more frankly to the realm of farce. So did pieces like "On and Off," "The Wild Rabbit," "The Elixir of Youth," and three plays bearing the appalling titles of "What Happened to Jones," "Why Smith Left Home," and "The Wrong Mr. Wright." "A Message from Mars" was a curious medley of sentiment and farce and Christmas carols, which, however, as acted by Mr. Charles Hawtrey and his company, many people seemed to like. But it would seem that even farces must now yield for popularity to the musical medleys which enjoy such long runs on the stage. A version of "L'Amour Mouillé" deserved perhaps the praises that it gained, but it could not compare in popularity with "The Belle of New York," nor with comic operas like "San Toy" and "The Greek Slave," and "Florodora," nor even with the whimsical medley of "El Capitan," in which Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the remarkable American comedian, appeared. Better earned was the success of "The Rose of Persia," which, with the help of Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, revived the old triumphs of the Savoy. One could wish that the successes of modern comic operas were often as legitimately won.

Of personal triumphs in the art of acting the year had no very remarkable instances to show, unless we except Miss Irene Vanbrugh's impersonation of the puzzling heroine in Mr. Pinero's play, and, it might be added, Mr. Hare's impersonation of the hero, if it were necessary in these days to give fresh testimonials to Mr. Hare. One or two famous players passed away, among others Mrs. Keeley, who belonged to a bygone generation, and Miss Rose Leclercq and Mr. Nutcombe Gould, who will be remembered as belonging to a later time. When the war broke out many leading actors expressed their willingness to help in raising funds for the troubles which the war might cause, and the sum raised by Mr. Wyndham for this purpose in the opening performance of his new theatre showed how generous the public and the public favourites could be.

III. MUSIC.

Prominent among the musical features of the year was the complete failure of Dom Lorenzo Perosi's sacred compositions when performed in this country at Mr. Newman's Festival in May. The love of oratorio music in this country combined with the young Italian priest's foreign reputation had raised expectation to a very high pitch. The reaction which followed the performance was, therefore, correspondingly ex-

treme. The works produced at the Queen's Hall on the occasion referred to were "The Transfiguration of Christ," "The Raising of Lazarus," and "The Resurrection of Christ"; and in the following October, at the Norwich Festival, the "Passion Music" (according to St. Mark) was performed. The general opinion held with regard to these works was that they were dull and monotonous, the music being weak and immature, giving no indication of genius nor even of remarkable talent.

Mr. Newman at his May Festival (between the 8th and 17th) gave no fewer than fourteen important concerts; two orchestras were engaged—that of the Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood, and the famous Paris Orchestra directed by M. Lamoureux. The Perosi and other choral works were rendered by the Queen's Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. George Riseley. Among the eminent soloists who took part were Lady Hallé, Paderewski, Ysaye and Pachmann.

Although not the year for Birmingham or Leeds, several important provincial festivals were held. At Worcester in September the 176th meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, was remarkable for the first performance in this country of the American, Professor Horatio W. Parker's oratorio "Hora Novissima." The composer conducted his own work, which, although somewhat inefficiently rendered, was received with great favour. Another novelty was a "Solemn Prelude," for full orchestra (op. 40), composed by S. Coleridge-Taylor, who conducted its performance. In Spohr's "Last Judgment," Mr. Edward Lloyd, the popular tenor, made his last appearance at a Three Choirs' Festival.

At the Norwich Festival, under Signor Randegger's skilful direction (Oct. 3 to 6), in addition to the production of Perosi's "Passion Music," already referred to, two novelties by English composers were performed. These were an orchestral *suite*, "The Seasons," by Edward German; and a cycle of songs, entitled "Sea Pictures" (op. 37), by Edward Elgar, which received a fine interpretation by Miss Clara Butt.

The Sheffield Festival (Oct. 11 to 13) was on a larger scale than in 1896. Only well-known works were performed, but the chorus, trained by Dr. Henry Coward, showed remarkable power and ability, and their singing was the feature of the festival. Mr. August Manns, as before, was the conductor, taking with him his Crystal Palace Orchestra, which, however, was quite overpowered by the vigorous Sheffield chorus. With such excellent material at hand the Festival Committee would be justified in engaging a larger orchestra at their 1902 festival, and in commissioning two or three native composers to write new works for that occasion. No novelties were produced at the First Scarborough Festival (Oct. 18 and 19) when Mr. F. H. Cowen made his first appearance as a festival conductor. The very successful production of S. Coleridge-Taylor's "The Death of Minnehaha" was the chief feature of the North Staffordshire Festival held at Hanley (Oct. 25). Festivals were also held at Bridlington in April, at Lincoln in June and at Hovingham in July.

The musical competitions which, frequently under the name of festivals, continued to flourish in all parts of the country were evidence of satisfactory progress in the nation's musical education; and in this

connection it may be noted that a new choral singing competition was announced to be held at Leeds in the following year for a Yorkshire choral challenge shield. Choral singing in London, apart from the performances of the Royal Choral Society, still fell considerably below the standard it might reasonably be expected to reach, and the Philharmonic Society when giving a performance of Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" obtained their choir from Leeds. The Queen's Hall Choral Society, from which great things were expected when Mr. George Riseley of Bristol was specially engaged as conductor, did not seem established on a satisfactory basis. The society, in addition to other good work, gave in December the first performance in England of Edmond Depret's setting of the "Te Deum," under the direction of Mr. James Coward. Some freshness and variety was imparted to the Royal Choral Society's work by Sir Frederick Bridge's experiment in producing the "Messiah" (Jan. 2) on Handelian lines; by the performance for the first time in London on March 9 of Wagner's "Holy Supper of the Apostles"; and by a performance of Edward Elgar's "Caractacus," originally produced at the Leeds Festival in 1898. For the performance of the "Messiah" the string parts had to be revised, the harpsichord part arranged for the organ, Mozart's additional accompaniments, with which we have all grown familiar, being omitted.

The Bach Choir, under the direction of Professor Villiers Stanford, repeated some of the fine works familiar to them, and gave their first performance (March 25) of Verdi's "Stabat Mater," originally produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1898; also Sir Hubert Parry's "Prometheus Unbound." Special Choral Concerts deserving mention were Mme. Albani's at the Queen's Hall (Feb. 10), when Professor Villiers Stanford's setting of the "Te Deum," composed for the Leeds Festival, 1898, was sung by the Queen's Hall Choral Society, the orchestra consisting chiefly of past and present students of the Royal College of Music; the Bristol Choral Society's Concerts at the Queen's Hall, London, under Mr. George Riseley's direction, who gave Brahms's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"; the performance of "Elijah," on Handel Festival scale, at the Crystal Palace (June 24), the 161st anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians; and the special performance of the same work at St. George's Chapel, Windsor (Dec. 9)—her Majesty the Queen being present—for the benefit of the families of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war in South Africa.

The high standard of orchestral playing reached by the Queen's Hall Band was, under Mr. Henry J. Wood's direction, completely maintained in the Symphony, Wagner, Promenade and Sunday Concerts. The following selection from the long list of novelties produced will give some idea of the enormous amount of work got through:—

At the Symphony Concerts: Edvard Grieg's "Symphonic Dances" (op. 64) (Jan. 28); Karl Bendl's "South Slavonic Rhapsody" (Feb. 11); Emil Sjögren's "Orchestral Episode," descriptive of the desert journey of the three Holy Kings (Feb. 25). The soloists included Miss Leonora Jackson, who gave a very fine rendering of Brahms's "Violin Concerto." At the fifth season of Promenade Concerts, extending from August

26 to October 21: Tschalkowsky's "Suite Caractéristique" and "Third Symphony in D" (op. 29); Glazounoff's "Fantasia for Orchestra" (op. 53); Dvořák's symphonic poems, "Die Waldtraube" (op. 110), and "Heldenlied" (op. 111); Saint Saëns's "Septet, for Trumpet, Piano-forte and Strings" (op. 69); Miguéz's symphonic poem, "Ave Libertas!" Ole Olsen's symphonic poem, "Asgardsreien"; Henry Rebaud's "Poème Vergilien"; Michael Haydn's "Symphony in C"; Clarence Lucas's "Concert Overture, 'As You Like It'"; W. H. Squire's "Entr'acte 'Slumber Song'"; Wallace Sutcliffe's "Two Dances," for orchestra; Percy Pitt's *suite*, "Cinderella"; and W. H. Reed's overture, "Touchstone." The *début* at these concerts of M. Paul Bazelaire, a marvellous young 'cellist, born at Sedan in 1887, deserves notice. In the autumn a series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre was started under the direction of Cecil Barth, with Mr. George Riseley and Herr Jacobi as conductors, but the venture came to a very speedy end. In June the Queen's Hall Orchestra gave a series of Wagner Concerts (including a Wagner-Tschalkowsky Concert), at which more or less familiar works and excerpts were played.

The Philharmonic Society opened its eighty-seventh season with two brilliant young soloists—Leonora Jackson, playing Mendelssohn's "Violin Concerto," and Herr Dohnányi Liszt's "Pianoforte Concerto in E flat." Noteworthy features of the season were the appearance of Rachmaninov on April 19, who conducted his "Fantasia in E," for orchestra (op. 7); the performance on May 4 of Professor Stanford's "Concert Variations, for Piano and Orchestra," on "Down Among the Dead Men"—soloist, Mr. Leonard Borwick; the engagement of 200 members of the Leeds Festival Choir for a performance of Beethoven's "Choral Symphony"; the presentation to Dr. Joachim (who had replaced Paderewski as soloist on June 1), by Mr. W. H. Cummings, on behalf of the directors of the society, of a silver-gilt wreath in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the great violinist's first appearance in public; and the appearance of Richard Strauss at the last concert of the season to conduct his symphonic poem "Tod und Verklärung." Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after acting as conductor for seven years, resigned the post in order, it was stated, to have more time to devote to composition; and Mr. F. H. Cowen, Sir Alexander's predecessor, was re-appointed.

The famous Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts were continued under Mr. August Manns's direction. In the spring season of the forty-third series the principal features were a symphonic poem, "Sister Helen," by Wm. Wallace (Feb. 25); Tschalkowsky's "Third Symphony in D" (op. 29) (March 4); a centenary performance of Haydn's "Creation" (March 18); the appearance of Xaver Scharwenka, who played for the first time in England the solo part of his "Third Pianoforte Concerto in C Sharp Minor" (op. 80) (April 29), and the first performance at the same concert of Reginald Steggall's "Second Suite in E for Orchestra." During the autumn season of the forty-fourth series Dvořák's symphonic poem "Heldenlied" (op. 111), produced at the Queen's Hall the previous evening, was performed, and Professor Villiers Stanford's arrangement for chorus and orchestra of his quartet, "Our Enemies Have Fallen."

At the Richter Concerts several Russian works were performed, and a first hearing was given in this country to the overture to Siegfried Wagner's opera, "Bärenhäuter." Two other works deserving special mention were Elgar's "Variations on an Original Theme" (op. 36),—the theme being a beautiful melody, entitled "Enigma,"—played at the concert (June 19); and Herr von Dohnányi's "Pianoforte Concerto in E Minor," played by the composer (Oct. 23).

Orchestral concerts were given by Mr. W. H. Thorley in April and December for the purpose of producing his own compositions—instrumental and vocal—which proved to be of very considerable merit; one by Mr. Fritz Delius, at which were performed symphonic poems and songs of his own composition; by Miss Adela Verne, at which Sir Hubert Parry conducted a performance of Wm. Yates Hurlstone's orchestral "Variations on a Hungarian Air"; by Miss Ada Wright, pianist; and by Miss Norah Clench, violinist, an accomplished pupil of Joachim; the concert givers in the last three cases playing concertos. Excellent orchestral concerts have also been given by Mr. Newlandsmith; while Mr. Albert Fransella's orchestra has introduced chiefly light foreign music, and Messrs. Chappell's have occasionally had a band under the direction of Ivan Caryll for the performance of light overtures, etc., at the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts.

In chamber music much good work was done by various concert combinations, by whom many interesting novelties were produced. Of these mention may be made of the Elderhorst, Walenn, Clinton, Fransella, Newlandsmith, Herbert Sharpe, Curtius Club, British Chamber and Cecilia Gates chamber music combinations. The Saturday Popular Concerts were continued on familiar lines, Lady Hallé and Herr Kruse being the leaders. The Monday Populars were resumed on Dr. Joachim's arrival, and on March 18 the Joachim Quartet made their *rentrée*. During the autumn season the only novelty produced was Mme. Liza Lehmann's new song-cycle, "In Memoriam," sung by Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and accompanied by the composer.

Numerous excellent instrumental recitals were given. Of the vocal recitals mention need be made only of those given by Mr. Bispham and Herr Gura, M. van Rooy, and Miss Marie Brema; Mr. Ben Davies revived Sullivan's setting of Tennyson's song-cycle, "The Window"; and Mr. Lawrence Rea sang Mr. Somervell's setting of the lyrics from Tennyson's "Maud."

The grand opera season (May 8 to July 24) comprised seventy performances. The only real novelty was Mr. de Lara's "Messaline," which was performed three times. The performance of Puccini's "La Bohème" was its first rendering in England in the original Italian version. The new stage lighting by electricity was an improvement, but the chorus singing, mounting and stage management were frequently very faulty, and the raising of the prices of the seats 50 per cent. for the Wagnerian operas aroused much criticism, and was scarcely justified by the quality of the performances, although Dr. Muck, of the Imperial Opera House, Berlin, conducted the Wagner operas with pronounced ability. The other operas were conducted by Signor Mancinelli and M. Flon. Among the new singers Frau Mottl made her

début on the opening night as Elsa, Mme. Strakosch as Santuzza; Mmes. Litvinne and Gadske in Wagnerian characters met with great success; Mlle. Bréval as Valentine in "Les Huguenots"; Signor Scotti, a new baritone, as Don Giovanni. Mlle. Leclerc appeared in a revival of Adam's "Chalet." Other vocalists were Mme. Lilli Lehmann, who sang in "Fidelio" and "Norma;" Mme. Melba, who took the part of Mimi in "La Bohème;" Mme. Héglon, Herr Scheidemantel, the brothers de Reszke, MM. Alvarez, Saleza, Renaud, and Plançon. The Carl Rosa Company gave a six weeks' season at the Lyceum, and the National Grand Opera Company, which has now ceased to exist, gave a short season at the new theatre at Kennington. At the Bayreuth Festival two performances were given of the "Ring des Nibelungen," conducted by Siegfried Wagner; seven of "Parsifal," conducted by Franz Fischer; and five of "Die Meistersinger," conducted by Richter.

The principal productions in light opera were "San Toy," which followed "The Greek Slave" at Daly's Theatre; and "The Rose of Persia," by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Captain Basil Hood, at the Savoy Theatre.

The leading pianoforte manufacturers having agreed to adopt the Diapason Normal from September 1, 1899, considerable discussion ensued, but the expense in regard to wind instruments still blocks the way to a general acceptance of this desirable standard.

At Oxford Sir Hubert Parry was elected Professor of Music in succession to Sir John Stainer. The interest attaching to folk-music led to the formation of a Folk-song Society. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who had devoted much study to this subject, read a paper on "The Folk-music of the West of England," at the annual conference at Plymouth of the Incorporated Society of Musicians. It was stated that the Strad violin which Wilhelmj played for many years was bought by a Chicago musician, Mr. Kupferschmied, for 2,000*l.* It is probably a record price.

The obituary list of the year contains the names of Albert Becker; G. E. Goltermann, the well-known violoncellist and composer; Frau Amalie Joachim, mezzo-soprano singer, and wife of Dr. Joachim; Johann Strauss, the Viennese conductor and composer of waltzes; Ludwig Strauss, at one time leader of Hallé's Manchester Band, the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Queen's Private Band, and viola at the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts; Charles Lamoureux, conductor of the famous Paris orchestra named after him; Signor Foli (Foley); Signor F. Novara (Nash) and Heinrich Wiegand, eminent bass singers; and the Rev. Dr. John Troutbeck, precentor of Westminster Abbey and translator of musical librettos.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1899.

JANUARY.

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.—Algernon George Percy, sixth Duke of Northumberland, was born in 1810, and was educated at Eton and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. As Lord Lovaine he was first returned in 1881 to Parliament for the family borough of Beeralston, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act of the following year. He then entered the Army, and served for a short time in the Grenadier Guards. In 1852 he came forward as the Conservative candidate for North Northumberland, and continued to represent it until 1865. In 1858 he accepted the post of Junior Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's Administration, and in 1859 became Vice-President of the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather in 1865, he assumed his father's courtesy title of Earl Percy, and succeeded to the dukedom two years later. In 1878 he was made Lord Privy Seal in succession to Lord Beaconsfield, and held the post until 1880, when his active interest in politics ceased, and he devoted himself to local affairs in his own county, and although a member of the Catholic Apostolic, or Irvingite Church, contributing largely to Church schools, church-building, and public institutions on Tyneside and elsewhere. He aided munificently in the formation of the See of Newcastle, and in the foundation of the College of Science at Newcastle in connection with Durham University. He also took special interest in the Royal Institution, London, of which he was president from 1878, and in the Royal Lifeboat Institution, of which he was also president from 1866 until his

death. In 1845 the duke, then Lord Lovaine, married Louisa, daughter of Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey, and published in 1860 his father-in-law's speeches in Parliament. Although for many years a martyr to the most painful form of neuralgia, he maintained the habits of vigorous life down to a few years before his death, which took place on January 2 at Alnwick Castle, and was the result of angina pectoris. Duke Algernon, as he was known throughout his own county, was beloved and respected by all classes, and as a landed proprietor he was distinguished as much by his interest in his tenants' welfare as by his liberality in promoting it.

Nubar Pasha, the distinguished Egyptian statesman, was the son of an Armenian, employed in the Turkish service. He was born at Smyrna in 1825, and at an early age was sent first to Switzerland and afterwards to Toulouse and Paris for education. He came to Egypt in 1842, and by the aid of his kinsman, Boghos Bey, was appointed reader and interpreter to Mahomed Ali, by whom he was chosen to accompany his son, Ibrahim Pasha, on a state visit to the Sultan at Constantinople, and was afterwards attached to him in a more permanent post. On the accession of Abbas Pasha in 1850, Nubar was sent to London to protest against certain claims put forward by the Sultan on the death of Mahomed Ali. His remonstrances impressed Lord Palmerston, and after his return he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Vienna, where he remained until Abbas' death.

After a short interval the new ruler of Egypt, Said Pasha, in 1856, entrusted Nubar with the negotiations going on between London and Cairo, relative to the Overland Route and the consequent construction of the Cairo-Suez Railway. French influence being at that time dominant at Cairo and hostile to the Overland Route, Nubar was dismissed in disgrace.

In 1863 Ismail Pasha succeeded to the government of Egypt, and Nubar was promptly recalled, and in 1866 was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and for the greater part of his master's reign exercised a distinct influence upon the history and destinies of Egypt. He obtained for Ismail the title of Khedive, procured permission to alter the law of succession, settled the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt on the subject of the Suez Canal, and carried on the negotiations which ended with the award of Napoleon III. In 1868 he induced Ismail to make an effort to get rid of the capitulations which hampered the administrative action of the local Government, and proposed the erection of international tribunals to administer a code drawn up under Nubar's directions, and suitable to the conditions of the country.

During the years which immediately preceded Ismail's financial collapse, Nubar Pasha did not play a very prominent part in politics. In alternation with Sherif Pasha he was either Prime Minister or in disgrace if not in exile; but if he was not directly responsible for the disasters of Ismail's rule, he did not take a prominent part in averting the inevitable ruin. In 1874 Nubar was dismissed from office and obliged to leave Egypt, and resided mainly in London and Paris. In 1876 Ismail thought that he might recover the confidence of his creditors by giving to Egypt the form of a Constitutional

Government under international control. Nubar was appointed President of the Council, and Sir C. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières represented England and France respectively. When the new ministers showed an intention to act seriously, and to remodel the administration, Ismail at once intrigued against them and dismissed Nubar, and made the position of the French and English agents untenable. The unforeseen intervention of Germany, brought about indirectly by Nubar, upset all Ismail's plans, and ended in his deposition and the accession of his son Tewfik. Nubar then returned to Cairo, but took no active part in Egyptian affairs during the Arabi insurrection, the bombardment of Alexandria, and Tel-el-Kebir campaign. On the order of the British Government after the defeat of Hicks Pasha's army, Egypt was compelled to abandon the Soudan. Sherif Pasha, then Premier, resigned, and Nubar, although equally disapproving, consented to accept office on the ground that it was better for Egypt to evacuate the Soudan than to incur the withdrawal of the British occupation of Egypt. He held office until 1888, when he was dismissed and retired to Paris, where he spent his time in writing his reminiscences, which he refrained from publishing. In 1892, Abbas Pasha succeeded his father Tewfik, and after getting into trouble with the British Agent, summoned Nubar to become his Prime Minister in 1894. After eighteen months, during which matters were placed on a more friendly footing, Nubar Pasha finally retired in November, 1895, having been Prime Minister to six Khedives. He retired to Paris, where he died on January 14 at his house in the Rue Boissiere, having undergone a few months previously a serious operation from which he never completely rallied.

On the 1st, at London, aged 60, **Edward Righton**, a popular comedian. First appeared as Fleance in Miss Glyn's reproduction of "Macbeth," 1850; was manager of the Court Theatre and one of the three actors in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Happy Land" (1874) whose caricatures of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton incurred the censure of the Lord Chamberlain. On the 2nd, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin, aged 28, **Hon. Mrs. Vincent Corbett**, Hon. Mabel Beatrice Sturt, daughter of Lord Alington. Married, 1895, Vincent Corbett, of H.M. Diplomatic Service. On the 2nd, at Ealing, aged 67, **Surgeon-General Lewis Stanhope Bruce**, son of Colonel Lewis Bruce. Educated at Edinburgh University; joined Bombay Medical Service, 1854; served in the Indian Army, 1856-7, in Persia; in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and Afghan War, 1880-1. On the 3rd, at Rome, aged 81, **Surgeon-General James Macbeth**. Educated at Aberdeen University; entered the Army Medical Service, 1841; served with 10th Foot in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; with 74th Highlanders in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and afterwards with 10th Hussars and 16th Lancers. On the 3rd, at Wateringbury, Kent, aged 73, **General Frederick Schneider**. Entered the Bombay Army, 1841; appointed to 10th Bombay Native Infantry; served in the South

Mahratta War, 1844-5. On the 4th, at Bryanston House, Dorset, aged 62, **Viscountess Portman**, Mary Selina Charlotte, daughter of William Charles, Viscount Milton, son of third Earl Fitzwilliam. Married, 1855, Viscount Portman. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 63, **Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé**, a distinguished French journalist. Born at Réunion; educated at the Collège Napoléon, Paris; entered the École Normale, 1854, but soon took to journalism; made himself remarked by his criticism of the Imperial Government; founded the *Soleil* to support the Monarchical party; elected Member of the French Academy, 1886. On the 4th, at Kensington, aged 83, **Sir James Mouat, K.C.B., V.C.**, son of Dr. James Mouat, M.D. Educated at University College and Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1837; F.R.C.S., 1852; entered the Medical Department of the Army, 1838; served with 6th Dragoon Guards and in charge of the Field Hospital of the Third Division during the Crimean War, 1854-5, earning his Victoria Cross at Balaclava; also through the New Zealand War, 1864-7; Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, 1884. Married, 1860, Adela, daughter of Rev. N. Tindal. On the 4th, at Great Billing, Northants, aged 91, **Rev. Joseph Walker**. Born at Almondbury, Yorkshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; eighth Wrangler, 1830; elected Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1832; Tutor, 1836; and Vice-Principal, 1841; appointed Rector of Great Billing, 1843, and officiated up to Christmas Day, 1898. Married, 1843, Catherine, daughter of Admiral Sir William Carroll, K.C.B. On the 4th, at Brighton, aged 70, **Mrs. Charles Mathews**, Miss Lizzie Davenport, a popular American actress. Married, 1858, Charles Mathews, the famous comedian, as his second wife. On the 4th, at Canons Ashby, Northants, aged 53, **Lady Dryden**, Frances, daughter of Rev. Robert Tredcroft, of Tangmere, Sussex. Married, 1865, Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, baronet. On the 6th, at Jamestown, from a carriage accident, aged 87, **The Bishop of St. Helena**, Right Rev. Thomas Earle Welby, D.D., son of Sir William Earle Welby, second baronet. Educated at Christ Church, Cambridge; entered 13th Light Dragoons; ordained in the Diocese of Toronto; Rector of Sandwich, Western Canada; Rector of Newton, Lincolnshire, 1847-55; Archdeacon of George Town, Cape of Good Hope, 1856; consecrated Bishop of St. Helena, 1862. Married, 1837, Mary, daughter of A. Browne. On the 6th, at Frant, aged 67, **Lady Athlumney**, Maria G. Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert G. Jones, sergeant-at-law. Married, 1860, first Baron Athlumney. On the 7th, at Paris, aged 66, **Frédéric Auguste Lichtenberger**. Born at Strasburg; educated at Strasburg, Germany, and at Paris; appointed Professor at the Lutheran Seminary, Strasburg, 1864; resigned, 1872, and came to Paris; Professor of the reorganised Seminary, 1877-94; author of a "History of Religious Ideas in Germany" (1873); editor of the "Encyclopédie des Sciences Religieuses" (1876-82). On the 8th, at Spaxton, Bridgwater, aged 90, **Henry James Prince**, founder and head of the Agapemone or Abode of Love, 1894, which was revised at Clapton, 1894. He had been at one time a clergyman of the Church of England. On the 8th, at Munich, aged 91, **Count Otto von Bray-Steinburg**, thrice Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Signed at Versailles on November 23, 1870, the adhesion of Bavaria to the German Empire; Bavarian Minister at Vienna, 1871-95. On the 9th, at Torquay, aged 85, **Lady Louisa Elizabeth Fortescue**, daughter of first Earl of Harrowby. Married, 1833, Hon. George Fortescue, M.P. On the 10th, at Stirling, aged 61, **Colonel Arthur Collett Nightingale**, son of Geoffrey Nightingale. Gazetted to 93rd Highlanders, 1854; served in the Crimea, 1854-5; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, including the relief of Lucknow; in the Enrofzie Campaign, 1863-4; and at the Umbeyla Pass, 1866; commanded 91st Regimental District, 1887-92. On the 10th, at Englefield Green, aged 84, **Major-General Frederick Spence, C.B.** Entered the Army, 1829; served with 31st Regiment with great distinction through the Crimean War, 1854-5; the Chinese War, 1860; against the Taepings, 1862. On the 10th, at South Stoke Hall, Bath, aged 96, **Rev. William Acworth**. Educated at Glasgow University and at Queen's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1833; Vicar of Rothley, 1836-53; Vicar of Plumstead, 1853-64; Rector of West Walton, 1870-5; and Vicar of South Stoke, Somerset, 1875-85. On the 12th, at Tufnell Park, London, aged 77, **Rev. Joseph William Reynolds**. Trained for commercial life, but entered the Theological Department, King's College, London, 1846, and ordained to the curacy of St. Peter's, Belper, 1849; appointed Principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Association, 1854-9; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields, 1859-82, for which he raised 30,000l.; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1880; and Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, 1882; author of "The Supernatural in Nature" and other works. On the 12th, at Eccleston Square, S.W., aged 67, **Colonel William Gilly Andrewes, R.H.A.**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Andrewes, 13th Light Dragoons. Educated at Woolwich Military Academy;

appointed to the Royal Artillery, 1849; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, where he was wounded. Married, 1884, Marie Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Puruckherr, of Altenburg. On the 13th, at Washington, aged 66, **Nelson Dingley**, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Born at Durham, Maine; graduated at Dartmouth University, 1855; admitted to the Bar, 1856; proprietor and editor of the *Lewiston, Me., Journal*, 1859-80; Member of the Maine Legislature, 1862-73; Speaker, 1863-4, and Governor of the State, 1874-5; elected to Congress, 1881, as a Republican; devoted himself to currency and commercial subjects; was the chief promoter of the Dingley Tariff. On the 14th, at Sydenham, aged 79, **Thomas Spinks, Q.C., D.C.L.**, a distinguished ecclesiastical lawyer, son of W. Spinks, of the Tower. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford; admitted as an Advocate at Doctors' Commons, 1849; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; Q.C., 1866. On the 15th, at Montreal, aged 89, **Charles Chiniquy**, "the apostle of temperance." Born in the Province of Quebec; educated for the priesthood and ordained, 1833; joined the Oblate Fathers and gave himself up to the temperance cause, and was said to have persuaded 200,000 to become abstainers; migrated with 10,000 of his fellow-countrymen to Illinois and settled at Kankakee, 1851; left the Church of Rome with a large following, 1858; returned to Quebec, where his presence produced serious riots and he was wounded; became a Presbyterian Minister and a strong partisan, often arousing serious disturbances by his addresses in Canada, Nova Scotia and Australia; was a constant traveller and active mountain climber at the age of 87. On the 16th, at Dunsany Castle, Co. Meath, aged 45, **Lord Dunsany**, John William Plunkett, seventeenth Baron Dunsany. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1873; sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative for South Gloucestershire, 1886-92; Representative Peer for Ireland, 1893. Married, 1877, Erule, daughter of Colonel Francis Plunkett-Barton, Coldstream Guards. On the 16th, at Selham Rectory, Sussex, aged 86, **Rev. Robert Blackburn**. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1834 (First Class Lit. Hum.); Fellow of Brasenose, 1834-44; Rector of Selham, 1844. On the 17th, at Rome, aged 62, **Hon. Edward Brownlow**, son of first Baron Lurgan. Entered the Army, 1854, and served with Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea, 1855. Married, 1861, Hélène, daughter of John Hardy, of H.M. Consular Service. On the 18th, at Edinburgh, aged 94, **Admiral John Hay**, son of James Hay, of Seggieden, Perthshire. Entered the Royal Navy, 1819; served in the Greek War, 1828; the Chinese War, 1840-1. On the 18th, at Bristol, aged 46, **John Martin McCurrick**. Born at Dunning; educated at Dollar and Perth Academies and at Edinburgh University; Resident Engineer at Cardiff Docks, 1880; Great Eastern Railway, 1882; Bristol Docks, 1885, where he executed several important improvements; designed the new docks at Portishead and Avonmouth, etc. On the 19th, at Aberdeen, aged 54, **Professor Henry Alleyne Nicholson**, son of John Nicholson, D.D., of Penrith. Educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh; appointed Lecturer on Natural History at Edinburgh, 1869; Professor at Toronto, 1871; Professor of Biology and Physiology in the University of Durham, 1874; of Natural History at St. Andrews, 1875; and Regius Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen, 1882; author of geological works, etc. On the 20th, at Brighton, aged 72, **Sir Frederic Henry Sykes**, fifth baronet. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 1844; served with 11th Hussars and Royal Horse Guards. Married, 1867, Caroline, daughter of J. Bettesworth, of Hayling, Hants. On the 21st, at Oporto, aged 69, **Cardinal Americo Ferreira dos Santos Silva**, Bishop of Oporto and Confessor to the Royal Family of Portugal. On the 22nd, at St. Petersburg, aged 63, **Michael Nikoloiwich Anneukoff**, descended from a noble family of Nijni-Novgorod. Educated in the Imperial Corps of Pages; passed with distinction through the Military Academy, and was appointed to the Guards' Staff Corps; was appointed Assistant Minister of Police in Poland, 1863-6; Chief Director of Railway Troops Transport; commanded the Reserves in the Russo-Turkish War, 1877-8; and after 1880 was chief constructor of the railway from the Caspian to Samarkand; Member of the Supreme Military Council, 1893. On the 22nd, at Tottenham, aged 79, **Samuel Swarbrick**. Began life in a subordinate position on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 1838, and afterwards on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and rose to be accountant, and from 1851 held the same post in the Midland Railway, and was General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, 1866-80. On the 22nd, at Queen's Gate, Kensington, aged 71, **Earl Poulett**, William Henry Poulett, sixth earl, son of Vice-Admiral Hon. George Poulett. Educated at Sandhurst College; entered the Army, 1845; served with 22nd Regiment. Married, first, 1849, Elizabeth Lavinia, daughter of J. Newman;

second, 1871, **Emma Sophia**, daughter of W. Johnson; and third, 1879, **Rosa**, daughter of Alfred Hugh de Melville. On the 23rd, at Leith, aged 55, **John Goundry Holburn, M.P.**, son of Thomas Holburn, of Durham. Was self-educated, and began life as a tinplate worker; was President of the Edinburgh and Leith Trades Council, 1871-5; Member of Leith Town Council, 1890-5; returned as Labour and Radical Member for North-West Lanarkshire, 1895. On the 23rd, at Porchester Terrace, London, aged 80, **General John Cheape Brooke**, son of Colonel C. W. Brooke. Joined 63rd Bengal Native Infantry, 1836; raised and disciplined the Meywar Bheels, and obtained great influence over them and the neighbouring chiefs; kept quiet a large tract of country during the Mutiny, for which he was specially thanked; Political Agent at Jodhpur and Jeypore, 1860-70; Government Agent in Rajputana, 1870-3. Married, 1849, **Emma C.**, daughter of Colonel L. H. Smith, Bengal Cavalry. On the 24th, at Glasgow, aged 52, **Joseph Coats, M.D.**, son of William Coats, of Paisley. Educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Leipzig and Würzburg; graduated M.B. at Glasgow, 1867; M.D., 1870; editor of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, 1878; Lecturer on Pathology, Glasgow University, 1890-4, when he was elected Professor; author of several medical works. Married, 1879, **Georgina**, daughter of John Taylor, of Demerara. On the 25th, at Clifton, aged 80, **Rev. Thomas Hincks, B.A. (Lond.)**, F.R.S., son of Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., of Exeter. Educated at the Unitarian School, and afterwards Minister of Mill Hill Chapel, 1842-50; author of several important works on zoology, including the "History of British Hydroid Zoophytes" (1868). On the 25th, at Paris, aged 87, **Adolphe D'ennery (d'Henner)**. Born at Paris; started as an attorney's clerk, and afterwards studied art and took to journalism; produced his first play, "Emile," 1831, and continued writing from two to seven every year until 1887; left a fortune of 6,000,000 frs., and bequeathed his house and its Chinese and Japanese collections of great value to the State. On the 25th, at Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 77, **Very Rev. Edward Spooner, M.A.** Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1842; Perpetual Curate, Holy Trinity, Haverstock, 1858; Rector of Heston, Middlesex, 1859-75; Rector of Hadleigh, 1875, with co-Deanery of Dorking. Married, first, 1857, **Octavia**, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, fifth baronet; and second, 1885, **Anna Frances**, daughter of J. C. Cobbold, of Ipswich. On the 26th, at Dublin, aged 92, **Sir John Nugent**, son of J. Nugent, of Grenan, Co. Kilkenny. Educated at Clongower College and Trinity College, Dublin; M.B., 1827; travelling physician of Daniel O'Connell; Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, 1847-90. On the 27th, at Uffington House, Stamford, aged 83, **The Earl of Lindsey**, Montague Peregrine Bertie, eleventh earl. Educated at Eton; entered the Grenadier Guards, 1835. Married, 1854, **Felicia Elizabeth**, daughter of Rev. John Earle Welby, of Hareston, Leicestershire. On the 29th, at Moret, Fontainebleau, aged 58, **Alfred Sisley**, a landscape painter, who followed the traditions of the Barbizon school for some time, and subsequently fell under the influence of Monet. Belonged to a family of English origin; studied under Gleyre, and then lived for some years at Hampton Court painting landscape; returned to France, and was reckoned among the leading impressionists. On the 29th, at Leyden, aged 75, **Robert Jacobus Fruin**, a distinguished Dutch historian and Professor of Dutch History at the University of Leyden, 1860-94. Born at Rotterdam; studied at Leyden, 1842-7; Professor of National History, 1860; author of several historical works. On the 29th, at Foxrock, Co. Dublin, aged 88, **Lady Arabella Georgiana Brooke**, daughter of eleventh Earl of Huntingdon. Married, 1833, **George Frederick Brooke**, of Ashbrook. On the 29th, at Gretton House, Winchcomb, aged 83, **Hon. Emilius John Weld-Forester**, son of first Baron Forester. Entered the Army, 1832; served with 83rd Regiment through the Afghan Campaign, 1838-42; was present at the action before Jellalabad and the recapture of Cabul. On the 30th, at Wandsworth, aged 73, **Major-General William Ruxton Aeneas Alexander**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1842, and appointed to the Staff Corps; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; Burmese War, 1852-3; Sonthal War, 1855; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; distinguished himself at the siege of Agra; raised and commanded for three years "Alexander's Horse." On the 30th, at Nice, aged 72, **Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky**, a distinguished Russian general. Took part in the conquest of the Caucasus and the capture of Schamyl, 1859; the Crimean War, 1854-5; the Russo-Turkish War, 1877, and especially the taking of Kars. On the 31st, at Sofia, aged 28, **The Princess of Bulgaria**, Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma (Bourbon). Born at Vienna. Married, 1893, Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, elected Prince of Bulgaria. On the 31st, at Paris, aged 70, **Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**, son of Richard Ford, the author of the "Handbook for Spain." Entered the Army and served

with the 4th Light Dragoons, 1846-51; entered the Diplomatic Service, 1852, and served in various parts of the world; appointed, 1875-7, British Agent on Fishery Rights under the Washington Treaty, 1871; Minister at Athens, 1881-4; Madrid, 1884-92, which was raised to the rank of an Embassy, 1887; employed on various International Fisheries Commissions; appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, 1892-3, and at Rome, 1893-8. Married, 1857, Annie, daughter of Marquis Garofalo, of Naples. On the 31st, at Knoll Park, Almondsbury, aged 83, **Thomas William Chester-Master**, of The Abbey, Cirencester. Educated at Eton; sat as a Conservative for Cirencester, 1837-44. Married, 1840, Catherine Eliza, daughter of Sir George Cornwall, third baronet. On the 31st, at St. John's Wood, N.W., aged 48, **Harry Bates, A.R.A.** Born at Stevenage, Herts; began life as a clerk to an architect; entered the Lambeth School of Art, 1879, and studied under Dalon, and afterwards entered the Royal Academy Schools, where he won the Gold Medal, 1883; went to Paris and studied under Rodin; exhibited at the Royal Academy "*Æneas*" (1885), "*Homer*" (1886), etc., many of his later works being in relief; a colossal equestrian statue of Lord Roberts (1897). On the 31st, at Bilston, aged 46, **Rev. Charles A. Berry**, a prominent Nonconformist minister. Born at Southport; educated at Airedale College; first "called" to Bolton, 1874; moved to Wolverhampton, 1883; was invited to become Pastor of "Plymouth Church," Brooklyn, N.Y., on the death of Rev. H. Ward Beecher. Died whilst conducting the funeral service of a colleague.

FEBRUARY.

Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G.—Prince Alfred, the eldest child and only son of H.R.H. Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh, and of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, was born at Buckingham Palace, on October 15, 1874, and in consequence of his delicate health was educated privately in England, and the only public post occupied was that of a subaltern in the Devonshire Volunteers, 2nd Battalion. In the German Army, after the accession of his father to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, he was made a lieutenant *à la suite* in the Thuringian Regiment, and a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Prussian Guards. At the end of 1898 he left Coburg for Meran, where it was intended that he should spend part of the winter, but his health, which had long been a source of anxiety to his parents, never improved, and he died somewhat suddenly at Meran on February 5, from an attack of cerebral congestion.

Count von Caprivi.—George Leo, General Count von Caprivi de Caprera de Montecuculi, was the son of Julius Eduard von Caprivi, a distinguished Prussian official and member of the Upper House. He was born at Charlottenburg, 1831, educated at the Werder Gymnasium in Berlin, and entered the Prussian Guards in 1850, and in 1861 was attached to the general staff as captain. He served through the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 in Bohemia on the staff of the Com-

mander of the First Army Corps, and in the Franco-German War of 1870 he was chief of the staff of the Tenth Army Corps, and distinguished himself at Mars-la-Tour, and afterwards in the operations at Orleans and on the Loire. After the war General von Caprivi held various prominent posts, including that of Military Governor of Metz. From 1883 to 1888 he was Chief of the Admiralty, without, however, abandoning his military service in which he distinguished himself in the autumn manoeuvres, and was in this manner brought into close relations with the young Crown Prince who shortly afterwards succeeded to the Imperial Crown. It was, however, a matter of general surprise that on March 20, 1890, he was nominated by the young Emperor to take up the Chancellorship, which Prince Bismarck had been forced to resign. Beyond the reputation of being a man of strong purpose and anti-revolutionary views his political bias was unknown. He found himself soon exposed to the hostile attacks of his predecessor, and the Junkers of the Bismarck party, who declared themselves against the "man without an acre or a straw."

Contrary to general expectation, General von Caprivi found means of gaining the support of the Radicals and even of the Social Democrats, by whose help he succeeded in passing through the Reichstag the Treaties of Commerce concluded with Italy, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. The fall in the price of corn, subsequent upon

the reduction of the import duties, roused the whole agricultural party, of which the Conservatives and Clericals were the principal factors; but in reply to their taunts and reproaches the Emperor in 1891 raised his Chancellor to the rank of count.

His talents, however, as a tactician and debater were put to a greater test in 1893, when he introduced the new Army Bill, which reduced the period service in the infantry to two years, increased the strength of the Army on a peace footing to 479,229 men, and introduced the system of fourth battalions. The bill was opposed in the Reichstag by the various sections of the Conservatives, and rejected. A dissolution ensued, and in the electoral campaign, as well as in the debates in the new Reichsrath, Count von Caprivi, notwithstanding the objections of many superior officers, carried the majority with him, and placed the Army upon an extended and elastic basis.

In addition to the Chancellorship of the empire, Count von Caprivi held the offices of Prussian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. In 1892, Count Zedlitz, as Minister of Education, had introduced a bill for enforcing religious education in Prussian national schools, which raised the opposition of the Liberals and Radicals, and was highly displeasing to the academic bodies. Count von Caprivi thoroughly associated himself with his colleague's measure, and when at length it was found necessary to withdraw it, he resigned his Prussian Premiership. For some time longer he continued to hold the Imperial Chancellorship, but he had lost the support of the Liberals without having ingratiated himself with the Conservatives, of whom the Eulenbergs were the most prominent spokesmen. He retained his place, however, until October, 1894, when the news of his retirement was received without surprise. He withdrew to his country seat at Skyren, near Krossen, on the Oder, where he died, on February 6, after a very short illness, and shortly before completing his sixty-eighth year.

Lord Justice Chitty.—Joseph William Chitty, son of Thomas Chitty, a distinguished special pleader, was born in 1828, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with a first class in Classical Honours in 1851, having during his undergraduate career played in the University "eleven," and "stroked" the University boat for three successive

years. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1856, and speedily obtained a considerable practice in leading Chancery and commercial cases. In 1874 he became Queen's Counsel, and his good fortune followed him in the Rolls Court, over which Sir George Jessel presided, and for many years he continued to make a larger income than any of his contemporaries who were not Crown officers. During all this time Mr. Chitty was an active officer of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, and acted as umpire each year at the University boat race.

Mr. Chitty took but a slight part in politics, but in 1880 he stood as a Liberal for the city of Oxford, and was returned in conjunction with Sir Wm. Harcourt. In 1881 he was appointed under the new Judicature Act to be a Chancery judge, and took up the work hitherto performed by the Master of the Rolls as a judge of first instance. In 1896, on the retirement of Lord Justice Kay, Mr. Justice Chitty was promoted to the Court of Appeal, where he promptly made his mark as a judge of great learning and acuteness, but his judgments were not marked by the literary qualities which distinguished those of his colleagues.

In private life he devoted nearly the whole of his leisure to carpentry, miniature shipbuilding, and cabinet-making, in which he had acquired great skill, and not a few of the trade secrets, such as those of French polishing, etc. His workshop was his real play-room during vacation and after the labours of a day in court. He married Clara Jessie, daughter of Chief Baron Pollock. His death, preceded by an attack of influenza, happened suddenly at his house in Queen's Gate Gardens on February 15, he having sat in court only five days previously.

President Faure.—François Félix Faure was born January 30, 1841, of Provençal parents who had settled in Normandy, and had there attained a respectable position. After some years' education in France, Félix Faure was sent to England to learn the language. On his return he was apprenticed to a tanner at Amboise, and worked at his trade for some years. He then removed to Havre, and set up in business as a shipbuilder and ship-owner, in which he was very successful and took a leading place in commercial life. In 1881 he was sent to the Chamber of Deputies as representative of Havre, and attached himself to the Union Républicaine. He promptly

attracted the notice of Gambetta, who offered him the post of Under Secretary for Commerce and the Colonies. The Ministry lasted only a few weeks, but in 1883 he was reappointed to the same post by M. Jules Ferry, and held it until the break-up of the Cabinet in 1885. Three years later he returned to his place under M. Tirard, and in 1893 became Minister of Marine in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, which survived the assassination of President Carnot, and M. Casimir-Perier's short tenure of the Presidency. His attitude towards the Chief of the State during this period was the subject of much subsequent controversy. He was thought to have combined with General Mercier and M. Dupuy in concealing from M. Casimir-Perier important matters and documents in connection with the Dreyfus case, and many administrative acts arising out of it. The Dupuy Cabinet resigned on January 14, 1895, and on the following day M. Casimir-Perier refusing "to expose himself longer to a campaign of slander and insult" withdrew from public life.

Two days later the National Assembly met at Versailles to elect a new President. M. Dupuy, who had been credited with having brought about M. Casimir-Perier's resignation, was unable to organise his supporters, and the three candidates put forward by their respective supporters were M. Henri Brisson (Radical), M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Faure, the last named being almost unknown outside parliamentary circles. At the first ballot M. Brisson obtained the largest number of votes, but not an actual majority. M. Waldeck-Rousseau who was last on the poll then retired, and at the second ballot M. Faure obtained 430 votes against 361 given to M. Brisson. His election was favourably received by all classes, especially in the great commercial centres, and it was generally believed that he would display shrewd common-sense and firmness in dealing with the intrigues of rival political parties. He surprised all by showing a more than ordinary wish to maintain the dignity of his office, and in making a greater parade at State functions than had been the custom of his predecessors. The chief event of M. Faure's presidency was the consummation of the Russian Alliance, of which the conclusion had been the aim of successive French Foreign Ministers. The first formal incident had been the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt in 1891, when the popular feeling displayed on

both sides strengthened the action of diplomacy. In the autumn of 1896 the Czar and Czarina arrived at Cherbourg, where a grand naval review was held in their honour, and thence came on to Paris where a magnificent reception was given to the imperial guests, followed by a military review at Châlons. Throughout their stay in France the Czar and Czarina were acclaimed with the utmost enthusiasm, and although no formal alliance was signed, this first public recognition of the republic since the downfall of the empire was the source of general satisfaction. In the following year President Faure paid a visit in state to Russia, embarking at Dunkirk, and accompanied by a fleet of cruisers. His reception at St. Petersburg was as cordial as could be desired, and before his visit was concluded the Czar referred in a public speech to the fact that France and Russia were friendly and allied nations. So long as M. Méline's Ministry remained in office M. Faure's position was unassailed, but he had incurred the ill-will of the champions of Dreyfus by his connection with the Ministry which was in power when the proceedings commenced, and by his subsequent unwillingness to reopen the investigation of Dreyfus' guilt, and the proceedings connected with his trial. When at length M. Dupuy's Cabinet had been forced into referring the case to the Court of Cassation, President Faure was credited with having exerted himself to prevent the result being effective, and his attitude was attributed by the Revisionists to his desire to stifle inquiry. At the same time in the nation at large doubts had arisen as to the anticipated benefits of the Russian Alliance, doubts which were strengthened by the apparent disregard of French interests in Egypt, and in the terms under which the proposed Peace Congress was announced to the world. M. Faure had therefore to face a general decline of his popularity, which had already suffered from his ostentatious love of ceremonial display on even trivial occasions. He was mercilessly upbraided with aiming at kingship in some form, and with forgetting his own humble origin. These attacks, which were probably unmerited, gave him great annoyance, and possibly undermined his health; but no one was prepared for his sudden death, which took place on February 15, at the Elysée, shortly after his return from his morning ride, the cause being an attack of apoplexy from which he never rallied.

Right Hon. Sir George Bowen, P.C., G.C.M.G.—George Ferguson Bowen, the son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, of Taughboyne, Co. Donegal, was born in 1821, and was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford. He graduated 1844 in the First Class in Classics, and was elected shortly after a Fellow of Brasenose. He entered as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn, but was never called, having been appointed President of the University of Corfu, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian and Modern Greek. He also wrote the "Handbook for Greece" in Murray's series, "Ithaca in 1850," etc. He was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Government of Corfu, and was holding the post in 1858 when Mr. Gladstone was sent out by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, as Lord High Commissioner. In recognition of his services on this occasion, although the recommendations of the Commissioner were not carried into effect until 1863, Mr. Bowen was created K.C.M.G.

On his return to England he was offered and accepted the Governorship of the newly-formed Colony of Queensland, on the north-east coast of Australia, and hitherto regarded as forming part of New South Wales. He set himself to master the conditions of the great sheep-rearing country, and to conciliate the squatters of Darling Downs and the merchants of Moreton Bay. His despatches to the Colonial Office differed greatly from the ordinary style of such documents, and were replete with classical analogies and quick appreciations of social colonial life. By his tact he succeeded in making loyalty popular, and laid the foundations of imperial federation by insisting upon a combined system of national defences. He took a great interest in geographical research, and himself took part in an exploring expedition in 1862, when much of the northern coast of the Australasian continent was visited for the first time. He also urged upon the responsible authorities the claims of classical education, and during the financial crisis of 1866 by his firmness in declining to sanction a forced currency of paper saved the colony from a financial crisis. His services were so important and his popularity so great that his governorship was prolonged for two years beyond the regular period.

In 1867 on the retirement of Sir George Grey, Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of New Zealand, where the embers of the Maori War

were still smouldering, and native discontent general. The new Governor at once entered upon a policy of reconciliation, personally seeking conferences with the native chiefs, and repressing the high-handed dealings of the colonists with stern impartiality. The result of his policy was the complete appeasement of the islands, and the establishment of representative government on a firm basis. On the conclusion of his term of office in New Zealand, he was transferred in 1873 to Victoria without returning to England, where his tact and powers of conciliation were put to a test by the constantly recurring changes of ministers, and the differences between the two Houses of the Legislature. Matters at length reached a deadlock; but, notwithstanding the attacks made upon him, he successfully vindicated his course of action, which left to his responsible ministers the solution of the difficulty without his intervention. In 1879, on the expiration of his term in Victoria, he was offered and accepted the Governorship of Mauritius, where he successfully applied the coolie labour code, introduced by his predecessor, Sir A. Phayre. His departure in 1883 was equally regretted by the French and British inhabitants of the island, and on his return to Paris he was entertained at a banquet by the French Mauritians. After a few months' rest Sir George Bowen was sent to Hong-Kong, where his administration was uneventful although it coincided with the anxious period of the Franco-Chinese War, and strained relations with Russia. He took advantage of his opportunities, however, to visit both Peking and Japan, where he was received by the Emperor and treated with distinction. With this governorship his official life ended, but in 1888 he was sent to Malta with Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., on a Royal Commission to report on the working of the new constitution given to the island.

Sir George Bowen married in 1856 Diamantina, daughter of Count Roma, President of the Ionian Islands, who accompanied him through his varied experiences, and died in 1893, and in 1896 he married the daughter of Rev. Dr. Luby, of Trinity College, Dublin, and widow of Rev. Henry White. The later years of his life were devoted to the enjoyment of the scholarship which from his earliest manhood he had cultivated, and of which he unceasingly advocated the uses and pleasures. He died at Brighton on February 21, after a short illness, from an attack of bronchitis.

Baron de Reuter.—Julius de Reuter, the founder of the international telegraphic news agency bearing his name, was born at Hesse Cassel in 1816, and began commercial life at the age of thirteen in his uncle's office, where he made the acquaintance of Professor Gauss, whose experiments in telegraphy were beginning to attract attention. It was not until 1849 that the line between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin—the first on the continent—was finally completed. Reuter forthwith fixed himself at Aix-la-Chapelle, and began collecting and transmitting news by telegraph, the proximity of the Belgian frontier giving his first headquarters an international importance. In order to supply himself with news he employed the railways, couriers, and carrier pigeons, but he found his enterprise much hampered by the restrictions of press censorship, at that time general all over the continent. In 1851 the first submarine cable was laid between Dover and Calais, and Reuter thereupon transferred his head office to London, and occupied himself chiefly with the transmission of commercial intelligence. In 1858 he undertook to supply foreign news to the English papers, and in order to do this he established agents at the chief European centres, subsequently extending them to all parts of the world. The trustworthiness of his information became more and more recognised as time went on, and consequently greater space was accorded each year to his news in the papers. In order to anticipate the news brought from America by each incoming steamer, Reuter laid down sixty miles of wire between

Crookhaven and Cork, and intercepting the steamers conveyed the news to land by fast boats. It was through his agency that the first tidings of the impending war between France and Austria, the assassination of President Lincoln, the Isandula disaster, and the defeat of the British troops at Majuba Hill first reached England.

In 1865 Reuter obtained from the Hanoverian Government a concession for the laying of a telegraphic cable between England and Cuxhaven, which established direct communication between this country and Germany, and in the same year he also obtained a similar concession for a cable between France and the United States. In 1875 this line, which was worked in conjunction with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, was converted into a company of which Baron de Reuter remained the chairman until 1878. In 1872 he obtained from the Shah of Persia a concession under which he acquired the exclusive right of constructing railways, working the mines, forests, and other natural resources of that country as well as the farming of the customs. So vast a monopoly excited the opposition of the other Powers, who assumed that Great Britain would acquire a dominant influence in Persia. The concession was annulled and that for establishing the Bank of Persia granted in its place.

The title of baron was conferred upon Mr. de Reuter, in 1871 by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He married in 1845 Ida, daughter of Herr S. M. Magnus, of Berlin, and died at Nice on February 25, in his eighty-third year.

On the 2nd, at Hampstead, aged 70, **Major-General Walter Henry Smith**, son of Henry Smith, of Eastling, Kent. Entered the Bengal Native Infantry, 1845; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujarat; and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; was appointed to the Staff Corps. Married, 1857, Catherine, daughter of Rev. R. J. Dolling, Rector of Wormshill, Kent. On the 3rd, at Berlin, aged 59, **Frau Joachim**, a distinguished German ballad and oratorio singer. Amalie Schneeweiss, born at Marburg, and gave early proofs of her powers at Hanover and elsewhere. Married, 1861, Herr Joseph Joachim, the great violinist. On the 4th, at Dublin, aged 51, **Right Hon. Christopher Talbot Redington, P.C.**, son of Sir Thomas N. Redington, K.C.B., of Kilcornan. Born at Galway; educated at Oscott College and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1868 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); served on many important commissions, 1886-92; appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University, 1894, and Resident Commissioner of National Education, Ireland, 1897. On the 4th, at Newmarket, Co. Cork, aged 72, **Colonel Richard William Aldworth**. Entered the Army, 60th Rifles, 1844; served through the China War, 1848-9; the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with great distinction. Married, 1863, Lady Mary Bernard, daughter of third Earl of Bandon. On the 6th, at London, aged 72, **James Christie Traill**, of Rattar, Caithness-shire, eldest son of James Traill. Educated at St. John's College, Oxford; B.A., 1846; Secretary to the Parish Boundaries and Trades Union Commissions, 1860-2; contested Caithness-shire as a Liberal, 1868. Married, 1857, Julia, daughter of William Lambarde, of Beechmount, Sevenoaks. On the 7th, at Birkenhead, aged 67, **William**

Laird, eldest son of John Laird, M.P., whose business as a shipbuilder he carried on, being admitted a partner in 1860. Especially employed in building gunboats and torpedo vessels, several battleships, and the steamers for the fast packet service between Holyhead and Kingstown. Married, 1871, Anne J., daughter of R. Prichard, of Llwydiarth Esgob, Anglesey. On the 7th, at Middletown, Connecticut, aged 81, **Right Rev. John Williams, D.D.** Born at Deerfield, Mass.; educated at Harvard University; graduated at Washington College, 1835; ordained, 1838; President of Trinity College and Professor of History and Literature, 1848; Suffragan to Bishop of Connecticut, 1851; Bishop, 1885. On the 7th, at Neuilly, Paris, aged 78, **Mary Gonzaga Howell**, Superior of the Convent des Augustines, for 286 years situated near the Jardin des Plantes, but destroyed in 1871. Took the veil, 1848; succeeded her sister as Superior, 1867. On the 8th, at Cadogan Square, S.W., aged 71, **George Andrew Spottiswoode**, son of Andrew Spottiswoode, of Broome Hall, Surrey. A member of the great printing firm, which he greatly developed; took an active interest in Church matters; was Vice-Chairman of the House of Laymen and for many years President of the Lay Helpers' Association. Married, 1863, Frances Grace, daughter of Rev. Sir Vincent Hammick, second baronet. On the 9th, at Wellington, N.Z., aged 87, **Rev. William Colenso, F.R.S., F.L.S.** Born at Penzance; began life as a printer with a firm engaged on work for the British and Foreign Bible Society; sent to New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society to establish a press, 1833; printed the first book in New Zealand, "The Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians, 1835; took Orders, 1844; acquired great reputation as an authority on New Zealand natural history, Maori myths and antiquities. On the 10th, at Ottawa, Canada, aged 37, **Archibald Lampman**, the Canadian poet. Born at Morpeth, Ontario; educated at Toronto University; graduated, 1882, and engaged in teaching; appointed to the Canadian Postal Department, 1887; published several volumes of poetry, 1888-96. Married, 1887, Maud, daughter of Edward Playter, M.D., of Ottawa. On the 10th, at Rome, aged 59, **Charles Napoleon Bonaparte**, Prince of Canino, son of Prince Charles Bonaparte and grandson of Lucien Bonaparte. Born at Rome; served for some time in the French Army; settled in Rome, 1861. Married, 1862, Princess Ruspoli. On the 10th, at Albion Street, Hyde Park, aged 67, **Henry Jones ("Cavendish")**, son of Henry Derviche Jones, F.R.C.S. Educated at King's College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1852; author of "The Laws and Principles of Whist" (1862) and several other works on the same subject. On the 10th, at Toberbynan, Co. Meath, aged 72, **Edward Francis MacEvoy**, son of J. MacEvoy. Entered the Army, 1844; served with 6th Dragoon Guards; sat as a Liberal for Co. Meath, 1855-74. Married, 1850, Eliza Teresa, daughter of Andrew Browne, of Mount Hazel, Co. Galway. On the 11th, at Perth, Western Australia, aged 57, **John Charles Horsey James**, Commissioner of Titles, son of Rev. J. H. James, of Lydney. Educated at Rugby and Exeter College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1866; appointed to organise the Land Titles Office of Western Australia, 1875. Married, 1885, Rebecca Catherine, daughter of C. H. Clifton, of Perth, W.A. On the 12th, at Brighton, aged 82, **Mrs. Marshman**, an energetic philanthropist, Alice, daughter of John Sparrowe, of the "Ancient House," Ipswich. Went to India and founded native schools. Married, 1846, John Clark Marshman, C.S.I., editor of the *Friend of India*. Returned to England, 1853, and began active work among London shop girls, 1856; established a sanatorium in London and afterwards at Dover (1870) and Brighton (1877), which at her death was receiving 2,000 patients yearly. On the 12th, at Lymington, Hants, aged 85, **Colonel Henry Aimé Ouvry, C.B.**, son of F. A. Ouvry, of East Acton. Entered the Army, 1831; served with 3rd Light Dragoons in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; commanded 9th Lancers through the Indian Mutiny, 1857, with great distinction, and subsequently the Cavalry Brigade of the movable column, earning great distinction. Married, 1854, Matilda Hannah, daughter of Colonel J. Delamain, C.B. On the 13th, at Barbados, aged 91, **Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G., D.C.L.**, son of Thomas Sealy, of Clifton. Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1829; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1833; appointed Solicitor-General of Barbados, 1843-6; Attorney-General, 1846-74; Member of Executive Council, 1858-76, and again, 1882-4. Married, 1834, Ann Isabella, daughter of J. F. D. Jones, M.D. On the 15th, at Bombay, aged 52, **Sir Louis Addin Kershaw, Q.C.**, son of Mathew Kershaw, of Luddenden, Halifax. Educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A. (Honours), 1868; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1872; Q.C., 1895; appointed Chief Justice of North-West Provinces of India, 1898, and Chief Justice of Bombay, 1898. Married, 1878, Helen, daughter of E. O'Grady, of Springfield, Co. Limerick. On the 16th, at Warenes Wood, Berks, aged 76,

Lady Mowbray, Elizabeth, daughter of George Isaac Mowbray, of Bishops Wearmouth, Durham, and Mortimer, Berks. Married, 1847, John Robert Cornish, M.P., who took the name of Mowbray. On the 17th, at St. Andrews, N.B., aged 70, **Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.B., LL.D.**, son of Dr. George Playfair, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal. Entered Madras Artillery, 1846; Political Agent at Zanzibar, 1860-5; appointed Consul-General at Algiers, 1867-96; author of several works on Algiers, Tunis, etc. Married, 1851, Agnes, daughter of Major-General Webster, of Balgarvie, Fifeshire. On the 17th, at the Monastery, Clapham, aged 70, **Very Rev. Thomas Edward Bridgett**, son of a silk manufacturer at Derby. Brought up as a Baptist; educated at Tonbridge School and St. John's College, Cambridge; having joined the Church of England, joined the Church of Rome, 1850; consecrated Priest, 1856; attached himself to the Order of the Redemptorists; author of "The Life and Writings of Sir John More," "Life of John Fisher," etc. On the 18th, at St. Leonards, aged 73, **Colonel Edward Andrew Noel**, of Duffield, Derbyshire, son of Rev. the Hon. F. J. Noel. Entered the Army, 1843; served with 31st Regiment through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, with great distinction; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Royal Gloucestershire Volunteers, 1864-72; one of H.M. Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1875. Married, 1848, Sarah, daughter of W. B. Darwin, of Elston Hall, Notts. On the 18th, at Vienna, aged 55, **Archduchess Maria Immaculata**, Princess of Naples (Two Sicilies). Married, 1861, Archduke Charles Salvator. On the 19th, at London, aged 62, **Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B.**, son of Captain A. Nairne. Educated at Addiscombe; entered Bengal Artillery, 1855; served through the Mutiny, 1857-8; the Eusofzai Expedition, 1863; and the Afghan War, 1878-9; commanded the Royal Artillery at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir; Superintendent of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, 1885-7; Inspector-General of Artillery in India, 1887-92; Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, 1894-8. Married, 1860, Sophie, daughter of Rev. J. D. Addison. On the 19th, at Kensington Gardens Square, aged 56, **Leopold George Gordon Robbins**, Reader in Equity to the Council of Legal Education. Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Oxford; B.A. (Honours), 1864; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1876; author of several legal works and a prominent member of the Masonic body. On the 21st, at Edinburgh, aged 57, **Dr. William Rutherford, F.R.C.S.**, Professor of Physiology. Born at Ancrum Craig; educated at Jedburgh School and Edinburgh University; graduated (with Honours) M.B., 1863; studied on the Continent; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London, 1869-74, when he was appointed to the same Chair at Edinburgh; author of several scientific works; elected F.R.S., 1876. On the 21st, at Chudleigh, Devon, aged 82, **Evan Baillie** (of Dochfour), a lineal descendant of William Wallace. Born in India; educated at Oriel College, Oxford; B.A., 1838; Rector of Lawshall, Suffolk, 1844-52; resigned, and entered the Roman Catholic Church. On the 23rd, at Paris, aged 88, **Général de Rochebouet**. Educated at the École Polytechnique; entered the Artillery, 1830; assisted in the *Coup d'Etat*, 1851; served through the Italian War, 1860; Chief of the Bordeaux Army Corps, 1874-80; was Prime Minister and War Minister for one month, 1877, after the fall of the Broglie Cabinet. On the 24th, at Felixstowe, aged 65, **Rear-Admiral Percy Putt Luxmoore, C.B.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1849; served in the Baltic Expedition, 1854-5; Indian Mutiny, 1857; China War, 1858-9; and Ashanti Campaign, 1870-3, when he was severely wounded. On the 24th, at Trevarno, Helston, aged 71, **William Bickford Smith**, son of George Smith, of Camborne. Engaged in business as a safety fuse manufacturer; sat as a Liberal for Truro Division of Cornwall, 1885-92. Married, first, 1852, Margaret Leeman, daughter of William Vennington, Broadhempston, Devon; and second, 1870, Anne Matilda, daughter of George Hickman Bond, of Radford, Notts. Assumed the name of Bickford, 1868. On the 24th, at Henstead Hall, Lowestoft, aged 47, **Sir Alfred Sherlock Gooch**, eighth baronet, third son of Sir Edward Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk. Married, 1880, Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Williams, of Honeycombe, Calstock, Cornwall. On the 24th, at Edinburgh, aged 75, **Sir John Struthers, M.D.** Born at Dunfermline; graduated at Edinburgh University in Medicine, 1845; Professor of Anatomy at Aberdeen University, 1863-89; author of several works on anatomy, etc. On the 24th, at Ealing, aged 68, **Major-General Frederick Gadsden**. Joined the Madras Army, 1850; served through the Burmese War, 1852, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857. On the 25th, at Berne, aged 73, **Emile Welti**, a distinguished Swiss statesman. Born at Zurzach-Arga; studied Law at Berlin; was a member of the Federal Council, 1866-91, and six times President of the Swiss Confederation, besides being in turn head of the Military, Judicial and Railway Departments; created the existing military organisation and promoted the nationalisation of

the railways. On the 25th, at Pau, aged 70, **Colonel Theophilus John Levett**, of Wychnor, Staffordshire. Entered the 1st Life Guards, 1847; Colonel Commandant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry; sat as a Conservative for Lichfield, 1880-5. Married, 1856, Lady Jane Feilding, daughter of first Earl of Denbigh. On the 25th, at Athens, aged 65, **Andreas Syngros**, a Greek banker, politician and philanthropist. Bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, valued at 30,000,000 drachms, to national and charitable objects. On the 25th, at London, aged 69, **Rev. Charles Boteler Pocock**, Commander, R.N. Entered the Royal Navy, 1847; was present and severely wounded at the capture of Pegu, 1850, and saw much service on the West Coast of Africa, etc.; took Deacon's Orders in the Diocese of Ontario, 1884; Organising Secretary of the Society of the Treasury of God, Toronto, 1885-8. On the 25th, at the Rectory, St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, aged 66, **Rev. Alexander Israel M'Caul**, son of Dr. Alexander M'Caul, D.D. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and King's College, London; appointed Rector of St. Magnus, 1863; Lecturer in Hebrew and Divinity, King's College, London, 1861. On the 25th, at Lennox Gardens, S.W., aged 54, **Dowager Countess of Sefton**, Cecily Emily Jolliffe, daughter of first Lord Hylton. Married, 1866, fourth Earl of Sefton. On the 26th, at London, aged 90, **Sir Henry Delves Broughton**, ninth baronet, of Doddington Park, Nantwich and Broughton Hall, Staffordshire. High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1859. Married, 1857, Eliza Florence Alexandrina, daughter of Louis Rosengweig. On the 26th, at Chatham, aged 62, **Sarah Thorne**, an actress of considerable repute, and one of a family closely connected with the stage. On the 26th, at Hove, aged 71, **Right Rev. Herbert Bree**, D.D., son of John Bree, of Emerald, Keswick. Educated at Bury School and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1850; Rector of Harkstead, Suffolk, 1858-63; of Brampton, Hunts, 1870-82; consecrated Bishop of Barbadoos, 1882. Married, first, 1850, Jane Sarah, daughter of Rev. E. Rust D'Eye, of Drinkstone; and second, 1866, Mary, daughter of William Newland, of Bramley, Guildford. On the 26th, at Vienna, aged 92, **Count Johann Bernhard von Rechberg und Rothenlöwen**. Entered the Austrian Diplomatic Service, 1828; Minister at Stockholm, 1841; Civil Administrator of Lombardy, 1853; Austrian Representative at the Federal Diet, Frankfurt, 1855, where he was Bismarck's chief opponent; Prime Minister, 1859, and Foreign Secretary, 1859-64. On the 26th, at Minchinhampton, aged 89, **Charles Robert Baynes**, son of Colonel Charles Baynes, R.A. Born at Woolwich; educated at Charterhouse; entered the Madras Civil Service, 1829, and became Judge of the High Court and President of the Board of Examiners; retired, 1859, and took an active part in local politics in Gloucestershire; author of a "Ramble in the East," etc. On the 27th, at Hanover, aged 91, **Professor Heinrich F. Wustefeld**, a distinguished Orientalist. Educated at Göttingen, where he was for many years Professor; author of numerous works on Arabic literature, etc. On the 28th, at Cava dei Tirreni, Italy, aged 72, **Lieutenant-General Henry George Woods**. Entered the Army, 1843, 8th Regiment, and afterwards in 97th; served in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; commanded the storming party of the Redan and was wounded; commanded in the Belfast District, 1853-8.

MARCH.

Lord Herschell, G.C.B., P.C.—Farrer Herschell, the son of Rev. Ridley H. Herschell, a Nonconformist minister converted from Judaism, was born in December, 1837, and was educated at the University of Bonn and University College, London, graduating at London in 1857. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860, and joined the Northern Circuit, attaching himself on its subdivision to the North Eastern Circuit. He was made Q.C. in 1872, at the comparatively early age of thirty-five, owing to the reputation he had acquired in commercial law. In 1874 he was returned as a Liberal for Durham, and retained his seat for

that city until 1886. Shortly afterwards he was made Recorder of Carlisle, and in 1876 married Agnes Adela, daughter of Edward Leigh Kindersley, and granddaughter of the Vice-Chancellor. He speedily acquired a parliamentary reputation both as a speaker and a debater, and it was therefore with little surprise that his appointment to the Solicitor Generalship in 1880 was received, but having as his colleague, Sir Henry James, for Attorney General, he had little opportunity of distinguishing himself in the House of Commons, but was able to devote himself almost wholly to his profession, where the point and clear-

ness of his arguments, and the natural quickness of his mind, gave him a prominent position as an advocate.

When Mr. Gladstone returned to office in 1886, he found neither Lord Selborne nor Sir Henry James willing to accept his views on Irish Home Rule, and the Lord Chancellorship was consequently offered to Sir Farrer Herschell, who thus reached the woolsack just after he had entered upon his forty-ninth year. His Chancellorship on this occasion lasted barely six months, but on the succession of Lord Salisbury to power Lord Herschell took up an important position on the Opposition side of the House. He steadily opposed the appointment of the Special Commission on Mr. Parnell, and endeavoured as far as possible to modify the terms of reference. His chief labours, however, were those of a Law Lord of the Supreme Court of Appeal. His judgments were rather precise than polished, but they carried conviction that he applied all the subtlety of his intellect in forming them. Foremost among these should be mentioned *Derry v. Peek*, which determined the liability of directors; the *Vagliano* case dealing with fictitious accepters of bills of exchange; the licensing appeal of *Sharp v. Wakefield*; the *British South Africa Co. v. Companhia de Mozambique*, and the *Trades Union* case *Allen v. Flood*. In 1892 Lord Herschell returned as Lord Chancellor, and one of his first duties was to defend the Lords Lieutenant, the majority of whom were Conservatives, from the attack of the Radicals,

who demanded that working men should be appointed justices of the peace. In 1891, on the death of Lord Granville, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of London, and constantly advocated the extension of its work as a teaching body. He took much interest in the Imperial Institute, which he believed might be turned to useful purposes; in the Selden Society; the Society for the Study of Comparative Legislation, and in the philanthropic work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His favourite relaxation was music, and as a violoncello player he showed much proficiency, and he was appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Freemasons in 1886. In 1898 he was appointed President of the Anglo-American Commission to decide matters and boundaries in dispute between the United States and Canada. He had made great progress during the autumn and winter, gaining the good opinion of all with whom he was brought in contact. On February 15, whilst walking in the streets of Washington, he slipped on the ice and in falling broke one of the bones of the pelvis. He was, of course, confined to bed, but was supposed to be progressing favourably towards recovery when suddenly from heart failure or apoplexy he passed away after scarcely more than twelve hours' illness on March 1 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington. His body was brought to England with every mark of respect from Americans and Canadians.

On the 1st, at Middachten Castle, Arnhem, aged 72, **Dowager Countess of Waldeck and Pyrmont**, Mechtilde, daughter of Count Charles of Aldenburg-Bentinck, a Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Married, 1846, Charles, Count of Waldeck and Pyrmont. On the 1st, at Bournemouth, aged 73, **Very Rev. Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson Boyd**, son of Rev. Dr. James Boyd, of Glasgow. Born at Auchinleck; educated at Ayr Academy, King's College, London, and Glasgow University; B.A., 1846; studied two years for the Bar, but relinquished it for theology; Presbyterian Minister of Newton-on-Ayr, 1851-3; Kirkpatrick, Dumfriesshire, 1853-9; St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, 1859-68; Dean of St. Andrews, 1868; Moderator of the General Assembly, 1890; a prolific author, under the initials "A. K. H. B.," of essays, sermons and reminiscences. He died from misadventure, taking a carbolic liniment by mistake for a sleeping draught. Married, first, 1853, Margaret, daughter of P. Kirk; and second, 1897, Mary, daughter of P. Meldrum. On the 2nd, at Bournemouth, aged 59, **Colonel Alexander James Donnelly Hawes**. Joined the Bengal Native Infantry, 1859; took part in the Tumloong Expedition, 1860; in the campaign against the Bezolis, 1869; the Jowakis, 1877-8; the Afghan War, 1879; the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884; and the Hazara Expedition, 1888. On the 3rd, at Woking, aged 78, **Sampson Samuel Lloyd**, son of George Braithwaite Lloyd, of Birmingham. Unsuccessfully contested Birmingham, 1867 and 1868, as a Conservative; sat for Plymouth, 1874-80; South Warwickshire, 1884-5; established Lloyd's Bank, 1866, and was Chairman until 1886. Married, first, 1852, Emma, daughter of S. Reeve, of Leighton Buzzard; and second, 1889, Marie Wilhelmina, daughter of Lieutenant-General W. F. Menchhoff, of the Russian Army. On the 4th, at Walton-on-Thames, aged 65, **John Mason Cook**. Associated since 1864 with his father, Thomas Cook, the

famous travelling agent, and frequently consulted by the Government in organising expeditions to Egypt, Cyprus, etc.; accompanied the German Emperor to the Holy Land, 1898. On the 4th, in the Temple, aged 78, **James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.**, son of Rev. R. Bulwer, Rector of Hurworth, Norfolk. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1847; sat as a Conservative for Ipswich, 1874-80; for Cambridgeshire, 1881-5; Master in Lunacy, 1886; Lieutenant-Colonel of Inns of Court Volunteers, 1878-84. On the 5th, at Kensington, aged 67, **Francis Nottidge Macnamara, M.D.** Educated at King's College, London; entered the Indian Medical Service; appointed Professor of Chemistry at Calcutta, 1850-75, and Examiner of Medical Stores at the Indian Office, 1876; author of several works on medical hygiene and treatment. On the 5th, at Further Barton, Cirencester, aged 58, **Miss Elizabeth Brown**, an amateur astronomer, whose artistic skill and perfect accuracy in sun-spot drawings were highly appreciated. Solar Director of the Liverpool Astronomical Society, 1883, and of the British Astronomical Association, 1890; travelled to observe the total eclipses of the sun to Kineshma, Moscow, 1887; Trinidad, 1889; and Vadsö, Lapland, 1896. On the 5th, at Livingstone, Alberta, aged 63, **Colonel Roberts William Elton**. Entered the Bengal Infantry, 1855, and served with the Meerut Volunteer Horse through the Mutiny with much distinction. On the 5th, at Hove, aged 100, **Surgeon-Major John Bowron**. Joined the Indian Medical Service as a pupil, 1813, and served for thirty-eight years in the Bengal Presidency, and taking part in the various campaigns of that period. On the 5th, at Rome, aged 66, **Monsignor Valerio Anzino**. Born at Fulrue, Alessandria; for fifty-two years in the service of the House of Savoy; Principal Chaplain to the King since 1877; Abbot of St. Barbara, Mantua. On the 5th, at West Kensington, aged 53, **Commander Frederick G. Dundas, R.N.** Served in the Navy, 1859-90; Commissioner and principal naval officer of the British East Africa Company, 1891; first explored the river Juba and ascended Mount Kenia; Superintendent of Marine in the Niger Coast Protectorate, 1893. On the 6th, at Stanmore, aged 79, **Charles Drury Edward Portnum, D.C.L., F.S.A.**, a distinguished antiquarian and scientific authority. Travelled in South Australia, 1840-5, where he formed a natural history collection, which he divided between the British Museum and the Hope Collection at Oxford; during many years' travelling on the continent of Europe formed a valuable collection of classical and renaissance art, which he presented to Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1888; author of a descriptive catalogue of majolica in South Kensington Museum (1873), of bronzes (1876) and other works. He was a Trustee of the British Museum. On the 7th, at Coventry, aged 86, **Miss Sara S. Hennell**, a friend of George Eliot, and an author of many theological and philosophical works, and the translator of Strauss' "Leben Jesu." On the 8th, at Mentone, aged 42, **Lord Truro**, Thomas Montague Morrison Wilde, third baron, third son of Hon. Thomas M. C. Wilde, second son of the first Lord Truro. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1878. Married, 1898, Alice Hare, daughter of Captain Eyre Maunsell, R.N., of Bath. On the 8th, at Whitchurch, aged 55, **Colonel William Willoughby Egerton**, son of Canon Egerton, Rector of Whitchurch. Educated at Rossall School and Sandhurst; joined 8th Regiment, 1861; served in the Burmese War, 1885-7, with great distinction. On the 9th, at Lewes, aged 81, **Dowager Viscountess Hampden**, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice. Married, 1838, Hon. Henry Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1872-84, and created Viscount Hampden. On the 9th, at Kirklees Hall, Halifax, aged 79, **Sir George Armytage**, fifth baronet, son of John Armytage. Educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. Married, 1841, Eliza Matilda Mary, daughter of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, second baronet. On the 9th, at Paris, aged 62, **Monsignor Eugenio Clari**, Papal Nuncio in Paris. Born at Sinigaglia; educated at Rome; Vicar-General, 1864; entrusted with several missions by Pius IX. and Leo XIII.; Bishop of Amelia, 1882; of Viterbo, 1893; Nuncio to Brussels, 1896; Paris, 1896. On the 10th, at Chester Street, Pimlico, aged 76, **Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.** Born at Hadzor House, Worcestershire; educated at the Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Engineers, 1840; Secretary to the Railway Commission, 1847; Secretary of Railway Department of the Board of Trade, 1848-60; took a great part in railway improvements, utilisation of London sewage, inspection of military hospitals, sanitation of barracks and submarine telegraphy; Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1860-70; Director of Public Works and Buildings, 1870-5; General Secretary of the British Association, 1870-95; F.R.S., 1863. Married, 1851, Marianne, daughter of G. T. Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey, Farnham. On the 10th, at Paris, aged 63, **Alfred Secrétan**, founder of the Société des Métaux, which after a brilliant career collapsed in 1889, involving the Comptoir d'Escompte and other financial establishments. He formed a

remarkable collection of pictures, which was sold partly in Paris for nearly ten million francs and the remainder in London for 27,824*l*. On the 10th, at Darlington, aged 63, **Jeremiah Head**, a distinguished engineer. Born at Ipswich; apprenticed to Robert Stephenson, 1859; constructed the bridge over the Wear at Sunderland, 1862; designed with John Fowler, of Leeds, the steam ploughing apparatus; partner with Mr. Theodore Fox at Middlesbrough, 1865-85; President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. On the 11th, at Lissan, Co. Tyrone, aged 81, **Sir Nathaniel Alexander Staples**, eighth baronet, son of Rev. J. Molesworth Staples. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1834-54. Married, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James Head. On the 12th, at East Molesey, aged 63, **Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.** Born at London; educated at University School, London, and at the Royal School of Mines; emigrated to Victoria, 1856, and began as a journalist; went to New Zealand and settled at Otago, 1861; entered the Provincial Council, 1862, and Head of the Provincial Government, 1866-9; Colonial Treasurer in the Federal Parliament, 1869-76, and inaugurated the system of large loans for public works, raising 22,500,000*l*. in ten years in the London market alone; Colonial Agent for New Zealand in London, 1876-81; returned to the colony and was again Colonial Treasurer, 1884-9, when he returned to England. Married, 1867, Mary, daughter of W. A. Clayton, of New Zealand. On the 12th, at Brompton, aged 93, **Mrs. Keeley**, Mary Anne Goward, for many years a leading actress. Born at Ipswich; first appeared in the provinces as a singer and at the Lyceum, London, in 1825; retired in 1859. Her most successful character was "Jack Sheppard," produced in 1839, and subsequently prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain. Married, 1839, Robert Keeley, also a popular actor. On the 13th, at Walwick Hall, Northumberland, aged 79, **John Mathew Ridley**, son of John Ridley, of Park End, Northumberland. Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A., 1842; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1845; Chairman of the Tyne Fisheries Board, 1861; took a leading part in preserving the salmon fisheries of England and Wales. Married, 1844, Anna Maria, daughter of Henry Hilton, Sole Street, Kent. On the 13th, at Mickley, Yorkshire, aged 77, **Rev. Thomas Hedley**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1844 (Seventh Wrangler and Second Class Classical Tripos); Fellow of Trinity, 1846-56; Vicar of Masham, 1856-73; Rector of Gundisham, Suffolk, 1873-94. On the 13th, at Ottawa, aged 46, **John Fisher Wood, Q.C.** Born at Elizabethtown, Ontario, where he was educated; called to the Canadian Bar, 1876; elected to the Dominion House of Parliament as a Conservative for Brockville, 1882; appointed Chairman of Committees, 1886; Controller of Inland Revenue, 1892-5; Controller of Customs, 1895-8. On the 13th, at Berlin, aged 75, **Professor Heymann Steinthal**, a distinguished philologist. Born at Gröbzig, Anhalt; educated at Berlin and Paris, where he studied Chinese, 1852-5; appointed Philological Professor at Berlin, 1863; collaborated with Wilhelm von Humboldt; author of an important work on the origin of language (1877). On the 13th, at Lunéville, aged 76, **Emile Erckmann**, joint author of the Erckmann-Chatrian novels, etc., son of a bookseller at Pfalzburg. Studied law in Paris; first associated with M. Chatrian, 1848; their first success was "L'illustre Docteur Mathius" (1859), and for nearly forty years the partnership prospered, but finally ended in a lawsuit. He continued to reside at Pfalzburg, and adopted German citizenship. On the 14th, at Carlton House Terrace, aged 48, **Hon. Lady Ridley**, Hon. Mary Georgiana Marjoribanks, daughter of first Lord Tweedmouth. Married, 1873, Sir Matthew White Ridley, baronet, M.P., Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's second Cabinet. On the 14th, at Berlin, aged 75, **Ludwig Bamberger**, a leader of German Liberalism, of Jewish extraction. Born at Mainz; studied at Giessen, Heidelberg and Göttingen; took the popular side in the revolution of 1848; resided successively in Switzerland, England, Belgium and Holland; managing partner of the banking firm of Bisthoffsheim & Goldschmidt in Paris, 1853-66; first elected for Mainz, 1868, and sat in the Imperial Reichstag until 1893; although personally opposed to Bismarck, he supported his policy of United Germany and wrote much in its favour; quitted the National Liberal party, 1881, and formed the Freisinnig party, 1884, and became the opponent of the Chancellor's commercial policy; retired in 1893 and devoted himself to literature and political economy. On the 14th, at Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, aged 74, **Stewart Pixley**, one of the oldest volunteers and a Captain in the 1st Middlesex (Victoria). Winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon, 1862. On the 15th, at Dublin, aged 63, **Rev. Alexander Balloch Grosart, D.D., LL.D.** Born in Scotland; educated at Edinburgh University; ordained U.P. Minister of Kinross, 1856, and afterwards at Liverpool and Blackburn; edited the "Towneley Ballads" (1877) and a number of early English plays; author of "Representative Nonconformists"

(1894) and a "Life of Robert Fergusson, the poet" (1897). On the 16th, at Paris, aged 82, **Emile Krantz**. Born at Givet, Ardennes; educated at the Polytechnic School, Paris, as a civil engineer; designed the International Exhibition, 1867, at Paris; assisted in improving the navigation of the Seine; elected Deputy for the Seine, 1871, and a Left Senator, 1878; Commissioner-General of the International Exhibition, 1878. On the 17th, at Paris, aged 60, **Madame Clesinger**, Solange Dudevant, daughter of the famous novelist, "George Sand." Married, 1861, Maurice Clesinger, the sculptor, from whom she obtained a separation. On the 17th, at Queenborough Hall, Leicester, aged 77, **Deputy Inspector-General Joseph Jee, C.B., V.C.**, son of Christopher Preston Jee, of Hartshill, Warwick. Educated at London and Edinburgh Universities and at Paris; appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1st Dragoons, 1842; served in the Persian War, 1867; with General Havelock's Division during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, where he gained the Victoria Cross at the final capture of Lucknow; and in the Rohilkhand Campaign, 1858. Married, 1880, Norah Carola, daughter of Charles Riley. On the 17th, at Paris, aged 65, **Colonel John Murray, C.B.** Entered the Army, 1851; served with 94th Regiment in Zulu War, 1879. On the 18th, at Rochester, aged 80, **Sir William Webb Hayward**. Born at Wallington, Oxon.; admitted a Solicitor, 1839; settled at Rochester, 1841; elected Mayor, 1844, the youngest Mayor of the Queen's reign, and again in 1896, the oldest Mayor; Clerk of the Peace for East Kent, 1851-96; a Jubilee Knight. Married, 1846, Mary Grace, daughter of Robert Barton. On the 20th, at St. Andrews, N.B., aged 76, **Rev. Alexander Ferrier Mitchell, D.D.** Educated at St. Andrews University; graduated, 1840; appointed Professor of Hebrew at St. Mary's College, 1848; of Ecclesiastical History and Divinity, 1868-94; Moderator of the General Assembly; author of "The Westminster Assembly" and other historical works. On the 21st, at Mentone, aged 72, **Countess Dzialynski**, Princess Isabelle Czartoryski, daughter of Prince Adam Czartoryski. A refugee in France from her childhood, is said to have refused the hand of Napoleon III. Married, 1857, Count Dzialynski, a Polish refugee. On the 21st, at Yale, N.Y., aged 67, **Professor Othniel Charles Marsh, Ph.D., LL.D.**, an eminent palæontologist. Born at Lockport, N.Y.; graduated at Yale College, 1860, and afterwards studied at Berlin, Heidelberg and Breslau; elected Professor of Palæontology at Yale College, 1866; author of numerous scientific works and papers, especially concerning the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountains. On the 22nd, at the Rectory, St. Andrews, Holborn, aged 78, **Rev. Henry George Scawen Blunt**. Educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A., 1845; Rector of Kirkby Overblow, Yorks, 1847-58, when he was appointed Rector of St. Andrews, Holborn. On the 22nd, at Bonn, aged 58, **Professor Gottlieb William Leitner**, a distinguished Orientalist. Born at Pesth; educated at Constantinople, Broussa and King's College, London; appointed Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Crimean War, 1854-9; Lecturer in Arabic, Turkish, etc., at King's College, London, 1859; Professor, 1861; Registrar of the Punjab University at Lahore, 1863; contributed greatly to its success, founding numerous literary societies and free public libraries as well as journals in various languages; explored the unknown region of Dardistan, 1866; returned to England, 1882, and founded the Indian Institute at Woking, and for ten years edited the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Married, 1869, Caroline Schwaab, daughter of the German Consul at Broussa. On the 23rd, at Kimberley, South Africa, aged 60, **Rev. John Mackenzie**, an active member of the London Missionary Society. British Deputy Commissioner in Bechuanaland, 1884-5; was a strong advocate for direct imperial intervention. On the 23rd, in Eastern Africa, aged 45, **Lieutenant Mizon**, Governor of Jibuti on the (French) Somali coast. Originally in the French Navy; played a considerable part on the Benue and Niger, and endeavoured to establish a French Protectorate of the Central Soudan, which was ultimately disavowed by the French Government. On the 24th, at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, aged 46, **William Barnes**, a noted cricketer, who came into notice in 1875, was distinguished as both bowler and batsman, and for many years was the mainstay of the Notts team and All England Eleven. On the 24th, at Clevedon, aged 78, **Vincent Stuckey Lean**, son of James Lean of Clifton, banker. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1843; one of the founders of Messrs. Stuckey's Bank; by his will bequeathed 50,000*l.* to the British Museum for the improvement of the Reading-room, etc.; 50,000*l.* to establish Free Libraries, etc., in Bristol; 20,000*l.* to Müller's Orphanage, and other bequests. On the 25th, at Nice, aged 81, **General George William Powlett Bingham, C.B.**, son of Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, R.N. With 64th Regiment in the Persian Campaign, 1856-7, which he commanded during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, at the defence of Cawnpore, relief of Lucknow and capture of Bareilly, etc.; Colonel,

King's (Liverpool) Regiment, 1891. Married, first, 1845, Sophia, daughter of Colonel Charles Coxe Bingham, R.A.; and second, 1887, Ada Emma, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Stevens, B.S.C. On the 25th, at London, aged 47, **Sir John Arthur Fowler**, second baronet, son of the eminent railway engineer. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1876; unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury as a Conservative, 1880. Married, 1878, Alice Janet Clive, daughter of Sir E. Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I. On the 25th, at Ripon, aged 79, **Louis Foucart, M.D.** Educated at Glasgow University; graduated, 1848; happened to be passing when Sir Robert Peel met with his fatal accident, and took him home and attended him to his death, 1850; afterwards went to New South Wales and was from 1856 to 1889 Government Medical Officer of Health at Port Jackson, N.S.W. On the 26th, at Paris, aged 72, **Comte de Chaudordy**, a distinguished diplomatist. Educated at Paris; as a National Guard was wounded in 1848; entered the French Diplomatic Service, 1851, and served in various European capitals; was Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tours and Bordeaux, 1870-1; Ambassador at Berne, 1873; Madrid, 1874-81; St. Petersburg, 1881-2; author of several historical treatises. On the 27th, at Weybridge, aged 72, **Birket Foster, R.W.S.**, a distinguished water-colour painter. Born at North Shields; educated at Hitchin; apprenticed to Mr. Landell, the wood engraver, 1841, and began by illustrating books and drawing for the *Illustrated London News*; elected a Member of the Water-colour Society, 1860. On the 27th, at Algiers, aged 59, **Rev. Walter Hook**, son of Very Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1860; Priest, Vicar of Chichester, 1863-8; Vicar of Graffham, near Pelworth, 1868-72; Rector of Porlock, Somerset, 1872-98; Prebendary of Wells, 1893; joint editor of "Hook's Church Dictionary" and other works. On the 29th, at Charterhouse, London, aged 65, **Rev. Main Swete Alexander Walrond**, son of Theodore Walrond, of Carswell Park, Lanarkshire. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; Vicar of St. Mary, Charterhouse, 1862-70; of Lowick, Norfolk, 1870-3; St. Lawrence, Jewry, 1873-98. On the 30th, at South Kensington, aged 76, **Sir Henry Edmund Cartwright**, son of General J. L. Cartwright, of Marnham, Notts. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1858; Crown Commissioner of Turks' Island, 1874; Special Justice in the Bahamas, 1876. Married, 1856, Mary, daughter of Harrison Watson, of Stanhope, Durham. On the 31st, at Bedford Court Mansions, London, aged 50, **William Copeland Borlase**, son of Samuel Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall. Educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford; B.A., 1870; sat as a Liberal for East Cornwall, 1880-5; an archæologist of distinction; author of "The Antiquities of Cornwall," etc. Married, 1870, Alice Lucy, daughter of Rev. Alfred Kent, Vicar of Colne, St. Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire. On the 31st, at Hastings, aged 83, **Surgeon-Major George Charles Wallick, M.D.** Educated at the University of Edinburgh; M.D., 1836; entered the Indian Medical Service, 1837; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1842; Punjab Campaign, 1847; Sonthal Rebellion, 1855-6; author of "The North Atlantic Sea-bed" (1862) and other biological works.

APRIL.

Sir Monier Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., a twin son of Colonel Monier-Williams, R.E., Surveyor-General of the Bombay Residency, was born in 1819 at Bombay, and after some years spent at private schools entered at King's College, London, and afterwards went to the East India Company's College, Haileybury, out of which he passed first of his year, 1837. In consequence of the death of his twin brother, Alfred, who was killed in a frontier war, and in deference to his mother's wishes, he gave up an Indian career, matriculated at Balliol College, 1838, and rowed in the Balliol boat, 1835 but subsequently

he removed to University College, where he graduated 1842, and in addition to other distinctions he was elected in 1843 Boden Sanscrit Scholar. In the following year he was appointed Professor of Sanscrit, Bengali, and Telugu, at Haileybury College, and held the post until the reorganisation of that establishment, on the transfer of the Honourable East India Company's powers in 1857.

After a short period at Cheltenham College, Mr. Monier-Williams in 1860 was elected Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, against Professor Max Müller, and at once set himself to revive at Oxford among the candidates

for the Indian Civil Service an *esprit de corps* similar to that which Haileybury had formerly fostered. With this view also he undertook several journeys to India, where he advocated and obtained support for his plan of founding at Oxford an Indian Institute. His efforts were so far successful that in 1883 the foundation stone of the building was laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Marquess of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, being present, and in 1884 he was appointed its keeper and perpetual curator, having presented to it his own collection of Oriental books and manuscripts. He was elected a Fellow of Balliol College, 1882-8, Chairman of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, 1883-6, and an Honorary Fellow of University College.

The first literary work by which Monier-Williams became known was a translation of the Sanscrit drama "Sakourtala," or the "Lost Ring," but the most important production of his laborious life was the "Sanskrit-English Dictionary," the first edition of which, 1862, had occupied twenty years of unremitting attention. The second edition, undertaken at the request of the Indian Government, occupied the last years of his life, and was twice the size of the first edition; the last proof sheets were returned to the printer only ten days before his death. Among other important works, although they do not exhaust the list, Monier-Williams was the author or translator of "Study of Sanscrit in Relation to Missionary Work" (1861), "Indian Epic Poetry" (1863), "Indian Wisdom" (1873), "Hinduism" (1877), "Modern India and Indians" (1878), "Religious Thought and Life in India" (1883), "The Sacred Books of the East" (1886), "Buddhism" (1890), "Brahmanism" (1891), etc., etc. He was a man of wide sympathies and interests, an advocate of the claims of missionary enterprise, an amateur astronomer and photographer of considerable distinction, and an accomplished skater. He married, 1848, Julia, daughter of Rev. Francis Faithfull, rector of Hatfield, Herts, and died on April 11 at Cannes, where he had wintered for several years.

Duke of Beaufort, K.G. — Henry Charles Fitzroy, eighth duke, was born in 1824, and was educated at Eton, and entered the Army, serving in 1st Life Guards and 7th Hussars. As Marquess of Worcester he sat in the House of Commons 1846-53 as a Conservative member for East Gloucestershire, being returned without a contest. After succeeding to the peerage he was Master of the Horse in Lord Derby's Administrations, 1858-9 and 1866-8, and it was more by his love of field sports than of politics that he figured before the world. For forty years he hunted the Badminton district in a truly magnificent style, keeping eighty horses in his stables and as many couples of hounds.

On the turf the duke was fairly successful. His horses at first were trained by John Day at Danebury, and he won the One Thousand Guineas in 1865 with Siberia, and in 1869 with Scottish Queen, and the Two Thousand Guineas with Vauban in 1870, the Grand Prix de Paris with Ceylon, besides other races at Goodwood and Ascot. After an interval he transferred his horses to Captain Machell's stables, and won the Two Thousand Guineas with Petronel 1884, the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot in 1885 and 1886, the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks with Rêve d'Or 1887, and three times the Metropolitan Stakes.

He also took a great interest in driving, and was from its founding President of the Four-in-Hand Club, as well as of its offshoot the Coaching Club. For several years he was part proprietor of the Brighton coach, and did much to revive the stage coaches from London to Oxford, Portsmouth, etc. He wrote pleasantly on various sporting subjects, and contributed in greater or less degree to the volumes on "Driving," "Hunting," and "Riding," in the "Badminton Library," of which he was something more than the titular editor. In the course of his long life he had travelled much, chiefly in the search of sport, of which he had a notable collection of trophies. He married in 1853 Lady Georgiana Curzon-Howe, daughter of second Earl Howe, and died at Stoke Gifford, Bristol, on April 30, from an attack of gout.

On the 1st, at Paris, aged 66, **Baroness Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth**, daughter of a Belgian financier, M. Bischoffsheim. Married, 1852, Baron de Hirsch, a successful financier, and was distinguished for her munificent charity, especially towards the Pasteur Institute, the University of Paris and the Tudor Convalescent Home, Hampstead, which she endowed with 70,000*l.* On the 1st, at Grosvenor Crescent, aged 80, **Sir Edmund Antrobus**, third baronet. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; sat as a Conservative for East Surrey, 1841-7; and for Wilton, 1855-77. Married, 1847, Marianne Georgiana, daughter of Sir George

Dashwood, baronet. On the 1st, at Lordship Park, North London, aged 80, **Robert Baillie**, an eminent engineer. Born near Edinburgh; became partner with Mr. Joseph Westwood, 1847, and was a subcontractor of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, Menai Straits, 1847-9; constructed the Sukkur, Attock and Chenab Bridges in India and many large works for the Cape and South America, and subsequently several ships of war. Married, 1839, Emma, daughter of Jonathan Bickford, of Milbrook, Cornwall. On the 2nd, at Cadogan Square, aged 58, **Richard Chamberlain**, son of Joseph Chamberlain, of Moor Green, Birmingham. Born at London; educated at University College School; established at Birmingham, 1863; elected Member of the City Council, 1874; Mayor, 1879-80; sat as a Liberal for West Islington, 1885-92. Married, first, 1872, Mary, daughter of William Henry Dawes, of Kenilworth; and second, 1887, Rahmen Theodora, daughter of Captain Sir J. Swinburne, R.N., seventh baronet. On the 2nd, at Paris, aged 72, **Madame Michelet**, *née* Mialaret. Married the great historian, 1849; assisted her husband in his works, and was author of "La Nature" and "Mémoires d'une Enfant," etc. On the 2nd, at Brompton, aged 60, **Rose Leclerque** (Mrs. Fuller), a popular actress, who first appeared at the Princess's Theatre under Charles Kean's management, 1856, and continued to act until within ten days of her death. On the 8rd, at Arco, South Tyrol, aged 64, **Archduke Ernest**, second son of Archduke Penier. Born at Milan; General of Cavalry in the Austrian Army. On the 4th, at Roseborough, Co. Kildare, aged 66, **Hon. Charles Fowler Bourke, C.B.**, son of fifth Earl of Mayo. Private Secretary to Lord Naas and Lord Winmarleigh when Chief Secretaries to the Lord-Lieutenant; Inspector-General of Prisons, Ireland, 1868-78; Chairman of General Prison Board, Ireland, 1878-95. Married, 1895, Lady Albreda, Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, daughter of sixth Earl Fitzwilliam. On the 5th, at Cannes, aged 39, **Thomas Edward Ellis**, son of Thomas Ellis, of Cynlas, Merioneth, a tenant farmer. Educated originally for the Calvinistic Church at Bala Theological College and University College, Aberystwith; afterwards at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in Honours, 1881; elected as an advanced Radical for Merionethshire, and at once became the leader of a "Young Wales" party; appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1892, and succeeded Mr. Marjoribanks as Senior Liberal "Whip," 1894. Married, 1898, Mary Jane Davis. On the 7th, at Reading, aged 81, **Joseph Stevens, L.R.C.P.**, an eminent geologist and antiquary, son of a farmer. Born at Stanmore, Berks; educated at Middlesex Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1843; practised at St. Mary Bourne, 1845-79; Honorary Curator of Reading Museum, 1884; author of many works on the palæontology and flint implements of Hants, "History of St. Mary Bourne" (1888), etc. On the 8th, at Balham, aged 73, **Almaric Rumsey**, Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London, son of Lacy Rumsey, of H.M. Treasury. Educated at Rugby and St. Marg. Hall, Oxford; B.A., 1847 (First Class Mathematics); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1857; Assistant Solicitor to the Board of Customs, 1870-82; author of several text-books on Indian law. Married, 1872, Caroline Montagu, daughter of Thomas J. Pittar, of H.M. Customs. On the 9th, in Bryanston Square, aged 76, **Lady Frere, C.I.**, Catherine, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Arthur, first baronet. Married, 1844, Sir Henry Bartle Frere, successively Governor of Bombay and the Cape. On the 10th, at Teddington, aged 82, **Captain George Henry Clarke, R.N.** Entered the Royal Navy, 1838; served in the Syrian War and battle of St. Jean d'Acre, 1840; in the Burmese War, 1850; and in the Baltic, 1854-5, on H.M.S. *Blenheim*. On the 10th, at Bucharest, aged 75, **Lascar Catargi**, chief of the Conservative party and several times Prime Minister. Took an active part in the revolution which led to the abdication of Prince Alexander Cuza and the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, 1866. On the 11th, at Burton Agnes Hall, Bridlington, aged 54, **Sir Henry Somerville Boynton**, eleventh baronet. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Married, 1876, Mildred, daughter of Rev. Canon Paget. On the 11th, at London, aged 66, **Lieutenant-Colonel Francis O'Beirne**, son of Francis O'Beirne, of Jamestown, Co. Leitrim. Entered the Army and served with 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Oudh Campaign, 1858-9; sat as a Home Ruler for Co. Leitrim, 1876-87. On the 12th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 75, **Hon. James Service**. Born near Glasgow; came to Melbourne to establish a branch house of his business, 1858; returned to the Legislative Assembly as Representative for Melbourne, 1857, and with one short interval (1866-70) held his seat until 1887 as a Free Trader and a Conservative; was successively Minister of Lands, 1862; Colonial Treasurer, 1874; Premier, 1881 and 1883-5. On the 13th, at Huntroyde, Burnley, aged 70, **Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; sat as a Liberal for Clitheroe, 1854-7. Married, 1867, Jemima Monica Mildred, daughter

of Henry Tempest, of Lostock Hall, Lancashire. On the 14th, at Eastbourne, aged 75, **Edmund Sheridan Purcell**, author of the "Life of Archbishop Manning," which aroused much angry controversy. Began life as clerk in the General Post Office; was editor of a Roman Catholic paper which acquired no circulation; was appointed by Cardinal Manning as his Assistant Secretary, and had the arrangement of his private papers. On the 14th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, **General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, G.C.B.**, son of Right Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, Bishop of Killaloe. Educated at Rugby and Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Artillery, 1848; served with great distinction and twice wounded in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Afghan War, 1878-80; the Burmese Expedition, 1887; Inspector-General of Artillery, 1888-5; Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, 1886, and at Madras, 1886-91. Married, 1868, Caroline Charlotte, daughter of William Clarke, M.D. On the 15th, at Florence, aged 77, **Cardinal Bausa**. Originally a Dominican Priest and Missionary in Moussoul, 1850-8; Prior of Santa Maria Novella and Vicar of San Marco, 1860-70; Master of the Sacred Palace, 1888; Archbishop of Florence, 1889; created Cardinal, 1887. On the 15th, at Dover, aged 74, **Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Le Geyt Bruce, K.C.B.** Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at Addiscombe College; entered Bengal Artillery, 1842; served in the Gwalior Campaign, 1843-4; Sutlej Campaign, 1845; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; and Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, 1857-8. Married, 1863, Alice, daughter of Dr. Chalmers, of the Bengal Medical Service. On the 16th, at Grosvenor Square, aged 76, **Dowager Duchess of Marlborough**, Lady Frances Anne Emily Vane-Tempest, daughter of third Marquess of Londonderry. Married, 1843, John, seventh Duke of Marlborough. On the 16th, at Bryn, Merionethshire, aged 69, **Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S.**, son of David Roberts, of Mynyddygof, Anglesey. Educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London; graduated B.A., 1851; M.D., 1854; Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, 1855-85, and first Professor of Medicine at Victoria University, Manchester, 1885-9, when he removed to London, where he held many important posts. Married, 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Johnson, of Manchester. On the 16th, at Guildford, aged 78, **General Sir John Field, K.C.B.** Entered the Bengal Army, 1839; served with 6th Native Infantry through the Afghan, 1841-2, and Sindh Campaigns, 1843-4; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, during which his influence kept the regiment loyal; the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-8, and for his distinguished services was given command of the Pioneer Force in that campaign; Aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1869-79. Married, 1849, Anna, daughter of Rev. A. Faure, D.D., of Cape Town. On the 17th, at Holles Street, Cavendish Square, aged 61, **Sir Rose Lambart Price**, fourth baronet. Educated at Grosvenor College, Bath; entered the R.M.L.I., 1853; served in the China War, 1857-9, when he was wounded. Married, 1877, Isabella, daughter of John William Tarleton, of Killeigh, King's County; assumed for herself, 1895, the name of Fothergill. On the 17th, at Upper Norwood, aged 75, **Sir James Wright, C.B.**, son of Captain George Wright, of Lawton, Perthshire. Apprenticed to a firm of engineers at Dundee; entered the Admiralty Dockyard, Woolwich, 1845, and was subsequently transferred to Whitehall; Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, 1860-72; Engineer-in-Chief, 1872-87. On the 18th, at Ryde, I.W., aged 76, **Rev. John Primatt Maud**, son of Rev. S. Maud, Rector of Swainswick. Educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; Student of Christ Church, 1842-3; joined the Madras Army, 1843; served in the Burmese War, 1852, and during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; retired with rank of Major, 1859; entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; rowed stroke in the college boat; graduated B.A., 1862; Vicar of Ancaster, Lincolnshire, 1863-94. On the 18th, at Southsea, aged 71, **Major-General James Whitaker Barnes**, son of Major James Barnes. Born in Cape Colony; served in the Kaffir War, 1846-7; afterwards entered the 73rd Regiment and served in the Kaffir War, 1856, and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; commanded 41st Regimental District (Welsh Regiment), 1882-5. On the 19th, at Limerick, aged 66, **Michael Hogan**, known as "The Bard of Thomond." Born at Limerick in humble circumstances; was the author of fugitive pieces collected in a volume, "Lays and Legends of Thomond" (1880). On the 20th, at Paris, aged 65, **Edouard Pailleron**, an eminent French dramatist. Born at Paris; began life as a notary's clerk; author of "Le Parasite" (1860), "Le Mur Mitoyen" (1861), "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie" (1881), his most successful piece, etc., etc.; succeeded M. Charles Blanc as Member of the French Academy, 1884. Married, 1861, daughter of M. Buloz, proprietor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. On the 20th, at London, aged 79, **Joseph Wolf**, an eminent animal painter, the son of a farmer. Born near Coblenz; studied at Antwerp; came to London to illustrate Gray's "Genera of Birds" (1847); he illustrated also "Birds of North-East

Africa," "Birds of Japan," Gould's "Birds of Great Britain," Wallace's "Malay Archipelago," etc.; was the friend of painters, especially pre-Raphaelite, explorers and scientific men. On the 21st, at Berlin, aged 80, **Heinrich Kiepert**, a distinguished geographer. Educated at Berlin; visited Asia Minor and made surveys, 1841-2; appointed Head of the Geographical Institute, Weimar, 1852; Professor of Geography at Berlin, 1859; author of several standard maps and books of reference on geography, ancient and modern. On the 21st, at Cheltenham, aged 74, **Colonel Charles John Ellis**, R.L.M.I. Entered the Marines, 1840; served in the Kaffir War, 1846-7; in the Crimean Expedition, 1854, and in the Baltic, 1855, and was present at the battle of Balaclava and fall of Sebastopol; Paymaster at Plymouth, 1870-8. On the 22nd, at Onslow Gardens, S.W., aged 83, **Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray**, P.C., first baronet, M.P. and "father of the House of Commons," son of Robert Stribling Cornish, of Exeter. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1836 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1839; sat as a Conservative for Durham City, 1853-68, and for Oxford University since 1869; Judge Advocate-General, 1858-9 and 1866-8; Chairman of the Committee of Selection, 1874-95. Married, 1847, Eliza Gray, daughter of George Isaac Mowbray, of Bishopwearmouth, whose name he took. On the 22nd, at Kensington, aged 56, **Colonel Sir Robert Warburton**, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., son of Colonel Robert Warburton, R.A., of Garryinch, Queen's County. Educated at Kensington Grammar School and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1861; served through the Abyssinian War, 1867-8; joined Bengal Staff Corps, 1869; served in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and the Tirah Expedition, 1897-8; was Chief Political Officer at Jalalabad and in charge of the Khyber Pass, 1879-97, where he acquired a remarkable ascendancy and influence over the frontier tribes. Married, 1868, Mary, daughter of William Cecil, of Dyffryn House, Monmouthshire. On the 23rd, at Kensington, aged 82, **Jabez Hogg**, son of John Hogg, of Royal Dockyard, Chatham. Educated at Rochester Grammar School, the Hunterian School of Medicine and Charing Cross Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1856; practised as an Ophthalmic Surgeon; was a prominent Freemason; the author of several popular and medical works. On the 23rd, at Clifton, aged 56, **Major-General Sir James Alleyne**, K.C.B. Educated at Cheltenham College and Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1862; served in the Red River Expedition, 1878, and the Zulu War, 1879, with great distinction; was appointed Boundary Commissioner for the subdivision of Zululand, 1880-1; served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, and the Nile Campaign, 1884-5. On the 25th, at Walsingham Hall, Suffolk, aged 86, **Rev. Sir Charles Clarke**, second baronet, son of Sir Charles Clarke, M.D., Physician to Queen Adelaide. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1831; Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, 1847-64. Married, 1838, Rosa Mary, daughter of Henry Alexander, F.R.S. On the 26th, at Vienna, aged 75, **Count Karl Hohenwart**, an Austrian politician. Was for many years a Liberal and a strong Federalist; appointed Prime Minister, 1871, and attempted to recognise the independence of the kingdom of Bohemia; was opposed by the Austrian Chancellor, Count Beust, and the Hungarian Premier, Count Andrassy, and forced to resign; was leader of the Reactionary party in the Reichsrath, 1878-97. On the 27th, in Chesham Street, S.W., aged 72, **Dowager Countess of Arran**, Elizabeth Marianne, daughter of General Sir William F. P. Napier. Married, 1848, fourth Earl of Arran. On the 27th, at London, aged 72, **John Edmund Severne**, son of John Michael Severne, of Wallop Hall, Salop. Born at Ludlow; educated at Brasenose College, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for Ludlow, 1865-8, and for South Shropshire, 1874-85. Married, 1858, Florence Morgan, daughter of Very Rev. Hugh Usher Tighe, Dean of Derry. On the 27th, at Basle, aged 46, **Henry Offley Wakeman**, son of Sir Offley Wakeman, baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church; B.A., 1873 (First Class Medical History); Fellow of All Souls', 1874; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1877; Bursar and Tutor of Keble College, 1878-84, when he was appointed Bursar of All Souls'; author of several historical works. Married, 1898, Violet Mary, daughter of F. Johnston, of Westerham, Kent. On the 29th, at Bath, aged 75, **General Richard Drapez Ardagh**, son of Colonel John Ardagh, Judge Advocate-General of the Madras Presidency. Entered the Madras 11th Native Infantry, 1839; took part in the Burmese War, 1852; appointed Deputy Commissioner of Prome (Burma), 1858-9; Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, 1859-62; Commissioner of Lower Burma, 1863-78; after his retirement he was appointed Teacher of Burmese at Oxford, Cambridge and King's College, London. Married, 1857, Frances, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hutchings. On the 30th, in Albion Street, Hyde Park, aged 57, **Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench**, son of third Earl of Clancarty.

Entered the Diplomatic Service, 1859; Secretary of Legation at Tokio, 1882-9; at Berlin, 1889-98; Minister to Mexico, 1898-4; Japan, 1894-6. On the 30th, at Maidenhead, aged 59, **Charles Henry Coote**. For forty years employed in the British Museum, where he became one of the first authorities on old maps, etc.; author of several works in connection with Shakespeare, etc.

MAY.

Viscount Esher.—William Baliol Brett, son of Rev. Joseph G. Brett, of Chelsea, was born August 13, 1815, and was educated at Westminster and Caius College, Cambridge, where he rowed three times in the University eight. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1846, and joined the Northern Circuit, and soon obtained a fair amount of work both in London and at Liverpool, and took silk in 1861. On Mr. Cobden's death he stood as a Conservative for Rochdale, when he was defeated by Mr. T. B. Potter. In the following year he stood for Helston, Cornwall, when both he and his opponent polled the same number of votes, the mayor, as returning officer, giving his casting vote in favour of the latter, Mr. Robert Campbell. As this vote was given after four o'clock, an appeal was lodged against the return, and the mayor was summoned to the Bar of the House, and both members were allowed to take their seats. He at once took a prominent place among the lawyers on the Conservative side of the House, especially in the debates on Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he urged his party to settle on the broadest possible basis.

In February, 1868, Mr. Brett was appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Sir C. Selwyn, Sir John Karslake being Attorney-General. As such he appeared for the Crown in the prosecution of the Fenians charged with having caused the Clerkenwell explosion. In Parliament he took a leading part in the promotion of several bills connected with the administration of law and justice. By the Parliamentary Elections Act an additional judge was added to the Common Law Division for the trial of petitions, and Sir Baliol Brett was appointed to be a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which he declared in his farewell speech to the Bar to have been the object of his early ambition. In the discharge of his judicial duties his sentences were sometimes the subjects of serious controversy, notably in the case of the gas-stokers' strike, when he sentenced the defendants to imprisonment for twelve months (subsequently reduced by the Home Secretary to four) and hard labour, for quitting

their employers' service without notice.

In 1876 on the reconstruction of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Justice Brett was raised to the rank of a Lord Justice, and after seven years' tenure succeeded in 1883 Sir George Jessel as Master of the Rolls, and thereby President of the Court of Appeal. In several important cases, chiefly those involving questions of commerce, he found himself in a minority in the court, but on appeal to the House of Lords he frequently found his views supported against those of his colleagues. In 1885 a barony was conferred upon him in recognition of his prolonged service, and he at once brought the influence of his position to bear upon professional questions. He opposed (1886) the bill proposing that an accused person or his wife might give evidence in his own case, and he supported (1887) the bill which empowered Lords of Appeal to sit and vote after their retirement. He was instrumental in passing the Solicitors Act, 1888, increasing the powers of the Incorporated Law Society. His views on the administration of the law were strongly expressed in the House in 1890, deploring the delay and expense of trials, which he regarded as having been increased by the Judicature Acts.

At the end of 1897 he retired after having occupied a seat on the Bench for nearly thirty years, during which the members of the Bar had often winced under his sharp interruptions, but as the Attorney-General in his leave-taking speech added, "they left no sting behind." A viscounty was conferred upon him on his retirement, a mark never given to any judge, Lord Chancellors excepted, "for mere legal conduct since the time of Lord Coke." Lord Esher married in 1850 Eugénie, daughter of Louis Mayer, and step-daughter of Captain Gurwood, the editor of the "Wellington Despatches," and died at his town house in Ennismore Gardens on May 24 after an illness of several weeks, but from which he had partially recovered. Many years previous to his death he had caused a monument to be erected in Esher Church to his own memory and to that of his wife, who survived him.

Señor Castelar.—Emilio Castelar was born at Cadix in 1832, the son of a Liberal agitator who died young. The boy was educated first at Alicante and afterwards at the Madrid University. He did fairly well in his examinations, but had already commenced writing for the newspapers, and before he had reached the age of twenty he had written a novel. His talents, however, as a speaker were greater than as a writer, and the Vicarist revolution of 1854 gave him his opportunity. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy and History in the University of Madrid, and distinguished himself by a series of lectures, of a very Liberal tone, on the first five centuries. He subsequently fell under the influence of Victor Hugo, and adopted his master's republican views. In consequence of an attack upon Queen Isabella, he was removed from his post by Marshal Narvaez in 1865. The students protested by stormy proceedings, and Narvaez was forced to resign, and Castelar restored to his place. His attitude during the following twelve months proved that his views had undergone little change, for in 1866 he was forced to leave Spain, and took refuge in Italy and afterwards in Belgium, supporting himself by writing for American newspapers.

He took no prominent part in the agitation, led by Prim and Sagasta, which ended in the flight of Queen Isabella, and the election of Prince Amadeo to the Spanish throne. He was elected a member of the Cortes, by which the new constitution was settled, and steadily maintained that the choice lay between a restoration of the old dynasty and a republic. Overtures were made in the first instance to the Duke of Genoa, and subsequently to the Hohenzollern Prince, whose candidature was one of the pretexts of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Finally Prince Amadeo consented to accept the offer of the vacant throne, but in 1873, after little more than two years, was forced to abdicate. Throughout this period Castelar, although a member of the Cortes, had taken no prominent part, but on the downfall of Amadeo, the Republican party, of which he was the acknowledged leader, were left in temporarily undisputed possession of the field. The aim of the party was to subdivide Spain into self-governing provinces, and further represented by a Federal Cortes, of the United States. The result was anarchy, the result was anarchy, the result was anarchy, and in September 1873, elected Castelar

tive Government, with almost a dictator's powers, and adjourned for four months. During this period Castelar displayed great firmness, and with a view of re-establishing order in the southern provinces had no scruple in executing rioters who under the name of Cantonalists were spreading ruin around. He applied the principles of conscription without favour to classes, reorganised the Army, and by an understanding with the Vatican, weakened the power of the Carlists in the north. The more fanatical Republicans repudiated this policy of compromise, and on the meeting of the Cortes in January, 1874, a vote of want of confidence in Señor Castelar was moved and passed. Marshal Pavia, Captain General of Castile, acting wholly on his own initiative at once dispersed the Cortes, and a military government under Marshal Serrano was provisionally set up to carry on the affairs of the country. Castelar at once returned to his duties at the University, which he continued to discharge without taking part in politics until the end of the year, when General Martínez de Campos restored the Spanish Bourbons and called Alfonso XII. to the throne. Castelar thereupon left the country for a short time, dissociating himself from the more violent Republicans who acted under Ruiz Zorrilla. Upon his return he avowed himself a "Pombalista," and entered into an understanding with Sagasta, the leader of the Liberals, devoting his attention chiefly to liberalising the new constitution, drafted by Canovas after the restoration of the monarchy, and when this had been modified—some years later—by the reintroduction of universal suffrage, Castelar reconciled himself to the monarchy. He, however, abstained from taking any personal responsibility, although acting under his advice several of his followers took office under Sagasta. The later years of his life were devoted to literary work, and amongst his numerous productions, a "Life of Lord Byron," was translated into English. His fame, however, rests chiefly upon his eloquent speeches, and upon a certain quality of reasonableness which distinguished him from his political contemporaries in Spain. He died at San Pedro de Pinatar on May 25, and the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen from the Queen Regent downwards was touchingly shown in the general mourning which followed, and the public honours paid to his memory.

On the 1st, at Darmstadt, aged 70, **Professor Ludwig Buchner**. Born at Darmstadt; educated there and at Tübingen University, where he became Lecturer on Medicine; author of a famous book, "Kraft and Stoff" (1855), which excited great opposition. He abandoned his academic career, practised as a physician, and wrote several works on scientific and philosophical subjects. On the 1st, at Dublin, aged 62, **Rev. Sir Edmund Frederick Armstrong**, second baronet, of Gallen Priory, King's County. Educated at King's College, London; Vicar of Skeirke, 1864-74; Rector of Borris in Ossory, 1874-87. Married, 1865, Alice, daughter of W. Windsor Fisher. On the 2nd, at Berlin, aged 88, **Martin Eduard von Simson**, a distinguished politician. Born at Königsberg; studied law and political sciences at the Universities of Königsberg, Berlin and Bonn; appointed Professor of Law at Königsberg, 1833; elected to represent his native city in the National Assembly at Frankfort, 1848; President of the Parliament of Erfurt, 1850; leader of the Moderate Liberals in the Prussian Parliament, of which he was elected President, 1861-6; President of the Constituent Assembly, North German Parliament and Reichstag, 1867-74; Judge of the Supreme Court, 1879-91. On the 3rd, at Barnsbury, aged 87, **Benjamin Vincent**, for upwards of forty years Librarian of the Royal Institution. Reviser of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" from its seventh to its twenty-second edition; author of a dictionary of biography and many other works of reference. On the 4th, at Clifton, aged 66, **Mrs. Emma Marshall**, a popular writer of children's stories, chiefly connected with historic places, Emma, daughter of Simon Martin, of Norwich. Married, 1854, H. G. Marshall. On the 5th, at Cambridge, aged 59, **Philip Thomas Main**, son of Rev. Robert Main, of Greenwich. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1863 (Sixth Wrangler); Fellow of St. John's, 1863, and Superintendent of the Natural Science Laboratory; author of several astronomical treatises, etc. On the 5th, at Stevenson, Haddingtonshire, aged 78, **Sir Robert Charles Sinclair**, ninth baronet, son of Admiral Sir John Gordon, eighth baronet. Born at Paris; entered the Army, 1838, and served with 38th Regiment. Married, first, 1851, Charlotte Anne, daughter of Lieutenant John Coote, 71st Regiment; and second, 1876, Louisa, daughter of Roderick Hugonin, of Kimmytreshouse, Inverness. On the 6th, at Cologne, aged 79, **Cardinal Kremantz**, Archbishop of Cologne, son of a butcher at Coblenz. Educated at Bonn and Munich; officiated as a priest for many years at Coblenz, where he acquired great reputation; appointed Bishop of Ermeland, West Prussia, 1867; joined the protest of a minority against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, 1870, but afterwards accepted it; Archbishop of Cologne, 1885; Cardinal, 1893. On the 6th, at London, aged 50, **Captain John Pakenham Pipon**, R.N., C.B., C.M.G., son of Colonel Pipon, of Moirmont Manor, Jersey. Entered the Navy, 1862; served in the Malay Expedition, 1875-6; Egyptian War and bombardment of Alexandria, 1882; British Consul at Beira, 1888-90, and for the territories south of the Zambesi, 1891. Married, 1881, Alice, daughter of Murray M. Johnson, of Sandgate. On the 6th, at Ventnor, aged 76, **General Augustus Ritherdon**. Entered the Madras Army, 1840; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3. Married, 1882, Kate, daughter of H. Cleave, of Bushey Lodge, Watford. On the 6th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 70, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John King**, son of General Sir Henry King. Entered the Army, 1844; served with 2nd Buffs in the Chinese War, 1860. On the 7th, at Albert Gate, Hyde Park, aged 35, **Sir Herbert Scarsbrick Naylor-Leyland**, M.P., baronet, son of Colonel T. Naylor-Leyland, of Nantclwyd Hall, Denbighshire. Served with 2nd Life Guards, 1882-95; sat as a Conservative for Colchester, 1892-5; unsuccessfully contested South Lancashire as a Home Ruler, 1895, but was elected as a Radical, 1898; created a Baronet, 1895. Married, 1889, Jeannie, daughter of W. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. On the 8th, at St. Petersburg, aged 80, **Admiral Constantine N. Possiet**. Entered the Russian Navy at an early age; served in Japanese waters, 1855, and was wrecked; introduced improvements into naval gunnery; Governor of the Grand Duke Alexis, 1858-74; Minister of Ways and Communications, 1874-88, and resigned after the accident to the imperial train at Borki, October, 1888. On the 10th, at London, aged 76, **George Fosbery Lyster**, Engineer-in-Chief of the Mersey Docks and Harbours, and under his direction upwards of two millions sterling had been expended in dock works at Liverpool and Birkenhead since his appointment in 1861. On the 12th, at Cairo, aged 60, **Baron de Malortré**. Entered the Hanoverian Army, but resigned in order to accompany the Emperor Maximilian to Mexico. On his return to Europe he was actively engaged in supporting the claims of Hanover against Prussia, but after the establishment of the North German Confederation, 1866-7, was forced to leave Germany and resided chiefly in England and Egypt. Author

of "Twixt Old Times and New" (1890), "Here, There and Everywhere" (1895). On the 12th, at Falmouth, aged 42, **Herbert Lloyd**, one of the Marshall publishing firm and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*. Educated at Brighton; spent five years in South Africa, and was for some years a traveller in all parts of the world. Married, 1891, Christina, daughter of Dr. William Evans, of Madras Medical Service. On the 13th, at Parkstone, Dorset, aged 51, **Robert Michael Haggard**, son of W. M. B. Haggard, of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk. Educated at Winchester and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1869; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1871; British Member of the Samoan Land Commission, 1890-5. Married, 1872, Julia, daughter of George Barker, of Shipdham Hall, Norfolk. On the 14th, at New York, aged 64, **Roswell Pettabone Flower**. Born at Jefferson City, N.Y.; worked at various trades, including that of a bricklayer, but subsequently opened a jewellery store at Watertown; established himself at New York, 1869; elected Member of Congress as a Democrat, 1881-91, when he was Governor of New York, 1891-5. Married, 1859, Sarah, daughter of N. H. Woodruff, of Watertown, N.Y. On the 14th, in Curzon Street, aged 71, **Earl of Wharcliffe**, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, first earl, son of second baron. Educated at Eton; served in Grenadier Guards; was a keen sportsman and great traveller; assumed the additional name of Montagu, 1880. Married, 1855, Lady Susan Charlotte Lascelles, daughter of third Earl of Harewood. On the 14th, at Edinburgh, aged 90, **John Moir, M.D.**, father of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Born in a French prison, where his father, a naval surgeon, was detained; educated at Edinburgh University; M.B., 1828; a leading member of the Free Church party at the Disruption; Professor of Midwifery, Edinburgh University; author of various medical works. On the 15th, at Cleveland Gardens, W., aged 90, **Rev. Daniel Moore**. Educated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; Norrisian Prizeman, 1837 and 1839; Hulsean, 1840; graduated B.A., 1840; Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, 1844-66; Holy Trinity, Paddington, 1866-95; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1880; Golden Lecturer, 1856-94. On the 15th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 76, **Sir Frederick M'Coy, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.**, son of Simon M'Coy, M.D., of Dublin. Educated at Dublin and Cambridge Universities; was employed on the Geological Survey of Ireland, 1842-50; Professor of Geology, Queen's University, Ireland, 1850-4; first Professor of Natural Science in Melbourne University until his death; founder of the Melbourne National Museum; author, with Professor Sidgwick, of a work on palæozoic rocks and fossils, 1853. Married, 1843, Anna Maria, daughter of T. Harrison, of Dublin. On the 16th, at Potter's Bar Station, aged 67, **Earl of Strafford, C.B., K.C.V.O.**, Henry William John Byng, fourth earl. Educated at Eton; Page of Honour to the Queen, 1846-8; served with the Coldstream Guards, 1848-56. Married, first, 1863, Countess Henrietta Danneskiold Samsøe; and second, 1899, Mrs. Colgate, of New York. On the 16th, at Paris, aged 70, **Francisque Sarcey**, a brilliant journalist and critic. Born at Dourdan (Seine and Oise); educated at the Lycée Charlemagne and at the École Normale, 1848-51; began writing for the *Paris Figaro*, 1858; Dramatic Critic of *l'Opinion Nationale*, 1859-67, and of *Le Temps*, 1867, until his death; author of several tales and novels. On the 17th, at Florence, aged 71, **Princess Francesca Rospigliosi**, noted for her wit, beauty and philanthropy, a daughter of the Duc de Cadore. Married, 1845, the Duc di Zagorola, who subsequently became Prince Rospigliosi, and resided for nearly half a century in Rome. On the 17th, at Newark, Notts, aged 84, **William Newman Nicholson**, son of Benjamin Nicholson, of Newark. Was partner in a firm of agricultural engineers; Mayor of Newark, 1851; Chairman of School Board, 1871-5; sat as a Conservative for the borough, 1880-5. Married, first, 1849, Alice, daughter of James Betts, of Newark; and second, 1866, Annie, daughter of Joseph Prior, of Woodstock, Oxon. On the 18th, at Newnham Lodge, Bedford, by his own hand, aged 52, **Colonel Sir George Albert de Hochepléde Larpent**, third baronet. Entered the Army, 1865; served with 88th Regiment in the Kaffir War, 1877-8, and the Zulu War, 1879. Married, 1895, Rose, daughter of William Armstrong and widow of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Camden Lambert. On the 18th, at Paris, aged 88, **Count Henri Delaborde**, son of General Delaborde. Born at Rennes; studied painting under Paul Delaroche; painted several historical pieces for the galleries at Versailles; for many years Curator of the Department of Engravings at the Bibliothèque Nationale and Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts; author of several works on the fine arts. On the 19th, at Black Torrington, Devon, aged 57, **Earl of Malmesbury**, Edward James Harris, fourth earl, son of Admiral Hon. Sir Edward A. J. Harris, K.C.B. Educated at Sandhurst; served in Royal Irish Rifles, 1861-82. Married, 1870, Sylvia Georgiana, daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Ballyedmond, Co. Down. On the 19th, at

Plymouth, aged 68, **Major-General Arthur Elderton, B.S.C.** Entered the Army, 1844; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; severely wounded at Gujarat in a "forlorn hope"; and in the Indian Mutiny at the siege of Delhi, where he was severely wounded; and subsequently in command of 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry. He was altogether wounded eight times in action. On the 23rd, at Old Queen Street, Westminster, aged 68, **Major-General Sir Claud Alexander**, first baronet, son of Boyd Alexander, of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered the Grenadier Guards, 1849; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; unsuccessfully contested South Ayrshire as a Conservative, 1868; sat as its Member, 1874-85. Married, 1863, Eliza, daughter of Alexander Speirs, M.P. On the 23rd, at Inverness Terrace, London, aged 83, **Rev. William Wilkinson, D.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; graduated, 1839; Perpetual Curate successively of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, Sheffield, 1853-66; Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, 1866-97; Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1871. On the 25th, at By, near Fontainebleau, aged 76, **Marie Rosalie Bonheur**, known as Rosa Bonheur, the most distinguished woman artist of her day, daughter of Raymond Bonheur, an artist and teacher. Born at Bordeaux; studied under her father and Leon Cogniet; first exhibited at the Salon, 1841; obtained Third Medal, 1846, for "Bœufs Rouges du Cantal," and First Medal, 1848, for "Labourage Nivernais," which, with her "Horse Fair" (1859), were her most celebrated works. She painted animals, domestic and wild, with almost equal skill and power, and worked unceasingly until the close of her life. On the 28th, at Worplesdon, Surrey, aged 70, **Lieutenant-General Frederick Arthur Willis, C.B.**, son of Lieutenant-General Willis, R.A. Entered the Army; served with 84th Regiment; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857, in 5th Fusiliers, with General Havelock's Field Force, with great distinction; severely wounded at the relief of Lucknow. Married, 1860, Augusta, daughter of John G. Young, of Brighton. On the 28th, at Spain's Hall, Essex, aged 73, **Colonel Sir Samuel Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.**, son of John Ruggles-Brise. Educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge; entered 1st Dragoon Guards, 1844; Lieutenant-Colonel of West Essex Militia, 1852-89; represented East Essex as a Conservative, 1868-84. Married, 1847, Marianne Weyland, daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer-Smijth, of Hill Hall, Essex. On the 29th, at St. Andrews, N.B., aged 70, **General Elliot Minto Playfair, R.A.**, son of Colonel W. Davidson Playfair. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1846; served in second Burmese War, 1853, and Indian Mutiny. Married, 1856, Christina Frances, daughter of Captain F. Montresor Wade. On the 30th, at Hastings, aged 60, **Norman Kerr, M.D.**, a distinguished advocate of temperance. Educated at Glasgow University; M.B., 1861; President of the Society for the Study of Inebriety; author of numerous medical and controversial works on temperance, criminal responsibility, etc. On the 30th, at London, aged 60, **Rev. Luke Rivington, D.D.**, son of Francis Rivington, of Waterloo Place. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., 1861 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); an eloquent preacher, and for many years attached to Cowley House, Oxford; joined the Church of Rome, 1887. On the 31st, at Kiel, aged 80, **Professor Klaus Groth**, an ardent promoter of the Platt-Deutsch literature; published in 1852 a volume of dialect poems, "Queckborn," which attracted much notice; appointed Professor of the German Language at Kiel, 1857.

JUNE.

Robert Wallace, D.D., M.P.—Robert Wallace, the son of Jasper Wallace, a master gardener, of Culross, Perthshire, was born at St. Andrews in 1831, and educated at Edinburgh High School and at the University of St. Andrews, where after a brilliant career he graduated M.A. in 1853, and afterwards entered Divinity Hall, Edinburgh. He was a little later ordained to the Ministry, serving at Newton-on-Ayr from 1857 to 1860, when he was appointed to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh. In 1868 on the death of

Dr. Lee, he succeeded to the ministry of Greyfriars Church, which had attained great notoriety under its previous incumbent. His preaching, which was as broad in doctrine as his predecessor's, was remarkably successful, and for many years Greyfriars Church was the stronghold of the Liberal Church party in Edinburgh. In 1869 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, and in 1872 was appointed Professor of Church History at the University of Edinburgh. He also

took a prominent part in the discussions of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, where he brought to the aid of his Liberal colleagues the resources of a powerful debater but scarcely those of a conciliatory speaker.

In 1876 Dr. Wallace suddenly resigned all his Church preferment, and, to the surprise of many of his friends, was nominated editor of the *Scotsman* in succession to his deceased friend Mr. Alexander Russel. After four years of arduous work, he felt unequal to the constant strain, and resigning his office came to London, studied law, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1883. His interest, however, was in politics more than in his new profession. In 1886 he offered himself as a Home Rule candidate for East Edinburgh in opposition to Mr. Goschen, and was returned by 3,694 to 2,253 votes, and continued to represent the constituency until his death. His position in Parliament was that of a thoroughly independent Liberal, never hesitating to criticise his leaders, and always able to command the attention of the House by his quickness of appre-

hension and the incisiveness of his satire. He was a brilliant talker, a practised writer, and an attractive lecturer. In the House of Commons he was as ready to ridicule the pretensions of his own party as the blunders of his opponents. In the course of the debate on the Home Rule Bill in 1893, on the In and Out Clause, he asked the chairman what he was to do "seeing that he was not possessed of the flexibility or the fluidity of intelligence which made so many of his co-disciples not only equal to one another but equal to anything." He played in the course of his life the parts of scholar, divine, preacher, journalist, barrister, and politician, attracting friends in every position, and seldom, if ever, making an enemy. He married in 1858 Miss Margaret Robertson of Edinburgh, and he died in Westminster Hospital, almost in the precincts of the House of Commons, having been struck with paralysis whilst speaking (June 6) on the grant to Lord Kitchener, and died a few hours later without having recovered consciousness.

On the 1st, at Edinburgh, aged 60, **John Smart, R.S.A.**, a popular landscape painter. Born at Leith; educated at the High School and School of Art, Leith, as a designer and engraver; later studied painting under H. MacCulloch; Associate, Royal Scottish Academy, 1871; Academician, 1877. On the 1st, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, aged 65, **Sir Melmoth Osborn, K.C.M.G.**, son of Robert Farquhar Osborn, M.D. Educated in Natal; attached to the Civil Service of the Colony, 1854; appointed Resident Magistrate and Captain-Commandant of the Newcastle (Natal) Rifles, 1865; Secretary to Sir T. Shepstone's mission to the Transvaal, 1876; Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal Government, 1878-80; British Resident in Zululand, 1880-93. On the 2nd, at Aix-les-Bains, aged 54, **Robert Cox, M.P.**, son of George Cox, of Gorgie, Edinburgh. Educated at Loretto, Musselburgh and St. Andrews University; M.A., 1865; was a manufacturer of gelatine, etc.; unsuccessfully contested Kirkcaldy as a Liberal Unionist, 1891; elected for South Edinburgh, 1892. Married, 1875, Harriet, daughter of Professor J. H. Bennett, M.D., of Edinburgh. On the 3rd, at Westbourne Terrace, London, aged 84, **John Nixon**, a mining and civil engineer of great capacity, son of a yeoman farmer of North Durham. Educated at Dr. Bruce's Academy, Newcastle-on-Tyne; worked for a time on a farm; apprenticed to an engineer, 1831; was Overman at Gadresfield Colliery, and subsequently went to South Wales, where he undertook the survey of the Dowlais Collieries, and pressed the superiority of Welsh coal; after some years' direction of a colliery near Nantes, was the means of introducing Welsh coal into France. On his return to England, established collieries at Werfa, which were subsequently extended to an enormous extent; invented the machine "Billy Fairplay" for the accurate measurement of the proportion of large and small coal; was one of the founders of the sliding scale system of wages. On the 3rd, at Vienna, aged 73, **Johann Strauss**, a popular composer and conductor, son of Johann Strauss, in whose orchestra he first appeared, 1843, and of which he became the conductor, 1849. Author of the operettas the "Fliederman," the "Zigeunerbaron," the "Waldmeister," etc. His compositions of dance music earned for him the title of "Walzerkönig." On the 3rd, at Brighton, aged 88, **Dowager Lady Castletown**, Augusta, daughter of Rev. Archibald Douglas. Married, 1830, first Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory. On the 4th, at Vienna, aged 68, **Heinrich Siegel**. Born in Grand Duchy of Baden; Professor of German Jurisprudence and History in the University of Vienna; author of several works on jurisprudence, etc. On the 4th, at Astley, Stourport, aged 75, **Major-General Hill Wallace, C.B., R.A.**, son of Joseph Wallace, of Beechmount, Co. Antrim. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bombay Artillery,

1843; served with distinction in the Abyssinian War, 1867-8, and at the capture of Magdala. Married, first, 1862, May, daughter of Captain F. W. Burgowne, R.N.; and second, 1883, Marian Cecilia, daughter of Charles G. Stannell. On the 5th, in St. George's Hospital, London, aged 40, **Major the Hon. Arthur Stewart Hardinge**, son of second Viscount Hardinge. Educated at Sandhurst; entered 21st Fusiliers, 1878; served in the Zulu War, 1879; the Boer War, 1880; Burmese Expedition, 1886-7; and the Lagos Expedition, 1892; was killed by a fall from his horse in Hyde Park. On the 5th, at Ventnor, aged 59, **John George Sinclair Coghill, M.D.** Enter the Royal Navy Medical Service; served in the Baltic, 1854-5; Medical Officer at Shanghai, 1862-8; devoted himself without payment to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, 1878-98. On the 5th, at Leamington, aged 70, **Margaret Anna Cusack**, "the Nun of Kenmare," daughter of Samuel Cusack, M.D., of Dublin. Educated as a Protestant; became a Roman Catholic; established convents in England and America, and was Abbess of Knock, Ireland; returned to Protestantism and lectured and wrote against Roman Catholicism. On the 6th, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, aged 64, **Sir Henry Binns, K.C.M.G.** Born at Sunderland; emigrated to Natal, 1853, and devoted himself to sugar planting; elected Member of the Natal Legislative Assembly, 1868; Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary since 1897. On the 6th, at Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 81, **The Hon. Sir Cécilcourt Auguste Antelme, K.C.M.G.**, son of L. J. Antelme. Born and educated in the island; Member of Legislative Council, 1856; of Executive Council, 1889. Married, 1848, daughter of M. Marreis. On the 6th, at Middleton Tyas, York, aged 86, **Rev. John Hutton Pollexton, M.A., M.D., F.S.A.** Studied medicine at Edinburgh and graduated M.D., 1836; entered Queen's College, Cambridge, 1840; graduated B.A., 1843; Secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 1848-51; Rector of St. Renwald, Colchester, 1851-70; Vicar of Middleton Tyas, 1874. He was a distinguished antiquarian. On the 7th, at Paris, aged 61, **Augustine Daly**, an accomplished American actor. Began life as a journalist in New York; first brought his "company of comedians" to London, 1884, and subsequently built and opened a playhouse in that city, 1893. On the 9th, at The Heath, Leighton Buzzard, aged 80, **Francis Bassett**, son of John Dollin Bassett. A Member of the Society of Friends and chief partner in the bank of Bassett & Co. Married, 1842, Ellen, daughter of Edward Harris, of Stoke-Newington. On the 10th, at Edinburgh, aged 56, **Colonel Thomas Stanhope Gildea**, son of Very Rev. Provost Gildea. Entered the Army, 25th Regiment, 1863; served with 72nd Regiment (Seaforth Highlanders) in the Afghan War, 1878-9. Married, 1890, Edith, daughter of R. Begge-Scott. On the 11th, at Harrogate, aged 67, **Sir George Irwin**, son of Acheson Irwin, of Cloraseil, Co. Fermanagh. Educated at Foyle College, Londonderry; apprenticed to the woollen trade at Leeds, 1847, and became master of his uncle's firm; took an active part in the Volunteer movement and was a prominent member of the Conservative party in Leeds. Married, 1861, Flora Adelaide, daughter of Captain T. J. Smith, of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop. On the 11th, at North Berwick, aged 79, **Rev. William Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D.**, son of James Blaikie, some time Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and University; graduated, 1837; ordained, 1842; left the Established Church at the Disruption; Minister of Pilrig, near Edinburgh, 1843-67; Professor of Pastoral Theology at the Free Church New College, Edinburgh, 1868-97; President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, 1888-92; Moderator of the General Assembly, 1892; author of "Life of David Livingstone" and many other works; editor of the *North British Review*, *Sunday Magazine*, etc. On the 12th, at Belgrave Square, S.W., aged 70, **Sir James Robert Walker**, second baronet, of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire. Educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1849; sat as a Conservative for Beverley, 1859-65. Married, 1863, Louisa Marlborough, daughter of Sir John Heron Maxwell, baronet. On the 12th, at Breamore House, Salisbury, aged 90, **Sir Edward Hulse**, fifth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1829. Married, 1854, Katherine, daughter of Very Rev. H. P. Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury. On the 13th, at Berlin, aged 79, **Dr. Israel Hildesheimer**, a distinguished orthodox Rabbi. Born at Halberstadt; educated at Halle University; appointed Rabbi at Eisenstadt, Hungary, 1838; Chief of the Rabbinical Seminary at Berlin, 1869. On the 13th, at Llandudno, aged 54, **Lawson Tait**, an eminent surgeon, son of Archibald Campbell Tait, of Dryden. Educated at Heriot's Hospital and Edinburgh University; F.R.C.S. Edin., 1870; F.R.C.S. Eng., 1871; House Surgeon at Wakefield Hospital, 1867-70; Birmingham Hospital for Women, 1871-96, where he acquired great reputation in abdominal surgery; author of several medical and scientific works. On the 14th, at Lebanon, Missouri, aged

64, **Richard Parks Bland**. Educated for a lawyer; elected as a Democrat to Congress for Missouri, 1873; introduced, 1875, the Bland Bill, regulating the coinage of silver dollars by the Treasury. On the 16th, at St. Petersburg, aged 44, **Duchess Zeneide Dmitrjerna**, sister of the famous General Skobelev. Married, 1878, Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg. On the 16th, at London, aged 68, **Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Munro**. Served with 7th Fusiliers through the Crimean Campaign with great distinction, and received his Commission, 1856, in the 19th Regiment, retiring 1881. On the 18th, at Limpley Stoke, Wilts, aged 62, **Major Frederick Spencer Schomberg**, son of J. T. Schomberg, Q.C. Entered the Army, 1854; served with 57th Regiment in the Crimea, 1854-5; Indian Mutiny, 1857; and New Zealand War, 1864-6. On the 18th, at South Kensington, aged 66, **Ernest Clay Ker Seymer**, of Handford, Dorset, son of James Clay, M.P., a noted whist player. Educated at Harrow and in Germany; served in the Diplomatic Service, 1855-69. Married, 1864, Gertrude, daughter of Henry Ker Seymer, M.P., and adopted her name. On the 19th, at Dublin, aged 77, **George Ferdinand Shaw, LL.D.** Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, where he entered in 1839; Scholar, 1841, and Fellow, 1848; was a leader writer on the *Nation*, 1862-6; editor of the *Irish Times*, and subsequently of *Saunders' News Letter* and of the *Evening Mail*. On the 19th, at Croydon, aged 52, **Robert Ascroft, M.P.**, son of William Ascroft, of Oldham. Educated at the Lancaster Grammar School; admitted a Solicitor, 1869; elected Member of the Town Council, 1871-4; sat as a Conservative for Oldham since 1895; took a leading part in the Money-lending Committee, 1898. Married, 1878, Wilhelmina H., daughter of G. Barlow, of Oldham. On the 20th, at Northam, aged 56, **Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Nicolay, I.C.S.**, son of Colonel F. Q. Nicolay, H.E.I.C.S. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Army, 1861; commanded 2nd Goorkha Rifles in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90. On the 20th, at Vienna, aged 50, **Baron Gustavus Heine**, son of G. Heine, founder of the *Fremdenblatt*, and nephew of the poet Heinrich Heine, of whose works he was an ardent student and commentator. On the 21st, at London, aged 71, **Right Rev. George William Tozer, D.D.**, son of J. Chappell Tozer, of East Teignmouth. Educated at Ilminster School and St. John's College, Oxford; B.A., 1851; Vicar of Burgh-le-Marsh, 1857-63; Bishop of Zanzibar and Central Africa, 1863-73; Bishop of Jamaica, 1879-80; of British Honduras, 1880-8; Rector of South Ferriby, Lincoln, 1888-9. On the 21st, at Farnley Hall, Otley, aged 68, **Ayscough Fawkes**, son of Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, Rector of Leathley, great-nephew of Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth (who assumed the name of Fawkes) and nephew of W. M. Turner's early patron. Married, 1866, his cousin, Edith Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Cleasby, Baron of the Exchequer. On the 21st, at Boscombe, aged 68, **Sir Edward Wingfield Verner**, second baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for Lisburn, 1863-73, and for Co. Armagh, 1873-80. Married, 1864, Selina Florence, daughter of T. Vesey Nugent, of Dublin. On the 21st, at Camberley, aged 61, **Major-General Charles Stockwell, C.B.**, son of Colonel T. Stockwell, H.E.I.C.S. Entered the Army; served with 72nd Highlanders in the Crimean War, 1854-5, and with much distinction in the Afghan War, 1878-80; and in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882-3. Married, 1862, Catherine May, daughter of J. Gardiner, of Paddington. On the 22nd, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 86, **Sir Archibald Michie, K.C.M.G., Q.C.**, son of Archibald Michie, of Maida Vale, London. Educated at Westminster School; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1838; commenced practice at Sydney, N.S.W., 1839; joint editor of the *Atlas* newspaper with Mr. Robert Lowe; migrated to Victoria, 1853; nominated Member of Legislative Council, 1854; elected Member for Melbourne, 1856, and for St. Kilda, 1861; Attorney-General, 1857-8, 1859-61 and 1863-5; Agent-General for Victoria, 1873-8. Married, 1849, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Richardson, Inspector-General. On the 22nd, at Steeple Aston, Oxon, aged 70, **Vice-Admiral Richard Bradshaw, C.B.**, son of J. H. Bradshaw. Entered the Navy, 1842; served with the Naval Brigade in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-8, and in the Ashanti War, 1874, and distinguished himself by his prompt offer of men to the Cape after the Isandula disaster, 1879. Married, 1862, Emma Loveday, daughter of J. Walker, of Southgate. On the 23rd, at Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 66, **Lieutenant-General David M'Farlan, C.B., B.A.**, son of D. M'Farlan, I.C.S. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1852; served through the Indian Mutiny with much distinction, being wounded severely at Lucknow, 1857; against the Mohmunda, 1864; and in the Afghan War, 1878-9; Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, 1879-85; commanding First Class District, Bengal, 1885-9. Married, 1859, Jemima Jane, daughter of J. Macnair, of Auchenick, Stirlingshire. On the 23rd, at Castle Archdale, Co. Fermanagh, aged 85, **William Humphreys Mervyn-Archdale**,

second son of Edward Archdale. Graduated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1835; sat as a Conservative for Co. Fermanagh, 1874-85. Married, first, 1842, Emily M., daughter of Rev. the Hon. J. C. Maude; and second, 1894, Matilda, daughter of William Alley, of Artane, Co. Dublin. On the 24th, at Prague, aged 55, **Cardinal Count Francis Schoenborn**. Educated at Prague and Vienna Universities, where he studied jurisprudence; subsequently entered the Army and served with the Cuirassiers in the Austro-Prussian War, 1866; returned to the study of law, which he forsook for theology and was ordained, 1871; consecrated Archbishop of Prague, 1885, and raised to the Cardinalate, 1889. On the 24th, at Boscombe Manor, Hants, aged 78, **Lady Shelley**, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Gibson. Married, first, 1841, Hon. Charles Robert St. John; and second, 1848, Sir Percy Shelley, son of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet. On the 25th, at Belgrave Mansions, S.W., aged 61, **Major-General John Crosland Hay, C.B.**, son of C. Crosland Hay. Entered the Army, 1855; served with 92nd Highlanders through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; the Afghan War, 1878-80; and the Boer War, 1881; twice severely wounded and several times mentioned in despatches; commanded 92nd Regiment, 1885-7. On the 27th, at Devonshire Place, London, aged 84, **Henry Wollaston Blake, F.R.S.**, son of William Blake, of Danesbury, Herts. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1837 (Twelfth Wrangler); joined James Watt, of Soho, Birmingham, 1847, as a partner in the engineering works; Director of the Bank of England, 1852; F.R.S., 1843. Married, first, 1857, Charlotte, daughter of J. Walbanke Childers, of Cantley, Yorks; and second, 1873, Edith, daughter of Rev. Prebendary Hawkshaw, of Weston, Herefordshire. On the 27th, at Freshwater, I.W., aged 85, **Arthur Tennyson**, sixth son of Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, of Somersby, Lincoln, and brother of Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Lived much in Florence and Italy. Married, first, 1839, Harriet, daughter of G. West; and second, 1849, Louisa, daughter of F. Maynard. On the 27th, at Windsor, aged 64, **Commander Annesley Turner Denham, R.N.**, son of Admiral Sir H. Mangles Denham, F.R.S. Entered the Navy, 1848; served in the Pacific, 1849-54; Baltic, 1854-5, with much distinction; and in West Indies, 1859-64; and in China during the Taeping Rebellion. On the 28th, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., aged 87, **Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Bury. Educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth; entered the Navy, 1825; retired, 1849; Commissioner of Prisons, 1877-92. Married, first, 1849, Augusta, daughter of Sir William Pratt Call, and widow of Captain C. D. Paterson; and second, 1897, Catherine, daughter of Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, Co. Wicklow, and widow of Captain H. M. Howard, 18th Hussars. He died whilst presiding at a public meeting, and had just finished speaking. On the 28th, at Birmingham, aged 71, **John Thackeray Bunce**. Born at Faringdon, Berks; educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham; successively reporter, sub-editor and editor of *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, 1846-61; editor of the *Birmingham Gazette*, 1862-98; author of a "History of the Corporation of Birmingham"; one of the founders of the Liberal Federation and a member until 1885. Married, 1852, Rebecca, daughter of R. Cheesewright, of Gosberton, Lancs. On the 29th, at Vienna, aged 96, **Leopold von Blumentrom**, the *doyen* of the European press. By turns a soldier, a musician, a diplomatist and a journalist, having as the last-named edited the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* for nearly fifty years. On the 30th, at Washington, aged 79, **Mrs. Southworth**, an eminent novelist, Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte, step-daughter of Joshua L. Henshaw, at whose school she graduated; was a school-mistress at Washington, 1844-9. Married, 1850, Frederick H. Southworth, of Utica, and was a prolific novel writer for forty years, 1848-88.

JULY.

Sir W. H. Flower, K.C.B., D.C.L.—William Henry Flower, a member of a family long identified with Stratford-on-Avon, was born there in 1831, and was educated there and at Warwick, until he entered upon his medical course at University College Hospital, London, where he graduated in medicine and shortly afterwards entered the Army Medical Service, and was

attached to 68rd Regiment. He went through the whole of the Crimean campaign, from the battle of the Alma to the fall of Sebastopol; but having obtained his medal and clasps he left the Army service at the conclusion of the war, and in 1856 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital. It was not, however, until 1858 that he began the career in which

he was to earn his highest distinction. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, generally known as the Hunterian Museum, had been allowed to fall behind similar institutions on the continent; and Mr. Flower, on his appointment to the Curatorship, at once set himself to place the London Museum on a level with its rivals in its anatomical collection. On his appointment, for instance, there were not a score of skeletons, and less than 250 skulls for the guidance of students of comparative anatomy. Before Mr. Flower's left his post there were at least 100 skeletons, not always complete, and nearly 1,500 crania. His work was not only collecting, but included systematic arrangement, and he thus left to his successor one of the most valuable museums for scientific study to be found in Europe. In 1869 his claims to recognition were acknowledged by his appointment to the Hunterian Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which he held with his Curatorship until 1884, during which time he read various abstruse papers before the Royal Society, of which he was made a Fellow in 1864. In 1879 he became President of the Zoological Society, and his energy in collecting and talent for classification were promptly shown in the extension and rearrangement of

the society's gardens and menageries. In 1884 the post of Director of the Natural History Museum, attached to the British Museum, but recently removed to South Kensington, became vacant by the death of Sir Richard Owen, and Mr. Flower was by general consent regarded as his rightful successor. His methods of classification and arrangement were explained in his Presidential address to the British Association in 1889. They were adopted as sound by both scientific and amateur students, and during the fifteen years of his tenure of the post they were sedulously applied to the specimens at South Kensington, which under his direction grew to be both a means of popular instruction and of scientific study. He was abundantly honoured at home and abroad, where his services to the study of natural history were cordially recognised, and his books, including "Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," "Fashion in Deformity," "The Horse," etc., were fully appreciated. He married in 1858 Georgiana Rosetta, daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S., a distinguished hydrographer and astronomer, and died in Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, on July 1, after a long illness, resulting from an attack of influenza, to which he had fallen a victim on the Riviera.

On the 1st, at Combs, near Melun, aged 70, **Victor Cherbuliez**, a distinguished author, son of Professor E. Cherbuliez, of Geneva. Educated at Paris, Bonn and Berlin; first attracted notice by his novel "Comte Kortia" (1868); naturalised as a French citizen, 1874; elected Member of the French Academy, 1881; was defeated by M. Brunetière in his candidature for the editorship of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the death of M. Buloz. On the 4th, at Sutton Bonnington, Loughborough, aged 81, **Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., F.R.S.**, son of A. Armstrong, of Crohan, Co. Fermanagh. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Edinburgh University; entered the Naval Medical Service, 1842; under Captain M'Clure solved the existence of the North-West Passage, 1850-4; served in the Baltic, 1854-5, and at the bombardment of Sveaborg; Director-General of Navy Medical Department, 1866-80. Married, 1894, Charlotte, daughter of S. C. Simpson, of Brockton, Staffordshire, and widow of Admiral Sir W. King-Hall, K.C.B. On the 5th, at Hampstead, aged 65, **Banister Fletcher, F.R.S., V.D.**, Professor of Architecture and Building Construction at King's College, London. Educated privately; was for some years Surveyor to the Board of Trade and held various public and municipal appointments; joint author of a history of architecture, and an ardent Volunteer; sat as a Liberal for North Wilts, 1885-6; Professor of Architecture, King's College, London, 1882. Married, 1863, May, daughter of Charles Phillips. On the 5th, at Hampstead, aged 80, **Richard Congreve, M.A., M.R.C.P.**, Director of the Church of Humanity in England, son of Thomas Congreve. Educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold and at Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1840 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); Fellow of Wadham, 1841-72; Tutor of Wadham College, 1841-5; Assistant Master at Rugby, 1845-54; devoted himself to the study of Auguste Comte, whose views he embraced, and became the leader of the Positivists in England; entered as a student at King's College Hospital, London, and admitted to the College of Physicians, 1866, but devoted himself wholly to the work of a teacher of Positivism; editor of the "Politics of Aristotle"; author of a history of the Roman Empire and translator of several of Comte's works. Married, 1856, Mary, daughter of J. Berry, of Warwick. On the 8th, at Paris, aged 67, **Constantin Reissmann**. Born at Trieste; educated at the

University of Padua; took part in the attempts to emancipate Italy from Austrian rule, 1848-9; naturalised an Italian, 1868; took refuge in Vienna and afterwards in Paris, where he gave lessons in Italian; entered the Italian Diplomatic Service; was Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, 1874-76; at London, 1878-82; Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, 1884-92; Ambassador at Paris, 1893-5. In 1892 he was sent as Italian Ambassador to Constantinople, but after six months' service he returned to Paris and remained until 1895, when the anti-French policy of Signor Crispi brought about his recall. On the 8th, at Edinburgh, aged 74, **Major-General Alexander Paterson**, son of John Paterson, of Merryflats, Lanark. Entered the Bengal Army, 1844; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; the Burmese War, 1853; the Bhutan Campaign, 1865-6; and the Afghan War, 1878-9. Married, 1880, Anne Moore, daughter of Captain F. Campbell, of Melfort, and widow of Captain Mackay, of Bighouse, Argyllshire. On the 10th, at Abbas Tuman, Caucasus, aged 28, **The Grand Duke George**, heir-apparent to the throne of Russia, second son of the Czar, Alexander II. For many years a confirmed invalid, who, for the benefit from the climate, had settled in the Caucasus. On the 10th, at Muskolla Lake, Ontario, aged 60, **Hon. William Eli Sandford**. Born at New York; educated at Hamilton, Toronto; began business in a firm of iron-founders, but afterwards went into the wool trade and became known as the "Wool King of Canada"; took a leading part in political life as a Conservative; appointed Member of the Senate, 1887. Married, 1867, Mary, daughter of Edward Jackson, of Hamilton. On the 10th, at Potsdam, aged 69, **Heinrich von Achenbach**. Educated at Bonn University, where he was Professor of Law; elected to the Prussian Chamber, 1866; Under-Secretary of Education, 1872; Minister of Commerce, 1878; Chief President of the Province of Brandenburg, 1879; took a prominent part in the Rultuskampf legislation, the State purchase of Prussian railways and the direction of Prussian local government. On the 11th, at Homburg, aged 59, **Duchess of Rutland**, Janetta, daughter of Thomas Hughan, of Airds, Galloway. Married, 1862, Lord John Manners, M.P., afterwards Duke of Rutland. Author of several works and magazine articles. On the 11th, at Allumiere, near Civita Vecchia, aged 93, **Cardinal Teodolfo Mertel**, Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church, the oldest Member of the Sacred College. Created Cardinal, 1858, but was never ordained Priest; was a Member of the Reform Commission appointed by Pius IX., 1848; sat in the Antovelli Cabinet, 1850-53; Minister of the Interior, 1853-8. On the 14th, at Haslemere, aged 72, **James Stewart Hodgson**, son of J. Hodgson, of Hampstead, formerly of Lythe Hill, Haslemere. A partner of the firm of Baring's; a distinguished patron of art and lord of the manors of Godalming and Haslemere. Married, 1862, Gertrude Agatha, daughter of William Forsyth, Q.C. On the 15th, at Ottawa, aged 58, **William Bullock Ives**. Educated at Toronto; called to the Canadian Bar, 1865; Q.C., 1880; entered the Dominion House of Commons, 1878; President of the Privy Council, 1892-4; Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1894-7. Married, 1869, Sarah, daughter of J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals. On the 17th, at Dublin, aged 86, **Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., F.R.S.**, Lord Bishop of Limerick, son of John Crosby Graves, of Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Scholar, 1832; graduated in Mathematics, 1834; Fellow, 1836; Erasmus Smith Professor of Mathematics, 1843-66; Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, 1860-4; Dean of Clonfert, 1864-66, when he was appointed Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe; author of several mathematical and antiquarian works. Married, 1840, Selina, daughter of John Cheyne, M.D. On the 17th, at London, aged 77, **Henry Maudslay**, a member of the firm of engineers of Maudslay & Field, of Lambeth, and on his retirement devoted much time and money to the work of excavation at Jerusalem and to charitable and philanthropic works. On the 19th, at Sharlstone Manor, Buckingham, aged 90, **Mrs. Fitzgerald**, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Purefoy Jervaise. Married, 1832, Thomas Fitzgerald, of Sharlstone. A lady of great literary endowments and remarkable personality; the friend of the leading men in literature and science; learnt Greek when aged 70 and other languages at 80. On the 19th, at Utterby, Lincolnshire, aged 85, **Rev. Arthur Robert Pennington**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838 (eighth Junior Opt.); Vicar of Utterby, 1853; Prebendary of Lincoln, 1882; author of "Life of Erasmus" (1875), "Life of John Wycliffe" (1882), "Papal Conclaves" (1896), etc. On the 19th, at Sloane Gardens, S.W., aged 79, **Lady Maxwell**, Frances Dorothea, daughter of Francis Synge, of Glenmore Castle, Co. Wicklow. Married, 1842, Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements and Special Commissioner for the organisation of judicial tribunals in Egypt. On the 20th, at Paris, aged 74, **Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild**, sister of Alphonse Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild, and widow of

the head of the French house. On the 21st, at London, aged 78, **Major-General Edmund Tyrwhitt**, son of Sir Thomas J. Tyrwhitt, second baronet. Entered the Indian Army, 1842; attached to the Bengal Staff Corps; served in the Gwalior Campaign, 1843; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; severely wounded at the siege of Mooltan; against the Hazuras, 1853; the Kheyl tribes, 1855; and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1859, Mary J., daughter of R. Ford. On the 21st, at New York, aged 66, **Robert Green Ingersoll**. Born at Dresden, New York; educated at Princetown University; practised law at Peoria; served as Colonel of an Illinois Regiment during the Civil War; Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, 1866; an eloquent speaker and the author of several controversial works, distinguished by their virulence against Christianity. On the 22nd, at London, aged 73, **Sir Edward Robert Sullivan**, fifth baronet, son of Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan, third baronet. A frequent contributor to the press of letters on public affairs and an ardent yachtsman. Married, 1859, May, daughter of W. H. Currie, M.P., of West Horsley Place, Surrey. On the 23rd, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 78, **General William Grigor Suther**, C.B. Entered the Royal Marines, 1837; served in the Carlist War, 1838-9; on the coast of Syria, 1840-1; and in Japan, 1864-6. On the 24th, at Ashby Canons Hall, Northants, aged 81, **Sir Henry Edward Lee Dryden**, fourth baronet. Born at Adlestrop, Gloucestershire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1839; an eminent antiquarian; succeeded, 1837, to the baronetcy (1795) of his father and to that (1733) of his cousin, Sir Henry Edward Page-Turner. Married, 1865, Frances, daughter of Rev. Robert Tredgrove, of Tangmere, Sussex. On the 24th, at Dorking, aged 96, **General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton**, K.C.S.I., younger son of H. C. Cotton. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Madras Engineers, 1819; served through the Burmese War, 1824-6, and was subsequently employed in directing the irrigation works of that country and in developing the agricultural resources of British India. On the 25th, at Frittenden, Kent, aged 71, **Rev. Thomas William Onslow Hallward**. Educated at Winchester College and University College, Oxford; B.A., 1848; Chaplain to the Army Works Corps during the Crimean War; Rector of Frittenden, 1867. Married, 1860, Anne, daughter of Henry Hoare. On the 25th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 82, **Rev. Frederick Poynder**, son of John Poynder, C.C. Educated at Charterhouse and Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1838; Assistant Master, Charterhouse, 1842-72; author of several educational and classical works. Married, 1844, Emily, daughter of Rear-Admiral Clowes. On the 26th, at Musselburgh, Midlothian, aged 71, **Lord Rutherford Clark**, son of Rev. Dr. T. Clark. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and University; called to the Scottish Bar, 1849; Sheriff of Inverness, 1860-3; of Haddington and Berwick, 1863-74; Dean of Faculty, 1874-5; Lord of Session, 1875-96. Married, 1855, Jean, daughter of Major James H. Rutherford, R.E. On the 27th, at Alexandria, aged 76, **George Averoff or Avyheris**. Born at Metzovo in Epirus; migrated to Egypt, 1837, when he acquired an enormous fortune by money-lending and land-buying; devoted large sums to founding charitable and educational institutions at Alexandria and in Greece; gave 40,000*l.* towards reconstructing the Stadion at Athens and reviving the Olympic Games in 1896, and bequeathed an equal sum for the same purpose; 100,000*l.* for cost and maintenance of a Greek training-ship, etc. On the 28th, at Hamburg, aged 78, **Herman Vermann**. Born at Hamburg; educated at Kiel University and studied law; took part in the Revolution of 1848 and joined the Volunteers who attempted to expel the Danes from Schleswig-Holstein; taken prisoner and confined at Copenhagen. On his release, returned to Hamburg and practised with great success as a lawyer; was Plenipotentiary for Hamburg in the Federal Council, 1881-6; Burgomaster, 1887, and on eight successive occasions. On the 28th, at Paris, aged 70, **General Antonio Guzman Blanco**, son of Leocadio Guzman Blanco, a well-known statistician and the founder of the Liberal party in Venezuela. Elected Vice-President of Venezuela, 1865; placed himself at the head of the Provisional Government, 1870, and seized the Caracas; confirmed President, 1873-7, and from 1878-84 to 1886-7, when he retired and settled in Paris. On the 28th, at Sunderland, aged 78, **William Jones**, Secretary of the English Peace Society. Special Commissioner for the distribution of food, seed, corn, etc., to the victims of the Franco-Prussian War, 1871, and of the Russo-Turkish War in Bulgaria, 1876-7; author of "Quaker Campaigns in Peace and War." On the 29th, at West Malvern, aged 92, **Dowager Lady Howard de Walden**, Lady Lucy Joan Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of fourth Duke of Portland. Married, 1828, Lord Howard de Walden, sixth baron. On the 29th, at Heavitree, Exeter, aged 79, **Vice-Admiral Richard Dunning White**, C.B., son of Rear-Admiral Thomas White, of Buckfaith Abbey, Devon. Entered the Royal Navy, 1826; served on the coast of Syria and at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre,

1840; on the West Coast of Africa, 1844-7 and 1852-3; in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854-5. Married, 1848, Rose Emily, daughter of William Ady. On the 30th, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 73, **General Charles Scott-Elliot**. Entered the Madras Army, 1842, and was appointed to the Staff Corps; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, under Sir J. Outram and Sir Hope Grant. On the 31st, at Northampton, aged 80, **Sir Philip Manfield**, head of the firm of Manfield & Son, boot manufacturers. Took a leading part in local affairs; sat as Radical Member for Northampton, 1891-5. On the 31st, at Drayton Rectory, Norwich, aged 90, **Rev. Hinds Howell**. Born in Barbadoes; educated at Harrison's School, Codrington College and Merton College, Oxford; B.A., 1853; Rector of Bridestow, Devon, 1846-55; Rector of Drayton, Norfolk, 1855; Hon. Canon of Norwich, 1856; Proctor of the Archdeaconeries of Norfolk, 1868-95. On the 31st, at Norwood, aged 62, **Rev. William Wright, D.D.**, Linguistic Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Born near Belfast; educated at Queen's College, Belfast, and Geneva; spent several years as a Presbyterian Missionary in Syria; appointed Supervisor of the Translation Department of the Bible Society, 1876; author of "The Empire of the Hittites," "Palmyra and Zenobia," "The Brontes in Ireland," etc. On the 31st, at Toronto, aged 58, **Sir James David Edgar, K.C.M.G., Q.C.**, son of James Edgar, of Lennoxville, Quebec. Born at Hadley; studied law at Quebec; practised at Toronto; sat as a Liberal in the Dominion House of Commons, 1872-4, and from 1884; one of the editors of the *Toronto Globe*, 1880-95; Speaker of the House, 1896. Married, 1865, Emily, daughter of T. G. Ridout, of Toronto.

AUGUST.

Right Rev. D. L. Lloyd, D.D.—Daniel Lewis Lloyd, son of John Lloyd of Penywern, Cardiganshire, was born in 1843, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*) in 1867, and in the same year was ordained and appointed headmaster of Dolgelly Grammar School and curate of the parish, where he remained for six years. In 1873 he accepted the headmastership of Friar's School, Bangor, which had been closed for many years for lack of pupils. A certain number of the boys at Dolgelly followed Mr. Lloyd to Bangor, and by degrees his teaching ability became apparent, several of the Friar's School boys distinguishing themselves at the University. In 1868 he was offered and accepted the headmastership of Christ's College, Brecon, where he found a larger field, and where his success as a schoolmaster became more generally recognised, and it was not long before he was attracting boys not only from different parts of Wales but from England also, but his chief merit lay in his thorough knowledge of his own countrymen, and in the possession of the methods by which they could be best stimulated to work.

On the death of Dr. Campbell in 1890, he was offered the Bishopric of Bangor, but the choice was challenged at the time on the ground that Mr. Lloyd had had no parochial experience, and that he was not in sympathy with the national aspirations of his countrymen.

On the other hand his lively interest in educational matters, and his earnest desire to raise the standard of scholarship throughout the Principality were recognised as qualifications which a Prime Minister could not ignore, and his unwillingness to take an active part in the fierce Church controversies of the period was far from being a bar to his usefulness as a bishop of a much divided diocese. His health, however, began to give way after a few years of office, and although he struggled against physical infirmities and domestic troubles and sorrow, he was at length forced to retire from active work. Whilst presiding over a meeting at Holyhead early in 1898 he was struck down by paralysis, and all hope of recovery having been given up, he resigned his bishopric at the close of the year, and died on August 4 at Llanarth, a small village in Pembrokeshire, to which he had retired.

Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.—Edward Frankland was born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, in 1825, and was educated at the Lancaster Grammar School. In 1844 he came to London and followed a course of chemistry at the School of Mines, and afterwards studied under Liebig at Giessen and Bunsen at Marburg, predeceasing the latter by just a week. From a very early age he devoted himself to analytical chemistry, and worked in this direction under Pro-

fessor Playfair and with Kolbe under Bunsen. He then turned his attention to organic compounds, and in 1850 announced the results of various interesting experiments upon metals with methyl and ethyl. On these were subsequently based the theory of atomicity, which was taken up and more fully worked out by others.

In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, and at once turned his attention to the chemical composition of coal gas and its analogues, making various experiments in water gas, and in the improvement of gas-burners. During his stay at Manchester, his work had generally, if not always, been directed to the application of science to the solution of the two difficult problems of local government, the supply of water and the treatment of sewage. On leaving Manchester he came to London as Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on Faraday's death was appointed his successor at the Royal Institution. In 1865 he succeeded to the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal School of Mines, and perfected the process of water analysis inaugurated by his predecessor and used in his monthly returns of the analysis of the water of the London companies, by means of which its pollution by sewage could be detected. From 1868 to 1874, as a member of the Royal Commission on the Pollution of Rivers, he carried on careful researches, with the chemical qualities of water from different sources, the propagation of disease by water supply. At first he was opposed to the use of Thames water for drinking purposes, but ultimately he declared his belief that the system of filtration pursued by the London companies rendered it most wholesome. The Royal College of Science, South Kensington, in which the School of Mines was merged, retained Frankland's services until 1885, when he finally retired from public work and devoted himself to private experiments, and his favourite pursuit of salmon fishing in the intervals. He was elected F.R.S. in 1858, received its Royal Medal 1857, the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford 1873, and that of LL.D. from Edinburgh in 1884. He married, first, 1849, Sophie,

daughter of Herr F. W. Fick, of Hesse Cassel, and second, 1875, Ellen Frances, daughter of C. K. Grenside, of Wimbledon, and he died on August 9 at Golaa, Gulbrandsdal, Norway, where he had gone to fish, and was subsequently buried at Reigate, where he had spent the latter years of his life.

Professor Bunsen.—Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, F.R.S., the son of Dr. Bunsen, an eminent theologian, was born at Göttingen in 1811, was educated at that university, and graduated as Ph.D. in 1831. He continued his studies in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and in 1836 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Polytechnic School of Cassel, when he made several important discoveries in the explosive compounds of arsenic. In 1838 he removed to Marburg, and afterwards to Breslau, and in 1852 was made Professor of Experimental Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg. His inventions and discoveries soon attracted public notice, many of which, such as his cheap voltaic-battery and the gas-burner which bore his name, were of practical utility in daily life. His chief claim to scientific reputation, however, rests upon the discovery of the spectrum analysis, made in collaboration with his colleague, Professor Kirchhoff, probably the most important scientific result obtained in the latter half of the nineteenth century. By its means the chemical elements of rays of light, proceeding from the sun or planets, were determined, the measurement and analysis of gases arrived at, and the chemical action of light accurately measured. He invented also a new method of determining specific heat, made a number of interesting experiments on the composition of the earth's volcanic rocks, and probably did more than any other worker in the same field as a teacher and helper of his pupils. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society, 1858, and received the Copley medal in 1860, and was the first recipient of the Davy medal in 1877. He retained all his faculties, even his eye-sight, until his death, which happened on August 16, at Heidelberg, where for some years he had lived in retirement.

On the 1st, at Ballyhorgan, Co. Kerry, aged 68, **Colonel Harrison Walke John Trent-Stoughton**, son of F. Onslow Trent. Entered the Army and served with 68th Regiment in the New Zealand War, 1864-6, and was severely wounded; Inspector-General of Musketry, 1880-5. Married, 1889, Rose, daughter of William Plunkett and widow of T. A. Stoughton, of Owlpen, Gloucestershire, whose name he assumed. On the 1st, at Göttingen, aged 51, **Captain John Rutherford Lumley**,

son of Major J. R. Lumley, H.E.I.C.S. Entered the Austrian Army, 1868; served in the Wurtemberg Hussar Regiment, 1870; received a Commission in 1st Hanoverian Uhlan Regiment; served through the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1, and received the Iron Cross; served in the British Army through the Zulu War, 1876-7; appointed Queen's Foreign Messenger, 1882. On the 1st, at Great Cotes House, Lincolnshire, aged 68, **John Cordeaux**, an ornithologist of much repute, son of Rev. John Cordeaux, of Foyton Rectory, Leicestershire. Author of "Birds of the Humber District," and organised a scheme for the observation of migratory birds through the aid of the lighthouse keepers on the east coast. On the 3rd, at Dartford Heath, Kent, aged 87, **William Cracroft Fooks**, Q.C., son of T. Broadley Fooks, of Dartford. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1848; Q.C., 1869; a prominent conveyancer and equity draughtsman. Married, 1858, Julia S., widow of E. Christy, of Farringdon. On the 4th, at Beaufort Gardens, London, aged 79, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Carew Count de Morel**. Entered the Army, 1838; served with 42nd Regiment (Light Infantry) and as Aide-de-camp to General Estcourt through the Crimean Campaign. Married, 1895, Matilda S., daughter of B. Wood, of Long Newton, Wilts, and widow of General Sir Frederick E. Chapman, R.E., G.C.B. On the 5th, at Dalen, Norway, aged 64, **Thomas Michell**, C.B., son of John Michell, of Bodmin. Appointed Secretary and Interpreter to the Russian War prisoners at Lewes, 1855-6; employed in the Admiralty, 1856-60; Translator and Consul, St. Petersburg, 1866-79; Consul-General for Eastern Roumelia, 1879-80; for Norway, 1880-97. Married, first, 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain H. Pearson, R.N.; and second, 1896, Emilie, daughter of James Sanderson and widow of H. Sharpe, of Christiana. On the 5th, at Liberton, Edinburgh, aged 60, **Sir David Patrick Chalmers**, son of David Chalmers, M.D. Educated at the Edinburgh University and admitted to the Faculty of Advocates; called to the Scottish Bar, 1860; appointed Magistrate at the Gambia, 1867; Gold Coast, 1869; Queen's Advocate of Sierra Leone, 1872; of the Gold Coast, 1874; Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, 1876; of British Guiana, 1878-98; was the compiler of codes of civil and criminal procedure and measures for the abolition of slavery in West Africa. Married, 1878, Janet Alice, daughter of Professor James Lorimer, of Edinburgh. On the 6th, at Frankfurt, aged 81, **Tassilo von Heydebrand und der Lasa**, a notable chess player. Appointed Attaché to the Prussian Embassy at Vienna, 1845; Prussian Minister Resident, Rio de Janeiro, 1852-60; at Weimar, 1862-4; in the Elbe Duchies, 1864-7; author of numerous works on chess playing, ancient and modern, and a constant contributor to chess magazines of all countries. On the 7th, at Old Aberdeen, aged 63, **David Johnston**, D.D. Born at Sunderland; educated at St. Andrews University and St. Mary Hall, Oxford; ordained Minister at Unst, Shetland, 1865; transferred to Harray and Birsay, Orkney, 1865-93; Professor of Biblical Criticism, Aberdeen University, 1893, from which the University Court attempted to remove him, 1896, but he was able to retain the office until his death. On the 7th, at Glasgow, aged 68, **Rev. Alexander Balmain Bruce**, D.D., a distinguished Biblical scholar, much esteemed in the United States and in his own country. Ely Lecturer in the Theological Seminary, New York, 1886-9, when he was appointed Professor of Apologetics in the Free Church College, Glasgow. On the 7th, at Eastbourne, aged 73, **James Gambier Noel**, C.B., son of Hon. and Rev. Francis J. Noel. On the 8th, at Wimbledon, aged 89, **Rev. Thomas Paley**, son of Robert Paley, M.D., of Bishopton Grange, Yorkshire, and grandson of Archdeacon Paley. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1833 (twenty-seventh Wrangler); Rector of Ufford, Northants, 1847-81. On the 8th, at the Hague, aged 62, **Jacob Maris**, an eminent Dutch painter. Studied at Antwerp and Paris; sea pieces and landscapes were his favourite themes. On the 9th, at Beaminster, Dorset, aged 83, **Joseph Alfred Hardcastle**, son of Alfred Hardcastle, of Hatcham House, Surrey. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838 (First Class of the Classical Tripos and Senior Optime); sat as a Liberal for Colchester, 1847-52, and for Bury St. Edmunds, 1857-74 and 1880-5. Married, first, 1840, Frances, daughter of J. Lambirth; and second, 1868, Hon. Mary Scarlett Campbell, daughter of Lord-Chancellor Campbell. On the 9th, at Paris, aged 60, **Marshall Mooin Khan Moahir ed Dowleh**, Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Successively Persian Envoy to London and Constantinople. On the 10th, near Zinal, Canton Valais, aged 59, **Christina Bridge**, daughter of Archdeacon J. F. H. Bridge. A distinguished linguist; author of "A History of French Literature." She was killed by falling over a precipice. On the 11th, at Paris, aged 94, **Rémy Léon de Blandos Scarisbrick**, Marquis de Castèja, Page to Louis XVIII. after the Restoration. Married, 1835, Eliza Margaret Scarisbrick, daughter of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke (tenth baronet), of Wingesworth Hall, Derby, and niece of Charles

Scarlsbrick, of Scarlsbrick, Lancashire, whose estates he inherited on her death in 1872, and assumed the name. On the 11th, off the coast of Iceland, aged 57, **Sir Edmund Broughton Knowles Lacon**, fourth baronet. Educated at Eton; entered the Army and served with 23rd Fusiliers, 1861-7. Married, first, 1868, Henrietta Julia, daughter of Sir Robert J. H. Harvey, first baronet; and second, 1878, Florence Amelia, daughter of Morgan Hugh Foster, C.B. On the 12th, at South Kensington, aged 68, **Brigade-Surgeon George Yeates Hunter**. Educated at St. George's Hospital; entered the Indian Medical Service, 1858; Curator of the Grant College Museum, Bombay, and Presidency Surgeon, Bombay; took part in the Abyssinian Expedition, 1877-8; author of several medical works and compiler of the Indian Medical Code. On the 12th, at Berlin, aged 77, **Professor von Weizsäcker**, Chancellor of the University of Tübingen. The author of several important theological works, including a translation of the New Testament (1875) and "The Apostolic Age of the Christian Church" (1886). On the 13th, at Llwydcoed, Aberdare, aged 80, **Rees Hopkin Rhys**, the "blind magistrate." Lost his sight when saving the life of a workman at the Dowlais works, 1847; Member of the Aberdare Local Board, 1854; Chairman, 1865; Justice of the Peace, 1867. On the 14th, at Beechwood, Marlow, aged 84, **Henry William Cripps**, Q.C., son of Rev. H. Cripps. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1840; Q.C., 1866; practised chiefly at the Parliamentary Bar; Chairman of the Bucks Quarter Sessions and Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford. Married, 1845, Julia, daughter of Charles Lawrence, of The Querns, Cirencester. On the 14th, at Commercial Road, Mile End, aged 61, **Very Rev. Canon George Akers**, son of Aretas Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent. Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; joined the Church of Rome, 1868; ordained Priest, 1870; Vice-President of St. Edmund's College, Ware; was an active missionary in the East End of London, a powerful preacher and learned theologian. On the 15th, at Grafton, N.S.W., aged 75, **Rev. Arthur Edward Selwyn**, Dean of Newcastle, N.S.W., son of Rev. Canon Selwyn, of Gloucester. Educated at Winchester; emigrated to Australia, 1842, and after some years was ordained and appointed to the charge of Grafton, N.S.W. On the 16th, at Crowhurst Park, Sussex, aged 73, **Philip Oxenden Papillon**, son of Thomas Papillon. Educated at Rugby and University College; B.A., 1848; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1852; sat as a Conservative for Colchester, 1859-65; Chairman of Essex Quarter Sessions, 1883-91, and Visitor of Convict Prisons, 1880-91. Married, 1862, Emily Caroline, daughter of Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln. On the 17th, at Brighton, aged 89, **Earl of Mexborough**, John Charles George Savile, fourth earl. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1880; as Viscount Pollington, sat in the House of Commons for Gatton in the unreformed Parliament, 1881-2, and as a Liberal for Pontefract, 1885-47. Married, first, 1842, Lady Rachel Katherine Walpole, daughter of third Earl of Orford; and second, 1861, Agnes Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of J. Raphael. On the 17th, at Scarborough, aged 54, **Robert Peck**, a well-known trainer of racehorses. Born at Malton, where his father's training stables were established. Began as trainer for Lord Stamford, 1868; for Mr. James Merry, 1870, for whom he won, in 1873, the Derby with Doncaster and the Oaks and St. Leger with Marie Stuart, besides other great races; for the Duke of Westminster, for whom he won the Derby, 1880, with Rumley; and for Lord Rosebery. He retired from training, 1881, and became a prominent racing owner. On the 17th, at Greendale, Exeter, aged 60, **Lord Dunboyne**, James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler, fifteenth baron. Educated at Winchester. Married, 1860, Marion, daughter of Colonel H. Morgan Clifford, of Llantillio, Monmouthshire, whose name he prefixed to his own. On the 17th, at Willesden, aged 76, **William Simpson**, a talented draughtsman. Born at Glasgow; studied and practised lithography at Glasgow; sent to the Crimea, 1853, to make sketches during the campaign; went as War Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* through the Abyssinian War, 1867-8; the Franco-Prussian War, 1870; accompanied the Prince of Wales to India, 1875, and was employed in many other parts of the world. On the 19th, at Woodcroft, Cuckfield, Sussex, aged 76, **Sir Charles Lennox Peel**, G.C.B., son of Laurence Peel and grandson of Sir Robert Peel, first baronet. Entered the Army, 1831; served with 71st Regiment, 72nd Highlanders and 7th Hussars, and was some time Secretary to the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company; Junior Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade; Clerk to the Privy Council, 1875-98. Married, 1848, Hon. Caroline Georgiana Chichester, daughter of first Lord Templemore. On the 19th, at Hilgay Rectory, Norfolk, aged 93, **Rev. Canon St. Vincent Beechey**, son of Sir William Beechey, a distinguished portrait painter. Educated at Boulogne and afterwards at Sidcup,

Kent; studied medicine and for holy orders simultaneously; ordained, 1829; Vicar of Thornton-le-Fylde, Fleetwood, 1841-52, where he established Rossall School, which acquired great popularity; of Worsley, near Manchester, 1852-72; Rector of Hilgay, 1872. He was a skilled electrician and a practical astronomer. Married, 1873, Mary Anne, daughter of W. L. Jones, of Woodhall, Norfolk, and widow of Francis Ommaney. On the 20th, at Cologne, aged 58, **Dr. Hermann Josef Schmitz**, Suffragan Bishop of Cologne. Born there; studied theology at Bonn and Innsbruck Universities; ordained Priest, 1866; studied at Rome until 1868, when he was sent to Düsseldorf; Army Chaplain of the Fourth Army Corps during the Franco-Prussian War; awarded the Iron Cross for his devotion at Beaumont and Sedan. On his return to Düsseldorf took a leading part in the *Kulturkampf*, and was appointed Suffragan to the Bishop of Cologne, 1892. On the 24th, at Pimlico, aged 76, **Sir Edward Victor Lewis Houlton, G.C.M.G.**, son of Colonel John Torriano Houlton, of Farley Castle, Somerset. Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford; B.A., 1845; Private Secretary to Sir William Molesworth, 1853-5; Chief Secretary to Governor of Malta, 1855-81; Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1881-3. Married, 1860, Hyacinthe, daughter of Richard Wellesley, Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1812. On the 25th, at Bournemouth, aged 67, **Deputy Surgeon-General John Low Erskine, M.D.** Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1852; entered Army Medical Department, 1854; served in the Crimea, 1854-5, and through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 27th, at Grosvenor Square, aged 72, **Lord Wynford**, William Draper Mortimer Best, third Baron Wynford. Entered the Army, 1844, and served in the Rifle Brigade. Married, 1857, Caroline, daughter of Evan Baillie, of Dochfour. On the 28th, at Belfast, aged 65, **Professor James Cuming, M.D.** Born at Market Hill, Co. Armagh. Educated at Queen's College, Belfast, and at Vienna; appointed Professor of Medicine at Queen's College, Belfast, and was for many years Senior Physician of the Royal Hospital. On the 29th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 83, **Lieutenant-General Thomas Elwyn, R.A.** Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1832; served in West Indies, 1839-52; Inspector of Military Studies, Woolwich, 1854-8; Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, 1868-71. On the 29th, at Handsworth, Birmingham, aged 63, **Captain Alfred John Loftus, F.R.C.S.** Served under the Siamese Government, 1870-95, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the 30th, at Marlow, aged 84, **Thomas Somers Cocks**, son of T. S. Cocks, of Great Marlow. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for Reigate, 1847-57. Married, 1842, Sarah L., daughter of C. W. G. Wynne, of Voelos, Denbigh. On the 30th, at Bognor, aged 67, **Baron Albert Grant**, originally Gottheimer, a prominent company promoter. Born at Dublin; educated at London and Paris; began life in a humble way as a clerk in a house of business, but made money in some way, and in 1862 was already known in the financial world; sat as a Liberal Conservative for Kidderminster, 1865-8; elected again, 1874, but unseated; and defeated, 1880; introduced the system of small-priced shares, 1*l.* and 5*l.*, and of flooding the country with prospectuses; purchased Leicester Square, cleansed and adorned it with statues, and gave it to the public; was a lavish purchaser of works of art; subsequently his schemes collapsed and he was several times bankrupt. On the 30th, at Chepstow, aged 45, **Major Ernest Vaughan-Hughes, R.H.A.**, son of Rev. R. Vaughan-Hughes. Educated at Woolwich Academy; joined the Royal Artillery, 1873; served in the Afghan War, 1878-9, and the Egyptian War, 1882. On the 31st, at Shoreham, aged 66, **Lady Prestwich**, Grace Anne, daughter of J. Milne, of Findhorn, N.B. Married, 1870, Sir Joseph Prestwich, a distinguished geologist, in whose work she co-operated, and was the author of "The Harbour Bar" (1875), "Enga" (1880), and other works.

SEPTEMBER.

Lord Watson.—William Watson, son of Rev. Thomas Watson, of Covington, Lancashire, was born in 1828, and educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, studied law, and was received as an advocate 1851, and first obtained notice as a criminal lawyer, being one of the counsel for the defence

of Dr. Pritchard, who was convicted and executed for poisoning his wife and mother-in-law in 1865. In 1874 he was made Solicitor-General for Scotland in the Conservative Administration, and in the following year he was elected Dean of Faculty, although up to that time he had had few occa-

sions of distinguishing himself. In 1876 he succeeded to the post of Lord Advocate, and was at the same time returned as member for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. During his period of office he was engaged in the prosecution of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, and in many civil cases arising out of the bank failure. In 1880, on the eve of the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, Mr. Watson was appointed to be a Lord of Appeal in ordinary as Lord Watson of Thankerton, a life peer, in succession to Lord Gordon, and from that time he sat in the House of Lords with Lords Cairns, Selborne and Blackburn. Although at first his opinion had predominating weight in Scotch appeals, he speedily made himself master of English law and equity, and even made excursions into the special domain of

ecclesiastical law and marriage law. In several appeals arising out of matrimonial causes he pronounced weighty judgments which settled points a long time left obscure. His decisions on the interpretation of the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, on various points of company law and bankers' rights and responsibilities were remarkable for their clearness and weight. He sat for many years also as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for upwards of five and twenty years was constant in his attendance and close in his attention to every case brought before him. He had for some time enjoyed the reputation of being the profoundest lawyer on the Bench. He married, 1868, Margaret, daughter of John Duguld Bannatyne, of Edinburgh, and died at Sunlaws House, Kelso, on September 14, after a short but severe illness.

On the 1st, at Farnborough, aged 74, **Colonel Robert Bruce, C.B.**, son of Sir James Bruce, second baronet. Entered the Army, 1844; served with 23rd Welsh Fusiliers through the Crimean Campaign, 1854; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and was present at the relief of Lucknow and capture of Cawnpore; Deputy Inspector-General of Royal Irish Constabulary, 1872-80; Inspector-General, 1880-7. Married, 1859, Mary, daughter of Sir J. Montagu Burgoyne, ninth baronet. On the 1st, at Dorking, aged 89, **Colonel Robert Aldworth**, son of Robert R. Aldworth, of Newmarket Court, Co. Cork. Entered the Army, 1829; served with 94th Regiment. Married, 1867, Louisa M., daughter of Major-General H. D. Tolley, C.B. On the 2nd, at Alexandria, aged 103, **His Holiness Sophronius**, Pope and Patriarch of Egypt. The head of the Greek Church in Egypt. On the 4th, at Crosswood, Cardigan, aged 37, **The Earl of Lisburne**, Ernest George Henry Arthur Malet, sixth earl. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Married, first, 1858, Gertrude, daughter of E. Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicester; and second, 1878, Alice Dalton, daughter of Edmund Probyn, of Huntley Manor, Gloucester. On the 4th, at Belgrade, aged 68, **Jovan Ristitch**, a distinguished Servian statesman. Born at Kragujevatz; educated at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris; appointed to a post in the Ministry of the Interior, 1849; gained the favour of Prince Milosch and sent on a diplomatic mission to Constantinople, 1860, where he was Servian Agent until 1867, rendering great services to his country; appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regent after the assassination of Prince Michael, 1868-72; revised the Servian Constitution, 1869; resigned the Premiership, 1872, but returned, 1876-8; represented Servia at the Berlin Conference. On the abdication of Prince Milan, 1889, he again became Regent until 1893, when he was arrested with the other Regents at a dinner party by order of the young King, who declared himself of age. On his release he became the leader of the Liberal party, and was the advocate of a Balkan Confederation. On the 4th, at Ardfert Abbey, aged 82, **William Talbot Talbot-Crosbie**, son of Rev. John Crosbie, and great-nephew of the last Earl of Glandore. An enlightened landowner, who devoted his life to the improvement of the condition of his tenants, and a successful cattle-breeder. Married, first, 1839, Susan, fourth daughter of Lindsey Merrik Peter Burrell; second, 1854, Emma, third daughter of the same; and third, 1868, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., and widow of Sir R. Abercrombie Anstruther, fourth baronet. On the 5th, at Bombay, aged 47, **Dr. Peter Peterson**. Educated at Edinburgh and Oxford; entered the Education Department of India, 1873; appointed Professor of Sanscrit in Elphinstone College and Registrar of the Bombay University; took an active part in the search for Sanscrit manuscripts in Western India and published several books on the results of his labours. On the 5th, at Heidelberg, aged 66, **Sir Robert Baret Stokes, C.B.**, son of R. D. Stokes, of Dromullon, Co. Kerry. Entered the Army, 1851; served in 54th Regiment; appointed Resident Magistrate in Ireland, 1870; Divisional Commissioner (Midland), 1887-93, and (South-Western), 1893-8. Married, 1854, Marjorie Augusta, daughter of J. Simpson, of Oakfield, Ontario.

On the 6th, at Simla, aged 40, **Theodore Beck**, Principal of the Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Educated at a Quaker school; obtained an open Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated, 1882; appointed Principal of the Aligarh College, 1883, on account of his learning and great sympathy with Mahomedans. Married, 1891, Jessie, daughter of Dr. Alexander Raleigh, D.D.

On the 6th, at Knepp Castle, Horsham, aged 50, **Sir Charles Raymond Burrell**, sixth baronet. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; Captain, Sussex Rifle Volunteers. Married, 1872, Etheldreda May, daughter of Sir Robert Loder.

On the 9th, at Paris, aged 56, **Gaston Tissandier**, a well-known aeronaut and scientist. Founder and editor of *La Nature*. In ascent from Paris in 1885 he attained a height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but his two companions died and he was senseless when the balloon came down.

On the 10th, in Wilton Place, London, aged 70, **Viscount Clifden**, Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis, fifth viscount, son of first Baron Dover. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1852; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1854; sat as a Liberal for Kilkenny County, 1857-74, and unsuccessfully contested East Northamptonshire as a Liberal Unionist, 1886; succeeded his nephew as Viscount Clifden, 1895; sat in the House of Lords as Baron Mendip. Married, 1864, Hon. Harriet, daughter of third Baron Camoys.

On the 10th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 85, **Rev. Charles James Phipps Eyre**. Educated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1835; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, 1842-57; Rector of Marylebone, 1857-82.

On the 11th, at Highbury, aged 75, **Francis Peek**. A Devonian by birth; came to London early in life and was a successful tea merchant; ceaselessly engaged in good works and the author of numerous works on philanthropic subjects; Member of the London School Board, 1880-5; took a great interest in the question of boarding out of pauper children.

On the 11th, at Holloway, aged 62, **John Edwin Cursans**. Author of "History of the County of Herts" (1872-80), "Grammar of Heraldry" (1865), "Handbook of Heraldry" (1869), etc.

On the 12th, at New York, aged 55, **Cornelius Vanderbilt**, head of the great financial family, son of William Henry Vanderbilt and grandson of "the Commodore," Cornelius Vanderbilt. Educated privately and was trained for business; appointed Treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 1867; Vice-President, 1877; President, 1886; President of the Canada Southern, 1885, and Director of thirty-four other railroads. Married, 1865, Miss Alice Gwynne.

On the 13th, at Jersey, aged 74, **Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hugh Cobbe, K.C.B.**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Cobbe, H.E.I.C.S. Entered Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1843; served as a Volunteer during the Indian Mutiny and was present at the siege of Delhi, 1857; commanded 1st Infantry Brigade in the Afghan War, 1878-9, and was severely wounded. Married, 1850, Emily, daughter of Captain Stanhope Jones, 58th Regiment.

On the 14th, at Seething, Norfolk, aged 79, **Dowager Viscountess Canterbury**, Georgiana, daughter of Charles Tompson, of Witchingham Hall, Norfolk. Married, 1838, third Viscount Canterbury.

On the 15th, at Southsea, aged 61, **Lieutenant-General Edmund Faunce, C.B.**, son of Major-General R. N. Faunce. Entered the Madras Army, 1854; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and commanded 2nd Brigade in the Burmese Expedition, 1877-8.

On the 16th, at Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 92, **General George Henry MacKinnon, C.B.**, son of Major-General H. MacKinnon. Entered the Grenadier Guards, 1824; served in Portugal, 1826; in the Kaffir Wars, 1846-7 and 1851-2; Chief Commissioner in British Kaffraria, 1848-54; Colonel, 26th Cameronians, 1862.

On the 16th, at Brockley, aged 80, **Rev. William Windle**. Educated at Hertford College, Oxford (St. Alban's Hall); B.A., 1849; Vicar of Kirtling, Cambridge, 1855-61; of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 1861, until his death; author of books on psalmody.

On the 17th, at Hielzing, Vienna, aged 66, **Professor Karl Störk**, a distinguished laryngoscopist and the inventor of several ingenious instruments connected with his profession.

On the 18th, at Edinburgh, aged 46, **Sir James Forrest**, of Coniston, Midlothian. Educated at Edinburgh University; called to the Scottish Bar, 1879; Commissioner of Supply for Midlothian, 1887. Married, 1897, Edith Florence, daughter of James Jarvis, of Ware, Herts.

On the 18th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, **William Williner Pocock, F.R.I.B.A.**, son of an architect of some repute, and himself the father of the Royal Institute of British Architects at the time of his death. Educated at King's College, London; A.K.C., 1836, and B.A. Lond., 1836; twice contested Guildford as a Liberal.

On the 18th, at Southwold, aged 47, **Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward Morrison Rough**. Entered the Army, 1871, and served with 7th Dragoon Guards in the Egyptian War, 1882.

On the 19th, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, aged 67, **James Badenach Nicolson**. Educated at Edinburgh University; called to the Scottish Bar, 1855; Secretary to the Lord-Advocate, 1866-8 and 1874-80; Counsel to the Scottish Education Department, 1878; contested

Kincardineshire unsuccessfully as a Conservative, 1874. Married, 1864, **Margaret**, daughter of James Burnett Burnett, of Montrose. On the 19th, at Paris, aged 72, **Auguste Scheurer-Kestner**, a distinguished chemist and the foremost defender of Captain Dreyfus. Born at Mulhausen; educated at Paris; was director of his father-in-law's, M. Kestner's, chemical works at Thann; elected Representative of the Haut Rhin to the National Assembly, 1871; resigned his seat to protest against the annexation of Alsace to Germany; re-elected for Paris, 1872, and chosen as a Senator, 1875; Vice-President of the Senate, 1884; became convinced of the judicial error committed in the Dreyfus trial, 1894, and devoted all his energies to its reversal, and died on the day on which Dreyfus was pardoned. On the 19th, at Cherbourg, aged 59, **Vice-Admiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix**, a distinguished officer. Entered the French Navy, 1855, and served with great credit in various parts of the world; appointed Chief of the Naval Staff, 1896, and took command of the Northern Squadron, 1898. On the 20th, at Melrose, aged 66, **Surgeon-Major-General Stewart Aaron Lithgow, C.B.**, son of A. Lithgow, of Dundee. Educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities; entered the Indian Medical Service; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, at the siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow; and in the Nile Expedition, 1884-5; appointed Superintendent of the Edinburgh Infirmary, 1892. Married, 1866, **Elizabeth C.**, daughter of Rev. James Davis. On the 20th, at Chilworth House, Oxford, aged 83, **Dowager Lady Teignmouth**, Caroline, daughter of William Browne, of Tallantire Hall, Cumberland. Married, 1838, second Baron Teignmouth. On the 22nd, at Nunthorpe Hall, Middlesborough, aged 77, **Isaac Wilson**. Born at Kendal; started in business as an earthenware manufacturer; filled many municipal offices and was one of the great benefactors and makers of Middlesborough, which he represented in Parliament as a Liberal, 1878-92. Married, 1847, **Mary**, daughter of J. Bentor, of Parkside, Kendal. On the 22nd, at Tenby, aged 70, **Major-General William Thomas Bowen**. Entered the Bombay Army, 1844; served in the South Mahratta Campaign, 1844-5, and with the Land Transport Corps in the Persian War, 1867-8. On the 22nd, at Brighton, aged 60, **Colonel Morris James Pawcett**, son of John Fawcett, of Petterill Bank, Cumberland. Entered the Army, 1858, and served with 7th Royal Fusiliers; was a Colonel in the Turkish Army, 1877-81; Inspector-General of Constabulary in Newfoundland, 1885-95; in Jamaica, 1895-8. Married, 1869, **Alice**, daughter of Admiral Pennell. On the 22nd, at Paris, aged 60, **General Brault**, Chief of the General Staff. Served with distinction in Italy, Mexico, Africa and in the Franco-German War; appointed Chief of the Staff, 1898. On the 23rd, at Dymchurch, Kent, aged 57, **Edward Case**, son of John Case, of Maidstone, a prominent civil engineer. Born and educated at Maidstone; entered the Ceylon Public Works Department, 1865; on his return to England, 1890, he devoted his attention especially to sea defence; was appointed expeditor of Romney Marsh Level, 1890, and there and elsewhere round the coast introduced the system of groyning to withstand the encroachments of the sea. On the 22nd, at Wolgast, Pomerania, aged 104, **August Schmidt**, reported to be the last survivor of the German War of Liberty. Entered the Prussian Army, 1813, and fought at Leipsig and Waterloo. On the 23rd, at Bulawayo, aged 50, **Will Gooding**. Born at New Barnet; went at an early age to South Africa; served as a Volunteer in the Matabele War and was one of the three survivors of the massacre of Major Wilson's party on the Shanguni River. On the 24th, at Worthing, aged 85, **Rev. Alexander Baring-Gould**. Educated at Addiscombe and entered the Madras Horse Artillery, 1839; returned to England and graduated, 1843, at Caius College, Cambridge; Incumbent of St. Mark's, Wolverhampton, 1846-68; Vicar of Ellacombe, Torquay, 1868-74, and Christ Church, Winchester, 1874-90. On the 24th, at Surbiton, aged 65, **John Sleeper Clarke**, a popular comedian. Born at Baltimore, U.S.A.; first appeared at Boston, 1851; came to London, 1867; retired, 1886; acted at the Haymarket, Strand and St. James's theatres. On the 25th, at Rottingdean, Brighton, aged 77, **John Thomas Abdy, LL.B.**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Abdy. Educated at Kensington School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; graduated LL.B., 1844 (First Class in Law); Fellow of Trinity Hall and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1850; Regius Professor of Civil Law, 1856-72; Recorder of Bedford, 1870; County Court Judge, 1871-91; edited Kent's "International Law" and other works. Married, 1854, **Marion**, daughter of J. H. Hollway, of Gunby, Lincolnshire. On the 25th, at Ord House, Beaulieu, N.B., aged 72, **Alexander Watson Mackenzie**, son of Thomas Mackenzie, of Ord. Served in 91st Regiment. Married, 1857, **Angela Babington**, daughter of Rev. Benjamin W. Peile, of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. On the 28th, at Dalkey, Co. Dublin, aged 60, **Right Hon. John Monroe, LL.D.**, son of John Monroe, of Moira, Co. Down. Educated at Queen's College, Galway; called

to the Irish Bar, 1863; Q.C., 1877; Bencher of King's Inn, 1884; Law Adviser to Dublin Castle, 1879-80; Solicitor-General for Ireland, 1885; Judge of the Landed Estates Court, 1885-96. Married, 1867, Lizzie, daughter of John Watkins Moule, of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire. On the 29th, at Apley Park, Bridgenorth, aged 85, **William Orme Foster**, son of William Foster, of Stourton Court, a notable ironmaster in Staffordshire and Salop. Sat as a Liberal for South Staffordshire, 1857-68, and was one of "The Cave of Adullam" in that year. Married, 1833, Isabella, daughter of H. Grazebrook, of Liverpool. On the 30th, at Clifford's Mesne, Gloucestershire, aged 84, **Lord Somers**, Philip Reginald Cocks, Colonel, Royal Artillery, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. P. J. Cocks. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1835. Married, 1859, Camilla, daughter of Rev. William Newton. On the 30th, at Westbourne Square, aged 78, **Surgeon-General Sir Charles Alexander Gordon**, K.C.B. Educated at Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities; M.D., 1840; entered the Army Medical Service, 1841; served with 16th Lancers in the Gwalior Campaign, 1843; in the expedition against Appollonia, West Coast of Africa, 1847-8; with the 18th Foot in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and in China, 1860-1; Medical Commissioner of the French Army in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1. Married, 1850, Annie, daughter of John Mackintosh. On the 30th, at Solihull, aged 63, **Rev. Thomas M'Cane**, D.D. Born at Wolverhampton; educated at Sedgley Park School and Oscott College and at the Theological College, Rome; Head-master of the Roman Catholic School, Birmingham, 1867-72; author of several controversial works.

OCTOBER.

Lord Farrer.—Thomas Henry Farrer, son of Thomas Farrer, a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was born in 1819, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with a second class in classics in 1840, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844. He gave up practice after a few years, and in 1857 was appointed Assistant Secretary in the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and in 1862 was promoted to be Permanent Secretary. He distinguished himself throughout a long period of service as an energetic administrator, a steady reformer, and a stalwart supporter of the rights of his department. In politics he was an advanced Liberal, but above all he was a free-trader of the strictest school, and was not infrequently in his later years described as the last of the Cobdenites. He retired from office in 1886, having been created a baronet in 1883, and in 1889 he was co-opted by the Progressives an Alderman of the London County Council, of which he became Vice-Chairman in 1890. By degrees, however, he fell out of touch with his party, whose tendency towards Socialistic legislation was wholly at variance with his principles of individual responsibility and endeavour. He consequently resigned his position, and having been raised to the peerage in 1893 spent much of his leisure in advocating at the Cobden Club, the Political Economy Club and in the public press his views on those questions in which he took a keen interest.

The fallacies of the Fair Trade League were the special object of his attack, and in this and many other controversies on economic questions he contributed valuable letters, written in clear and uncompromising terms, and always falling back upon the doctrines of free-trade as advocated by its early exponents. He married, first, in 1854, Frances, daughter of Mr. William Erskine, of the Indian Civil Service, and second, in 1873, Katharine Euphemia, daughter of Hensleigh Wedgwood, and he died on October 11, at his residence, Abinger Hall, Dorking, after a short illness.

Major-General Sir W. P. Symons, K.C.B.—William Penn Symons, the eldest son of William Symons, of Hatt, Cornwall, was born in 1843, and educated at Crediton School, and Sandhurst. He entered the Army 1863, and was gazetted to the South Wales Borderers, then 24th Regiment, but for many years found no opportunity of distinguishing himself. Shortly after his marriage with Caroline, daughter of T. P. Hawkins, of Edgbaston, in 1877, on the outbreak of the Zulu War, he was sent to South Africa, and was employed until the end of the campaign against the Galekas. In 1882 he was appointed to the staff, and employed as Assistant Musketry Instructor in Madras, where he distinguished himself by insisting upon the necessity of teaching soldiers to become marksmen. On the breaking out of hostilities with Burmah in 1885,

he was selected by Sir George White to be Deputy Assistant and Quarter-master General. During this campaign he organised and subsequently commanded the mounted infantry, with which he performed numerous important services, which obtained for him special recognition in despatches and general orders. He was subsequently appointed Brigadier-General in the China Field force, where he saw much service and greatly distinguished himself. His next appointment was to the command of the China-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90, and his services were recognised by his being made C.B. His period of comparative inactivity was occupied 1890-2 in command of his regiment, and he was next appointed Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry in Bengal, 1893-5, and during this period was sent in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade in General Lockhart's Expedition against the Waziris. After the close of the campaign he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Sirhind district. On the breaking out of the frontier troubles in 1897, General Symons was first given the command of a brigade in the Tochi Valley, but subsequently when the rising threatened a larger tract of country he was placed in command of the First Division of the Terah Expeditionary Force, and for his services on this occasion, which included an expedition into the hitherto unknown Bazas Valley, he was created K.C.B. After the close of the campaign he returned to Umballa, the headquarters of his military district, and there remained until May of the present year when he was summoned to Natal to take precautionary measures in the event of war with the Boers. He at once set himself to organise the Colonial forces

and to put the defences in good order. He made himself master of the frontiers of Natal, and promptly recognised the need of a far larger force than he had at his disposal to make them defensible; but with the troops under his command he was able to promise protection against any sudden raid. When a little later it was found necessary to increase the Natal force by 10,000 men, his former chief, Sir George White, was appointed to the chief command in the Colony, but on the breaking out of hostilities, Sir Wm. Symons remained in command at the advanced position of Glencoe, which was to bear the brunt of the first attack of the Boers. The battle, which opened the campaign and was fought on October 20, was forced by Sir Wm. Symons upon the enemy, his plan being to fight the Boers in detail before their other forces arriving by different routes could converge. His bold tactics were supported by his troops, and the Boer position, which seemed well-nigh impregnable, was carried by assault after a prolonged struggle. General Symons, who was in the fore-front of the battle directing and encouraging his men, was shot in the stomach, and from the first his wound was pronounced to be mortal. He however rallied enough to receive by telegram a battlefield promotion for his services; and the bullet was extracted, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. But the position at Dundee had to be evacuated in haste by the British, who were forced to leave their wounded behind them, and it was after the town, which he had done so much to put in a state of defence, had passed into the possession of the Boers that he died, on October 23, and he was buried quietly without military honours in the cemetery of the town.

On the 3rd, at Longford Rectory, Derby, aged 81, **Rev. Thomas Anchitel Anson**, son of Sir George Anson, K.C.B., M.P. Educated at Eton and Jesus College, Cambridge; played in the University Eleven, 1839-42; B.A., 1843; Rector of Billingford, Essex, 1843-50, when he was appointed Rector of Longford. Married, 1846, Jane, daughter of Henry Packe, of Twyford Hall, Norfolk. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 76, **Paul Alexander René Janet**. Born at Paris; educated at the Lycée St. Louis and the Ecole Normale, 1841-8; Professor of Philosophy at Bourges, 1845-8; at Strasburg, 1848-57; Professor of Logic at the Lycée le Grand, Paris, 1857-64; Professor of the History of Philosophy at the Sorbonne, 1864-97; author of numerous philosophical works, of which the aim was to conciliate spiritualism with freedom of scientific research. On the 4th, at Pangbourne, aged 57, **John Donaldson**, grandson and son of the owners of the mail-coaches in the north of Scotland. Born at Elgin; educated at Aberdeen Grammar School; apprenticed as an engineer at Newcastle and afterwards chief draughtsman to Messrs. Cowan, of Carlisle; returned to Glasgow University to complete his education; went as Engineer to the Fleet in the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867; appointed Chief Mechanical Engineer at Dum Dum Arsenal, 1869; transferred to Public Works Department, India, 1870, to inquire into the coal and iron districts; returned to England, 1873, and joined Mr. J. Thornycroft as a launch builder,

the firm subsequently becoming chief constructors of torpedo boats. Married, 1872, Frances Sarah, daughter of T. Thornycroft, a well-known sculptor. On the 6th, at Cadogan Square, London, aged 70, **Cholmeley Austen-Leigh**, son of Rev. J. E. Austen-Leigh, Vicar of Bray, and great-nephew of Jane Austen, the novelist. Educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford; B.A., 1850; Fellow of Trinity College, 1852; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1852; joined the firm of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., 1862. Married, 1872, Melesina Mary, daughter of Right Rev. R. Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. On the 6th, at Oxford, aged 78, **Felicia Mary Frances Skene**, daughter of James Skene, of Rubislaw. Born at Aix in Provence; removed to Athens, 1838; returned to England, 1844; settled at Oxford; devoted herself to philanthropy, taking charge of the nursing at the Oxford Hospital; author of "Isles of Greece and other Poems" (1843), "Wayfaring Sketches among Greeks and Turks" (1844), "Hidden Depths" (1866), etc. On the 7th, at Cheltenham, aged 74, **Colonel Sir Charles Butler Peter Hodges Nugent, K.C.B.**, son of C. Nugent. Educated at Winchester and Woolwich and entered the Royal Engineers, 1845; was senior Engineer officer under Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic Campaign, 1854-5; President of the Torpedo Committee and Assistant Director of Works and Fortifications, 1871-5; Deputy Director, 1876-81; served in command of Engineers in Egyptian Campaign, 1882. Married, 1868, Emma, daughter of Rev. R. A. Burney, of Brightwell, Berks. On the 8th, at Scarborough, aged 65, **Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Fell Steble**, son of Rev. John Steble, of Whicham, Cumberland. Engaged in business at Liverpool, of which city he was Mayor, 1874-6; sat as a Liberal for Scarborough, 1884; Mayor of Scarborough, 1891-2; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. Married, first, 1870, Mary, daughter of J. Barratt, of Holywater, Cumberland; and second, 1885, Lilly, widow of John Metcalf, of Prizett, Kendal. On the 10th, at Clapham, aged 62, **Sir Randal Howland Roberts**, eleventh baronet, under patent of 1620. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; entered the Army, 1852; appointed to 33rd Regiment, 1852; served in the Crimean War, 1854-5, with great distinction; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and the Turkish War, 1868; received the Iron Cross of Prussia for valour; Colonel of London Irish Rifles; was War Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1. He was also an actor, a theatre manager, a steeple-chase rider and the author of several sporting and service books. Married, 1858, Mary, daughter of Colonel Sydney Turnbull, R.B.A. On the 10th, at Southwick Street, Hyde Park, aged 50, **James Nutcombe Gould**, a favourite actor, son of Rev. J. Nutcombe Gould, Rector of Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devon. Educated at King's College, London; first appeared in London at the St. James' Theatre, 1867. On the 11th, at Westminster, aged 67, **John Troutbeck, D.D.** Born at Blencowe, Cumberland; educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford; rowed in the College boat; B.A., 1854; Vicar of Dacre, Ullswater, 1859-64; Minor Canon of Manchester, 1864-9; of Westminster, 1869; and Precentor, 1895; Secretary of the New Testament Revision Company; compiler of the Westminster Abbey Hymn Book. Married, 1858, May, daughter of Robinson Duckworth, of Liverpool. On the 11th, at Adirondacks, N.Y., aged 65, **Hamilton Y. Castner**, a chemist, who devoted himself to the manufacture of aluminium from the metal of sodium, which he was able to produce in large quantities. He also patented a method of obtaining alkali and bleaching powder from salt by the electrolytic process. On the 12th, at Maseru, Orange Free State, aged 59, **Right Rev. John Wale Hicks, D.D., M.D., F.R.C.P.**, fourth Bishop of Bloemfontein, son of Samuel Hicks, of Clawton, Devon. Educated at Torquay and Taunton and St. Thomas' Hospital, London; graduated with high honours as B.Sc. and M.B., London, 1861, and practised for some time; entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, 1867; graduated B.A., 1870, as second Senior *Optime* and First Class in Natural Science; Fellow of Sidney Sussex and Demonstrator of Chemistry in the University, 1871-82; ordained, 1882; Lecturer in Theology, Cambridge, 1883-92; Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, Cambridge, 1887-92, when he was consecrated Bishop of Bloemfontein. On the 13th, at Botley, Hants, aged 68, **Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, R.N.**, Younger Brother of the Trinity House, Nautical Assessor to the House of Lords, son of General G. T. Colomb, 97th Regiment. Entered the Navy, 1846; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3; Arctic Expedition, 1854; and in the Baltic, 1855; author of "Naval Warfare" and several other works; an ardent advocate for strengthening the Navy. Married, 1857, Eleanor, daughter of Captain W. Hooke, 34th Regiment. On the 13th, at Shawford House, Winchester, aged 43, **Alfred Money Wigram**, son of Money Wigram, of Esher Place, Surrey. Educated at Winchester; partner in Reid's Brewery; sat as a Conservative for the Romford Division of Essex, 1894-7. Married, 1882, Venetia, daughter of Rev. Whitaker Maitland, of Loughton Hall,

Essex. On the 14th, at Hamburg, aged 99, **Charlotte Embden**, a sister of the poet Heinrich Heine, whose poems contain frequent allusions to her. On the 14th, at Redland, Bristol, aged 75, **William Ellis Metford**, son of a Somersetshire doctor. Began life as a civil engineer and worked on the East Indian Railway, 1856-8; turned his attention to rifle shooting and the improvements in rifle-making; introduced the system of small bore and shallow grooves, and his principle, known as the Lee-Metford rifle, afterwards the Lee-Enfield, was adopted for the British Army. He also was the virtual inventor of the Pritchard bullet, which was, however, ultimately abandoned for military purposes. On the 16th, at Malvern, aged 70, **Colonel Thomas Coningsby Norbury Norbury, C.B.**, son of Thomas Norbury, of Shernidge. Served in the 6th Dragoon Guards; was one of the witnesses for the claimant in the Tichborne case. Married, 1855, Hon. Gertrude, daughter of second Viscount Guillemore. On the 16th, at Brighton, aged 48, **James Dampier Palmer**, of Heronden Hall, Kent, son of William Palmer, of Romford, Essex. Educated at Felstead School; entered the family business of Messrs. Palmer & Co., Stratford; sat as a Conservative for Gravesend, 1892-8. Married, 1874, Isabella Elizabeth Curteis, daughter of William Curteis Whelan, of Heronden Hall. On the 18th, at St. Johns' Wood, London, aged 87, **James John Garth Wilkinson**, son of J. J. Wilkinson, Judge of Durham County. Educated at Mill Hill School and Potteridge; was for more than sixty years a leading member of the English Swedenborgians and an advanced spiritualist; author of a "Life of Swedenborg" (1849), "The Human Body" (1851), "The Divine Revelation" (1875), etc., etc. On the 19th, at New York, aged 85, **William Henry Appleton**, a leading American publisher. A strong advocate of international copyright, and a friend of the leading literary men and women on both sides of the Atlantic. Married, 1834, Mary Worthen, of Lowell, Mass. On the 19th, at Worthing, aged 62, **Colonel George Augustus Way, C.B.**, son of Rev. C. J. Way, of Spaymer Hall. Educated at Eton; entered Bengal Army, 1855, and Staff Corps, 1861; served in the Wuzeree (1860) and Akka (1883-4) Expeditions. Married, 1864, Catherine Corbould, daughter of Rev. Corbould Warren, of Tacolnestone, Norfolk. On the 20th, at Southport, aged 57, **Signor Foll**, a popular operatic basso, Allan James Foley. Born at Belfast, but educated in the United States; made his *début* as a singer at Naples, 1862, and at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, 1865. On the 20th, at Dundee, Natal, aged 42, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Sherston, D.S.O.**, son of Captain Sherston, of Evercreech, Somerset. Entered 75th Regiment, 1876; transferred to Rifle Brigade, 1877; served in the Afghan War, 1879, as Aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts; in the Burmese War, 1886-7, as D.A.C.G. and Q.M.G.; Assistant Adjutant-General in India, 1890-7; killed in action. On the 20th, at Dundee, Natal, aged 47, **Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Gunning**, eldest son of Sir George William Gunning, of Little Horton House, Northants, fifth baronet. Educated at Eton; entered 68th Regiment, 1873; transferred to 60th Rifles, 1874; served in the Zulu War, 1879; in the Burmese War, 1891-2; killed in action. Married, 1880, Fanny Julia, daughter of Clinton George Dawkins, of H.M. Consular Service. On the 20th, at Dundee, Natal, aged 32, **Captain Mark Horace Kerr Pechell**, son of Admiral Mark R. Pechell, of Singleton Abbey, Swansea. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst; entered King's Royal Rifles, 1888; served in the Hazara Expedition, 1891, and other frontier wars, 1891-2; and in the expedition to Chitral, 1895; killed in action. On the 21st, at Great Malvern, aged 78, **Mrs. W. E. Forster**, Jane Martha Arnold, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Arnold, Head-master of Rugby. Born at Laleham; educated by her father. Married, 1850, William E. Forster, afterwards M.P. for Bradford, and successively Vice-President of the Council, 1868-74, and Secretary for Ireland, 1880. On the 23rd, at Cambridge, aged 64, **Ludwig Straus**, a distinguished violinist. Born at Pressburg; studied under Bohm; first visited England, 1860; appointed leader of violins in Charles Hallé's orchestra, 1866-93. On the 24th, at Exeter, aged 80, **Rev. Peter Leopold Dyke-Acland**, son of Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland, tenth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1841; Rector of Broad Clyst, Devon, 1845-96; Prebendary of Exeter, 1866; Sub-Dean, 1887. Married, first, 1845, Julia, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Barker, of Shipdam; and second, 1872, Julie, daughter of Philip Wappner, of Düsseldorf. On the 25th, at Hindhead, Surrey, aged 51, **Grant Allen**, a popular writer on science and a novelist, Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen, son of Rev. J. Antisell Allen. Born at Alwington, Canada; educated by his father at the College, Dieppe; at King Edward's School, Birmingham; and at Merton College, Oxford; B.A., 1871 (First Class Moderations and Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); Assistant Master at Brighton College, 1872-8; Professor of Classics at Spanish Town College, Jamaica, and subsequently Principal, 1873-7; returned to England and adopted scientific writing, chiefly on

biology and botany, as his profession; author of "Physiological Aesthetics" (1877), "The Evolutionist at Large" (1881), "Colours of Flowers" (1882), etc.; began his career as a writer of fiction under the pseudonyms of "Cecil Power," "Olive Pratt Rayner," etc.; author of "The Devil's Die," "The Tents of Shem," "The Woman Who Did," and many others. Married, 1872, Margaret, daughter of J. W. Jerrard, of Lyme Regis, Devon. On the 25th, at Montreal, aged 75, **Hon. Peter Mitchell**, one of the "fathers" of Canadian Confederation. Born at Newcastle, New Brunswick; called to the Bar, 1848, but relinquished it for industrial life; Member of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, 1856-60; Member of Council, 1860-5, when he took an active part in bringing about the union of the maritime provinces; after the confederation of the Dominion appointed Member of the Senate by Royal Proclamation and as a Liberal leader was Minister of Marine, 1871-4, when he resigned his seat and entered the Dominion House of Commons and sat with certain intervals until 1891; Inspector of Fisheries for Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. On the 25th, at London, aged 58, **George Candy, Q.C.**, son of Rev. George Candy, of Bombay. Educated at Islington Proprietary School, Cheltenham, and Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1863; Fellow of St. Peter's, Radley, 1865; Assistant Master at Wellington, Marlborough and Manchester, 1864-9; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1869; Q.C., 1886; author of several legal works; unsuccessfully contested Southampton as a Conservative, 1896. On the 26th, at Paris, aged 68, **Marquess Townshend**, John Villiers Stuart Townshend Stuart, fifth marquess. Educated at Eton; was clerk in the Foreign Office, 1854-6; sat as a Conservative for Tamworth, 1856-73, and took an active part in many philanthropic movements. Married, 1865, Lady Anne Elizabeth Clementina, daughter of fifth Earl of Fife. On the 26th, at Rome, aged 91, **Thomas Jefferson Page**, grandson of Governor John Page, of Virginia, and of Thomas Nelson, jun., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Born at Rosewell, Gloucester County, Virginia; appointed Midshipman in the United States Navy, 1822; saw much service in the China Seas when infested by pirates; explored the basin of La Plata, 1851-4; commanded an expedition against Paraguay, 1858; refused an offer of admiral's rank in the Italian Navy, 1859; held a Confederate command over the southern ports until he was forced to surrender his ship at Havana; settled for some years on the River Plate and subsequently sent to England to superintend the construction of ironclads for the Argentine Navy; finally settled in Italy, 1878. On the 27th, at St. John's Wood, London, aged 59, **Florence Marryat**, fourth daughter of Captain Marryat, R.N., C.B., the famous novelist. Published her first work, "Love's Conflict," 1865, which was followed in rapid succession by a number of novels down to the time of her death; she was also a writer of plays, an operatic singer and a popular lecturer; published, 1872, "Life and Letters of Captain Marryat" and a series of novels, 1891-4, showing her interest in spiritualism. Married, first, 1860, Captain Ross Church, of the Madras Staff Corps; and second, 1890, Colonel Francis Lean. On the 27th, at Romsey, aged 86, **Rev. Edward Lyon Berthon**. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A., 1834; ordained, 1845; Incumbent of Fareham, 1847-57; Vicar of Romsey, Hunts, 1860-91; was the inventor of the collapsible boats which bear his name. On the 27th, at Metz, aged 75, **Monsignor Fleck**, Bishop of Metz since 1886. A popular priest in Lorraine, who remained firmly attached to France and successfully resisted the efforts of the German Government to impose upon him a German co-adjutor. On the 28th, at Folkestone, aged 78, **Lieutenant-General Charles Wright Young-husband, C.B., F.R.S.**, son of Major-General Younghusband, R.A. Entered the Royal Artillery, 1837; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory and Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, 1875-85. Married, 1846, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Justice Jones, of Toronto, Canada. On the 29th, at Carbrooke Hall, Norfolk, aged 76, **Edward May Dewing**, of Newton, Bury St. Edmunds. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; Captain of the School Eleven, 1840-1, and of the C.U.C.C., 1843-5; an original member of the I. Zingari C.C. On the 30th, at Montagu Square, London, aged 70, **Sir Arthur William Blomfield, A.R.A.**, son of Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of London. Born at Fulham Palace; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; devoted himself to architecture; studied under C. P. Hardwick; was chiefly engaged in ecclesiastical work; designed new buildings of Sion College, London; the Church House, Westminster; the new Christ's Hospital, Horsham, etc.; elected A.R.A., 1888; Gold Medal, R.L.B.A., 1891. Married, first, 1862, Caroline, daughter of Charles Case Smith; and second, 1884, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Matthew Ryan. On the 30th, at Ammerdown Park, Somerset, aged 70, **Lord Hylton**, Hedworth Hylton

Jolliffe, second baron. Educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford; joined 4th Light Dragoons, 1849; served in the Crimea and was in the Balaclava charge; sat as a Conservative for Wells, 1855-68. Married, first, 1858, Lady Agnes Byng, daughter of second Earl of Strafford; and second, 1880, Anne, daughter of H. Lambert, of Carnagh, Co. Wexford, and widow of third Earl of Dunraven. On the 30th, at Grey's Court, Henley-on-Thames, aged 68, **Sir Francis George Stapleton**, eighth baronet. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the Grenadier Guards, 1849; served in the Kaffir War, 1851. Married, 1878, Mary Catherine, daughter of Adam Steuart Gladstone. On the 31st, at Canonteign, Devon, aged 38, **Viscount Exmouth**, Edward Fleetwood John Pellew, fourth viscount. Educated at Eton; Lieutenant, 1st Devon Yeomanry, 1881-90. Married, 1884, Edith, daughter of Captain Hargreaves, of Arborfield Hall, Berks. On the 31st, at Arundel, aged 73, **Right Rev. John Butt, D.D.**, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sebastopolis (in Armenia). Educated at Stoneyhurst; was Roman Catholic Chaplain to the British troops in the Crimea, 1853-5; Bishop of Southwark. On the 31st, at Plymouth, aged 75, **Major-General Robert Boyle, C.B., R.M.L.A.**, son of James Boyle, R.N. Entered the Royal Marines, 1841; served in the Nicaraguan Expedition, 1841, and in China War, 1856-7, with great distinction. Married, 1861, Lucy Margaret, daughter of Robert Bower, of Welham Hall, Yorks.

NOVEMBER.

Sir William Dawson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.—John William Dawson, the son of a Scotch emigrant, was born in 1820 at Picton, Nova Scotia, where he received his early education, and subsequently continued his studies at Edinburgh and in London under Sir Charles Lyell. Shortly after his return to Nova Scotia, 1842, he was appointed lecturer at Dalhousie College, Halifax, and Government Superintendent of Education for the province. In 1855, after having previously done much to introduce an improved system of education into his native country, he was appointed Principal and Professor of Natural History at McGill University, Montreal, which during the course of his headship, lasting nearly forty years, became one of the most important educational centres in America, not excluding those of the United States. He developed the scientific course of instruction to a remarkable extent, obtaining large sums of money from prominent Canadians to endow chairs and scholarships. He was also one of the founders and for several years Principal of the McGill Normal School, and was the author of numerous books and papers on geological and scientific subjects, many of which had a strong theological bias, the principal being "Arcadian Geology," "Archaia," "Fossil men," "The Chain of Life," "Modern Science in Bible Lands," "Modern Ideas of Evolution," etc., etc. He was strongly opposed to the theories of geologists who attributed countless ages to the evolution of the world, and held that man made his appearance on earth not more than 6,000 or 8,000 years ago. Sir Wm. Dawson married, 1847, Mar-

garet, daughter of J. Mercer, of Edinburgh, and died at Montreal on November 19, almost suddenly.

The Khalifa Abdul-lahi.—Abdul-lahi ben Said Mohammed was a member of the Taaisha branch of the Baggara tribe, inhabiting the south-western district of Dar-Fur. Abdul-lahi, the eldest of four sons of a teacher of the Koran and a dealer in charms, was born in 1844. In the struggle of the Furs against Zubeir, the Egyptian commander, in 1861-2, he fought bravely for his fellow-countrymen. He was, however, taken prisoner and sentenced to death, but on the intercession of the priests, he was pardoned. According to a current story Abdul-lahi soon afterwards was brought before Zubeir, to whom he declared that it had been revealed to him in a dream that Zubeir was the expected Mahdi, and that he (Abdul-lahi) was to be his follower. This prophecy failed, however, to convince Zubeir, and Abdul-lahi soon afterwards returned to his own country, where he apparently occupied himself with slave-hunting. His father urged him to break off his connection with this mode of life, to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and never to return to Dar-Fur. In 1864 Abdul-lahi started on his journey, but hearing of the rising power of Mohammed Ahmed, he at once turned aside and formally enrolled himself as one of the future Mahdi's followers. He was soon rewarded by the post of flag-bearer, and accompanied his master in a tour through Kordofan, where the hostility of the population to the Egyptian authorities offered a promising field to the leader of a revolt.

Mohammed Ahmed seized the opportunity and, at first secretly, but afterwards publicly declared himself to be Mahdi el Muntazer, charged with the mission of driving all foreigners, including Turks and Egyptians, out of the country. Abdul-lahi faithfully served his new master, and was his most able lieutenant during nearly twenty years, and the former when on his death-bed designated Abdul-lahi as his successor, appointed by the prophet. This selection was promptly ratified by his followers, and the new Khalifa began his rule by sending letters to the Queen of England, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive, summoning them to submit to his rule and to embrace Mahdism. Hostile operations against Egyptian territory followed almost immediately, and in 1885 Sennar, an important position, fell into the Khalifa's hands. Omdurman near Khartoum was, however, the chief seat of his power, and from it he sent forth his armies which ravaged the whole country of the Soudan and descended the Nile as far as Wady-Halfa. Previously, however, he pitted his forces in 1888 against Abyssinia, defeating and killing King John at the battle of Gallabat, but in the battle of Toski the Mahdists were completely routed. In the following year they made an expedition by way of Fashoda to Reggaf, which they took without

difficulty, but not before Emin Pasha had been rescued by H. M. Stanley. They were, however, soon after defeated at Gadaref by the Italians, who also captured Kassala. Meanwhile his followers had pushed northwards along the course of the Nile, destroying everything in the shape of cultivation and civilisation, and killing men, women, and children of the native tribes who resisted his will or refused to adopt his faith. At length the Egyptian Army, reinforced and disciplined by British officers and men, began the campaign which was to put an end to the cruelties of the Mahdist rule. The Nile campaign extended over three years, in the course of which the Mahdists were steadily driven from one stronghold to another, but the Khalifa, who escaped on every occasion, was apparently always able to bring together a fresh army. Notwithstanding his apparently crushing defeat at Omdurman, but a little more than a year elapsed before he was again in force upon the White Nile. He was attacked by Sir Francis Wingate near Gedid, and after a stubborn fight his army was routed and he himself killed on November 25, leaving behind him the reputation of a brutal tyrant and a false friend, but dying heroically, his Emirs standing round him till they fell.

On the 1st, at Hampstead, aged 84, **Rev. James Kennedy**. Born at Aberfeldy, Perthshire; educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities and at the Theological College, Glasgow; went as Missionary to India, 1839, and rendered valuable services at Benares during the Mutiny, 1857-8; returned and appointed Pastor at Portobello, 1877-87; author of "Life and Work in Benares and Kumaon" (1884). On the 3rd, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 86, **Anna Swanwick, LL.D.**, a zealous champion of female education, daughter of John Swanwick, of Liverpool. Studied at Berlin, 1839-43; published translations from Goethe and Schiller (1843), verse translations of "Faust" (part i.) and "Egmont" (1850), tragedies of Æschylus' dramas, 1865-73; author of various works and original Member of the Council of Queen's and Bedford Colleges; assisted in founding Girton College, Cambridge, and Somerville Hall, Oxford. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 74, **Jean Fr. Eug. Robinet**, an eminent Positivist writer. Born at Vic-sur-Seille (Meurthe); studied medicine at Paris University; Curator of the Municipal Library, 1890; was Auguste Comte's medical attendant and one of his thirteen executors; author of "Life of Danton" and other works. On the 3rd, at Manchester, aged 71, **Thomas Hudson Jordan**, son of William Jordan, of Manchester. Began life as a journalist on the *Manchester Courier*; called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1861; appointed County Court Judge (Staffordshire District), 1883. Married, 1859, Clara Jane, daughter of Henry Hewitt, of Higher Broughton, Manchester. On the 3rd, at Windsor, aged 69, **Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford**, Frederick George Ellis, seventh Baron Howard de Walden and third Baron Seaford. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1851; served in the Diplomatic Service, 1851-5; entered 4th Hussars, 1855; retired, 1870. Married, 1876, Blanche, daughter of William Holden, of Palace House, Lancaster. On the 4th, at New York, aged 78, **Sir Josiah Rees**, son of J. Rees. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1851; Revising Barrister, 1865-77; Chief Justice of Bermuda, 1878, and President of the Legislative Council. Married, 1876, Eliza, daughter of J. Acock, of Cheltenham. On the 6th, at London, aged 74, **Monsignor Maguire**. Born at Cork; educated at Maynooth; acted as Roman

Catholic Army Chaplain through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, where he greatly distinguished himself; afterwards a leading priest at Cork. On the 7th, at Knightsbridge, aged 66, **Sir George Curtis Lampson**, second baronet. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Married, 1856, Sophia, daughter of Manuel van Gelderen. On the 7th, at Goring-on-Thames, aged 78, **Right Hon. Jacob Bright, P.C.**, son of Jacob Bright, of Green Bank, Rochdale, and brother of John Bright. Educated at the Friends' School, York; entered the family firm as a cotton spinner; unsuccessfully contested Manchester as a Liberal, 1865, but sat for the city, 1867-74 and 1875-85; for the South-West Division, 1886-95. Married, 1855, Ursula, daughter of Joseph Mellor, of Liverpool. On the 7th, at Lydiard Park, Swindon, aged 76, **Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John**, Sir Henry Mildmay St. John, fifth Viscount Bolingbroke. Married, first, 1869, Ellen, daughter of G. W. Medex, of Brussels; and second, 1893, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Howard, of Tregos, Swindon. On the 7th, at South Kensington, aged 64, **Major George Gooch Clowes**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire. Entered 8th Hussars, 1853; served through the Crimea War, 1854-5; wounded at Balaclava; and in Rajputana after the Mutiny, 1858-9. On the 8th, at Dublin, aged 71, **Sir Thomas Newenham Deane, R.H.A.**, an architect of repute, son of Sir Thomas Deane, also an architect, of Dundanias, Co. Cork. Studied under his father; was for many years Curator of National Monuments in Ireland and Architect to the Cathedral authorities. Married, 1851, Henrietta, daughter of J. Mauly, of Ferney, Co. Cork. On the 8th, at Sutton Valence, Kent, aged 64, **Reginald Southey, F.R.C.P.**, son of Dr. H. H. Southey and nephew of Robert Southey, the poet. Educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1855 (First Class Natural Science); Fellow of Royal College of Physicians, 1866; Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1867-83; Commissioner in Lunacy, 1883-97; author of several medical works. Married, 1864, Frances Marian, daughter of Rev. C. Watson Thornton, of Hereford. On the 9th, at Paris, aged 70, **Charles de Varigny**. Born at Versailles; educated at the Lycée Bourbon; undertook a voyage to the South Pacific, 1852: appointed to the French Consulate at Hawaii, 1856, and was Minister by turn of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War and Marine to the King; returned to France, 1870, and was the author of numerous books of travel. On the 9th, at Dehra Dun, India, aged 42, **Colonel Eaton Aylmer Travers**, son of Captain Eaton J. Travers. Entered the Army, 1875; served in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and the march to Kandahar; the Sikkim Expedition, 1888; the Manipur Expedition, 1891; the Dongola Campaign, 1896; and with great distinction in Tirah Valley and North-West Frontier Campaign, 1897-8, where he commanded the 1st Battalion 2nd Gourkha Rifles. On the 10th, at Arundel Castle, aged 39, **Lady Margaret Fitzalan Howard**, daughter of fourteenth Duke of Norfolk. On the 10th, at Portland Place, W., aged 60, **Richard Musgrave Harvey**, son of Rev. Canon Harvey, of Gloucester. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1861; entered his uncle, Mr. Thompson Hankey's firm and took an active part in commercial affairs; a good sportsman and an active philanthropist. Married, 1868, Emily, daughter of David Powell, of Heath Lodge, Hampstead. On the 10th, at Belmont, South Africa, killed in action, aged 39, **Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Edward Keith-Falconer**, son of Major the Hon. Charles J. Keith-Falconer. Entered the Army (Northumberland Fusiliers), 1883; was Aide-de-camp to Governor of Victoria, 1887-9; of the Cape, 1889-90; passed through the Staff College with Honours, 1893; served with the 13th Soudanese in the Dongola Expedition, 1896, and in the Nile Campaign, 1897-9, with great distinction in all the great engagements; was serving on the Orange River when he met his death. Married, 1899, Geraldine, daughter of H. B. Blagrove, of Calcot Park, Reading. On the 10th, at Belmont, South Africa, aged 23, **Charles Cecil Wood**, son of John Taylor Wood, who served with the Confederates in the War, 1860-6. Born at Halifax, N.S.; educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada; gazetted to the North Lancashire Regiment, 1896; died of wounds received in action. He was grandson of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and great-grandson of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. On the 10th, at Forest Hill, S.E., aged 58, **Sir James Kirkpatrick**, of Closeburn, Dumfries, eighth baronet. Was for many years a clerk in the Admiralty. Married, 1872, Mary Steward, daughter of C. J. Fearsley, of Peckham. On the 11th, at Datchet, aged 83, **Major the Hon. Robert Needham**, son of second Earl of Kilmorey. Served in 12th Lancers, 1836-46. Married, first, 1874, Eleanor, daughter of T. Forster, of Adderstone, Northumberland, and widow of W. Wallace Legge, of Malone, Co. Antrim; and second, 1893, Alice, daughter of Sir Willoughby W. Dixie, ninth baronet, and widow of Captain Charles Sutton. On the 11th, at Bury St. Edmunds, aged 82, **Rev. Samuel**

Blackall. Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838 (Fourth Wrangler); Fellow, 1839-47; Vicar of Ixworth, Suffolk, 1847-61, and of Earl's Colne, 1867-89. On the 12th, at Tribnitz, Bohemia, aged 95, **Baroness Ulrike von Levitzow**, a friend of Goethe. Born at Leipzig; became acquainted with Goethe at Karlsbad, 1822-3, who dedicated to her his "Trilogy of Passion." On the 13th, at Paignton, aged 44, **Surgeon-Major Arthur Harding**. Educated at St. Thomas's and Edinburgh; appointed to the Army Medical Service, 1878; served with 57th Regiment in the Zulu War, 1879-80; the Boer War, 1881; the Egyptian War, 1882; and with the Desert Column under Sir Herbert Stewart, 1884-5. On the 14th, at Meran, aged 51, **Professor Johann Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand Remann**. Born at Rübeland; educated at Göttingen; appointed Professor of Chemistry at Berlin, 1882; made important discoveries in the manufacture of artificial flavouring matters and perfumes, especially vanilla and the scent of violets. On the 15th, at Southport, aged 90, **Alexander M'Dougall**. Born at Coldstream; began life as a wholesale shoemaker; became a schoolmaster at Chorlton Hall, Manchester; studied chemistry under Dr. Dalton and became a manufacturing chemist; was the inventor of the first atmospheric railway and of many other mechanical and chemical appliances. On the 15th, at Berlin, aged 76, **General von Stiehle**. Took part in the Schleswig-Holstein (1864) and Austro-Prussian (1866) Campaigns and was Chief of the Staff to Prince Frederick Charles in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1. On the 16th, at Leipzig, aged 78, **Moritz Julius Hermanne Busch**, the self-chosen biographer of Prince Bismarck. Born at Dresden; educated at Leipzig University and studied theology there, 1842-6, but on the death of his father, 1847, devoted himself to journalism, advocating Republican views, which he altogether repudiated in later life; travelled in the United States, 1851-2; in Schleswig-Holstein, 1853, espousing the Prussian policy; and in the East for Austrian Lloyd Co., 1857-9; edited the *Grensböten*, 1859-64 and 1865-8; newspaper mouthpiece of the Duke Frederick of Augustenberg, 1864-5, and of Prince Bismarck, together with a post in the Foreign Office, 1870-3; published "Diary of the Franco-Prussian War" (1878), "Count Bismarck and His People" (1882), "Bismarck: Some Secret Passages from His History" (1897), and other works and translations. On the 16th, at Bath, aged 98, **Lady Mabella Knox**, Lady Mabella Needham, daughter of first Earl of Kilmorey. Married, 1822, Hon. J. H. Knox, son of the Earl of Ranfurly, who had carried the colours of the Scots Guards at Salamanca. She had been present at the Jubilee of George III., the Coronation of George IV. and both Jubilees of Queen Victoria, 1887 and 1897. On the 16th, at Christ Church, Hants, aged 84, **Major-General Evan Maberly, C.B., R.A.**, son of E. Maberly. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered the Royal Artillery, 1835; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1848, Laura C., daughter of O. Smith, of Blendon Hall, Kent. On the 17th, at Copsewood Grange, Coventry, aged 85, **Sir Richard Moon**, first baronet, son of a Liverpool merchant. Became a Director of the London and North-Western Railway, 1847, and its Chairman from 1862-91, during which time he raised it to the position of the premier line. Married, 1840, Eleanor, daughter of John Brockelbank, of Hazelbank, Cumberland. On the 18th, at Ladysmith, Natal, aged 49, **Arthur Cowell Stark, M.D.**, son of J. S. Stark, of Torquay. Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Clifton College, and studied medicine at Edinburgh University and at Berlin; settled at Cape Town, 1886, making a special study of South African birds, on which he wrote a book published after his death. He volunteered for medical service and was killed during the siege of Ladysmith. On the 18th, in Mecklenburgh Square, London, aged 82, **John Archibald Russell, Q.C.**, son of J. Russell, of Rutherglen, Lanarkshire. Educated at Edinburgh High School and University; called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1841; Q.C., 1868; Recorder of Bolton, 1865-9; County Court Judge, Manchester, 1869-90. Married, 1852, May, daughter of T. H. Bower, of Hale, Cheshire. On the 18th, at Hendon, aged 62, **Harry Hicks, M.D., F.R.S.**, son of Thomas Hicks, of St. David's, Pembroke. Educated at the Collegiate School there and at Guy's Hospital; practised in his native town, 1862-71, when he removed to Hendon and devoted himself especially to the study of geology, receiving the Gold Medal of the Geological Society, 1883. Married, 1864, Mary, daughter of Rev. P. D. Richardson, of Dogwells, Pembrokeshire. On the 19th, at Belfast, aged 72, **Thomas Macknight**. Editor of the *Northern Whig* since 1868; author of "Life of Edmund Burke," "Life of Bolingbroke," "Life of Disraeli," etc. On the 20th, at Hatfield House, aged 72, **Marchioness of Salisbury**, Georgina, daughter of Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer. Married, 1857, Lord Robert Cecil, at that time one of the principal writers in the *Saturday Review*, and successively Lord Cranborne and Marquess of Salisbury. On the 20th, at South Kensington, aged 87, **Sir Rawson**

William Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., son of Sir William Rawson. Educated at Eton; Private Secretary to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. Poulett Thompson, 1830-4; to the President, Mr. Baring, 1834-40; to Mr. Gladstone, 1841; appointed Secretary to the Governor of Canada, 1842-4; Treasurer for Mauritius, 1844-54; Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; Governor of the Bahamas, 1864, and of the Windward Islands, 1869-75. Married, 1850, Sophia M. A., daughter of Rev. the Hon. Henry Ward. On the 20th, at Bath, aged 89, **Joseph Samuel Prendergast, M.D.**, son of F. Prendergast, Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. Entered the Army Medical Service, 1836; served on Lord Raglan's personal staff during the Crimean War, 1854-5. On the 21st, at Paterson, N.J., aged 55, **Garret Augustus Hobart**, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Born in Monmouth Co., N.J.; graduated at Rutgen College, 1863; taught school; studied law; admitted to the Bar, 1869; practised at Paterson, N.J.; Member of Legislature, 1873-8; State Senator, 1879-85; President of N.J. Senate, 1881, and of U.S. Senate, 1897. On the 21st, at Karlsruhe, Baden, aged 65, **Princess Marie of Leiningen**, daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden. Married, 1858, Prince Ernest of Leiningen. On the 21st, at Ballyfin, Queen's County, aged 82, **Rev. Sir Algernon Cooté**, eleventh baronet, premier baronet of Ireland. Educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., Second Class *Lit. Hum.*, 1840; Rector of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, 1844-56; of Nonington, Kent, 1856-71; author of a volume of sermons. Married, first, 1847, Cecilia, daughter of J. P. Plumptre, M.P., of Fredville, Kent; and second, 1879, Constance, daughter of T. D. Headlam, of Tunbridge Wells. On the 22nd, at Bhusawul, Bombay, aged 81, **Rev. Father Sir George Talbot Bridges**, eighth baronet, of Goodneston Park, Kent, son of Rev. Edward Brook Bridges. Educated at Oxford; joined the Church of Rome, 1845, and became a Member of the Society of Jesus, 1847; sent as a Missionary to Bombay, 1858; acted as Army Chaplain in the China War, 1860, and subsequently returned to his missionary work, to which he devoted his life and fortune. On the 23rd, at Dawpool, Birkenhead, aged 62, **Thomas Henry Ismay**. Born at Maryport, Cumberland; educated at Croft Home School, Carlisle; apprenticed to Imrie & Tomlinson, shipowners, 1853; acquired the White Star line of Australian clippers, 1867, and in partnership with Mr. W. Imrie started the Oceanic Steamship Co., 1868, which he enormously developed after 1870, when the American service was undertaken, the *Teutonic*, the *Majestic* and the *Oceanic* being among his most important achievements. He held many important offices in Liverpool and was associated with many important philanthropic undertakings. Married, 1851, Margaret, daughter of Luke Bruce, of Liverpool. On the 24th, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 74, **Major-General Adrian Hugh Paterson**. Entered the H.E.I.C.S., 1842, and served through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, 1873-8. Married, 1860, Mary, daughter of Brigadier-General Hugh Sibbald, C.B. On the 25th, at Dublin, aged 55, **William Ireland de Courcey Wheeler, M.D.**, of Robertstown, Co. Kildare. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1866; M.D., 1870; entered the Army Medical Service and served in the Abyssinian War, 1867-8, and subsequently enjoyed an extensive practice in Dublin and held numerous important posts. On the 25th, at Brighton, aged 73, **Colonel John Addy**. Joined the Army, 1845; served with 5th Dragoon Guards in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. On the 26th, at Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, aged 90, **Henry Vaughan**, a distinguished art amateur and picture collector. Educated at Walthamstow at the same school as Benjamin Disraeli; presented Constable's "Haywain" to the National Gallery and many drawings and pictures to the British Museum and South Kensington Museum. On the 26th, at Bryanston Street, Hyde Park, aged 83, **Sir Harry Thomas Alfred Rainalds**, son of J. B. Rainalds, a Danish banker resident in England. Born at sea on board a British warship; educated at Sorø, Denmark; Admiralty Agent for the British Fleet in the Baltic, 1854-6; Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, 1859-62; Consul at St. Croix, 1863-6; at Baltimore, 1866-71; at Brest, 1871-8; Commissioner for Alexandria Harbour Dues, 1879-87. Married, 1858, Sophy, daughter of James Deacon, of Woodford, Essex. On the 27th, at Clifton, Bristol, aged 68, **Major-General William Daunt, C.B.** Entered the Army, 1848; served with 9th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Afghan War, 1879-80; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 28th Regimental District, 1884-6. Married, 1883, Ada, daughter of R. Dunn, of the Manor House, Heath, Wakefield. On the 27th, at Galveston, Texas, aged 58, **Charles Francis Coghlan**, an actor of some repute, who began his career in 1860 with Mr. Charles Kean's company, but came into notice at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, 1870. Settled in the United States in 1880; was the author of several plays. Married, about 1878, Miss Ellen Terry, but the

marriage was subsequently dissolved. On the 27th, at Farnborough, aged 82, **Madame Lebreton-Bourbaki**, reader to the Empress Eugénée and sister of General Bourbaki. On the 27th, at Paris, aged 64, **Countess Castiglione**, an Italian lady of great beauty, and a prominent personage at the Tuileries during the Second Empire. For twenty years she lived in the Place Vendôme in seclusion and candle light. On the 28th, at Melchbourne, Beds, aged 81, **Dowager Lady St. John**, Eleanor, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard H. Hussey, G.C.M.G. Married, 1838, fourteenth Baron St. John, of Bletsoe. On the 29th, at Sproitz, Ober-Lausitz, aged 87, **General Baron Karl Friedrich Wilhelm von Wrangel**. Born at Holstein; entered the Prussian Army and became a member of the General Staff, which he left to take part in the Schleswig-Holstein War, 1848-9, and gained the title of "the Drummer of Kolding"; rejoined the Prussian Army and commanded 26th Infantry Brigade on the outbreak of the Prusso-Danish War, 1864, and the Schleswig-Holstein Division in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1; Governor of Posen, 1872-6. On the 29th, at Ebury Street, London, aged 79, **Dowager Lady Vincent**, Maria Copley, daughter of R. Herries Young. Married, 1844, Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, eleventh baronet. She was Warden of the Protestant Cemetery at Cannes and was devoted to philanthropic works at Cannes and in England. On the 29th, at Rome, aged 70, **Prince Ruspoli**, Don Emmuele Ruspoli, Prince of Poggio-Suasa, Senator and Mayor of Rome. Born at Rome, but obliged to leave it on account of his Liberal views; entered the Piedmont Army, 1857, and served with distinction in the wars, 1859 and 1865; elected a Member of the Provisional Government of Rome, 1870, and afterwards elected Mayor; created Prince of Poggio-Suasa, 1886. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 77, **Charles Edmond**, a traveller, dramatist and novelist. Born in Poland, his surname being Choiecki; was a refugee as early as 1837; elected Member of the Revolutionary Diet at Prague, 1848; condemned by default; was appointed Librarian at the French Colonial Office, 1871-9, and of the Senate, 1879-95. On the 30th, at London, aged 85, **Richard Christopher Naylor**, of Kelmarsh Hall, Northants, a traveller, a yachtsman and a sportsman, son of J. Naylor, of Hartford Hill, Cheshire. Educated at Eton; was for some years a banker in Liverpool; won the Queen's Cup at Cowes Regatta, 1846; purchased the famous stallion Stockwell and with his progeny won the Oaks, 1860; the Two Thousand and the Derby, 1863; the Cesarewitch, 1869 and 1878. Married, first, 1854, Caroline, daughter of Rev. R. Tredcroft, of Tangmere; and second, 1856, Mary Sophia, daughter of H. Thorold, of Cuxwold, Lincoln. On the 30th, at Pelworth, aged 52, **Sir Perristone Milbanke**, ninth baronet. Born at Munich; son of Sir J. Ralph Milbanke-Huskisson, of Halnaby, York; member of the banking firm of Milbanke & Co., Chichester. Married, 1870, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Hon. Richard Denman. On the 30th, at Ryde, aged 45, **Captain Archibald Thomas Carter, R.N.**, son of Canon Carter, of Sarsden Rectory, Oxon. Entered the Royal Navy, 1848; served at the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882; in the Egyptian War, 1882-3; in the Eastern Soudan, 1884-5; Burmese War, 1885-7.

DECEMBER.

Lord Penzance. — James Plaisted Wilde, son of Edward Archer Wilde, a solicitor, and nephew of the first Baron Truro, was born in London, July 12, 1816, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1838, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the following year. His legal relatives were responsible for his rapid advancement, but the promise which he then gave was fully justified. In 1840, a little more than a year after his call, he was appointed Counsel to the Excise and Customs, and in 1850 to the Duchy of Lancaster, holding both appointments until 1860, and having meantime in 1855 been appointed a

Queen's Counsel. Meanwhile he had as a Liberal unsuccessfully contested Leicester in 1852 and Peterborough in 1857. His reputation as a sound but not a brilliant lawyer had grown with time and in 1860, at a very early age in those days, he was made a Baron of the Exchequer. His strong good sense and recognised abilities marked him in 1863 as a fitting successor to Sir C. Cresswell as Judge-in-Ordinary of the Probate and Divorce Court, a post which he held until 1872, when he was forced by ill-health to give up the heavy work entailed by the post, and he retired upon a pension. Previous to his retirement he had been created a peer in 1869, and subse-

quently sat in the Court of Appeal of the House of Lords. A little more than three years after his retirement from the Probate Court he was appointed, in 1875, under the Public Worship Regulation Act, Official Principal of the Court of Arches, Canterbury, and of the Chancery Court of York, Master of the Faculties, and Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act. His right to sit in the Province of York was strongly contested by certain members of the High Church party, but if his appointment was in any way technically irregular the ill-results must have been small, for during the twenty-four years he held office only nine cases were set down for hearing under the act, and of these three were withdrawn before trial. Of the remaining some were of considerable importance, and chiefly relating to questions of ritual. In two cases, those of Mr. Tooth and Mr. Mackonochie, the defendants elected to go to prison rather than submit to a court of which they did not recognise the authority. It was rather as a member of Royal Commission that Lord Penzance showed his willingness to give the benefit of his legal knowledge and judgment. He sat on the Judicature, Marriage Law, Ecclesiastical, Army Purchase, and Army Retirement Commissions, as well as on one to inquire into the practice of the Stock Exchange, and another into the condition of Wellington College. In 1860 he married Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the third Earl of Radnor, and died on December 9 at Easling Park, Godalming.

Major-General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., who was killed on December 11 at the action on the Modder River whilst leading the Highland Brigade, was the son of Andrew Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischal, Midlothian, and was born in 1846, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Sandhurst. He entered the Army, 1865, and was appointed to the 42nd Regiment, the Black Watch. His first active service was seen in Ashanti, where he obtained a special command in Russell's regiment in the Adousi hills. As staff officer to the commander of the advanced guard he took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, and was severely wounded, his conspicuous gallantry causing him to be mentioned in despatches. By the time of the first Egyptian Campaign in 1882 he had attained his captaincy, and with that

rank served at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In the subsequent Soudan Campaign of 1884 he was appointed D.A.O.G. and D.Q.M.G., under General Sir Gerald Graham, and at the hard fought battle of El-Teb was again severely wounded, and rewarded by a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In the following season, 1884-5, he took part in the Nile Campaign, serving in the River Column under Major-General Earle, and he was again wounded at the engagement with the Dervishes at Kirbekan. After this he returned to Scotland to recruit, and for a time devoted himself to the management of his estates, to which on the death of his elder brother he had succeeded. He soon established himself in the affection of all his neighbours, gentle and simple, and so great was his popularity throughout the country that the leaders of the Conservative party induced him to contest Midlothian at the general election of 1892. At the previous election of 1885 when the seat was contested Mr. Gladstone was returned by a majority of 4,631 votes, but this was reduced by Colonel Wauchope to 690, notwithstanding his refusal to support the Eight Hours Bill for Miners, of whom there were many in the constituency. In 1894 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch, but it was as Brigadier-General in command of the 1st British Brigade that he went through the Soudan Expedition of 1898, and acquitted himself with conspicuous bravery at the battle of Omdurman. On his return from Egypt he was again, in June, 1899, put forward as a parliamentary candidate for South Edinburgh, but was again defeated. On the formation of the South African Expeditionary Force General Wauchope was appointed to the command of the 3rd Infantry (Highland) Brigade, which on leaving England was intended for service in Natal. On its arrival at Cape Town orders were found directing it to reinforce Lord Methuen on the Modder River, and the fight in which he fell at the head of the regiment he loved so well took place within a few days of his arrival in South Africa. He was recognised on all sides to be both one of the bravest, the most dashing and the most popular officers in the British Army, and he was greatly beloved by all with whom he had been brought in contact, soldiers and civilians alike. General Wauchope married, first, 1882, Elythia Ruth, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, of Carnbo, second baronet,

and second, 1893, Jean, daughter of Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I.

Marquess of Winchester.—Augustus John Henry Beaumont Paulet, fifteenth marquess, premier marquess of England and Hereditary Bearer of the Cap of Maintenance, was born in 1858, educated at Eton, and after having served in the Hants Militia was gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, 1879. He accompanied his regiment in the Soudan Expedition in 1885, and was present at the various engagements in which it took part. He went out with the Guards Brigade to South Africa, acting as second in command of his regiment, and was the only officer of the Coldstreams killed at Magersfontein.

Duke of Westminster, K.G.—Henry Lupus Grosvenor, first duke, was the eldest son of the second Marquess of Westminster and grandson of the second Earl Grosvenor. He was born at Eaton Hall in 1825, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1847 as Liberal member for Chester, and retained the seat until 1869, when he succeeded to his father's peerage. The most noteworthy event of his parliamentary career was his opposition to Earl Russell's Reform Bill of 1866, when he joined the "cave of Adullam," as Mr. John Bright designated the Liberal seceders under Mr. Robert Lowe. On the second reading of the bill he moved an amendment declaring it to be inexpedient to pass a franchise bill without knowledge of the redistribution of seats which would ensue. The Franchise Bill having been carried by a majority of only five votes, the Government felt obliged to introduce the Redistribution Bill, which was finally rejected. His withdrawal from the majority of the Liberal party was, however, only temporary, and in the House of Lords he gave a general support to Mr. Gladstone's Government, and in 1874 he was recommended to the Queen by the retiring Prime Minister for a dukedom. In 1880, on the return of Mr. Gladstone to office, the Duke of Westminster was appointed Master of the Horse, and held that post until 1885 when, on Mr. Gladstone's adoption of Irish Home Rule, he finally separated from his former chief.

It was, however, chiefly as a philanthropist and as an owner of race-horses that the Duke of Westminster was best known to the public. The pos-

essor of an enormous fortune, he dispensed his charity with generosity and discrimination. He took an active and personal interest in countless causes which had for their object the benefit and relief of his fellow-creatures, and as the patron and president of numerous philanthropic bodies he was not content to be only a generous donor, but devoted his time and energies to render them efficient. As a landlord in town and country he was both liberal and considerate, and under his enlightened direction a large portion of his London property was rebuilt in a style which rendered that quarter architecturally imposing, and many churches erected during his life-time on his estates in London and the country bear witness to his taste and liberality.

As a sportsman the Duke of Westminster inherited the traditions of his family, and did his utmost to maintain them. Although both his father and grandfather had left racing stables, and had had some excellent horses, the Duke of Westminster in 1875 decided to establish a stud at Eaton Hall, which he started by the purchase of Doncaster for 14,000 guineas, which became the sire of Band Or, the winner of the Derby in 1880, who was in turn the sire of Ormonde, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger (1883). Ormonde's colt Orme, from which great things were anticipated, was poisoned just before running for the Two Thousand Guineas (1892), but became the sire of Flying Fox, who won in 1899 the three great historic races for three-year-olds, as well as three 10,000*l.* races during the season. The duke also won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby (1882) with a filly Shotover. He was the owner also of other horses which carried his colours to the front in important races at Newmarket, Epsom, Goodwood and Ascot, and it was estimated that his winnings during his career on the turf could have fallen little short of 350,000*l.* The Duke of Westminster married, first, in 1852, Lady Constance Leveson-Gower, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and second, in 1882, Hon. Catherine Cavendish, daughter of Lord Chesham. His eldest son, Earl Grosvenor, died in 1884, leaving a son, Viscount Belgrave, who became heir to the dukedom. The Duke of Westminster died on December 22, after a short illness, at St. Giles', Dorset, while on a visit to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had recently married one of the duke's granddaughters.

Lord Ludlow.—Henry Charles Lopes, third son of Sir Ralph Lopes, second baronet, was born at Devonport in 1828, and was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, and commenced practice as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. In 1857 he joined the Western Circuit, and took up court work both at Westminster and on circuit, and became Recorder of Exeter, 1867. In 1868 he was returned unopposed for Launceston as a Conservative, and retained the seat until 1874, when he contested Frome for his party and carried the seat, previously held by the Liberals, by nearly a hundred majority. In the House of Commons, however, he made no mark as a speaker or debater; but as a recognition of his services to the party he was promoted to the Bench in 1876, and assigned to the Common Pleas Division, afterwards merged in the Queen's Bench Division. On the death of Sir Richard Baggeley he was advanced to the Court of Appeal, and held the post of Lord Justice of Appeal until 1897, when on his retirement he was created Baron Ludlow. In 1854 he married Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Erving Clark, of Efford Manor, Plymouth, and died at Cromwell Place, South Kensington, on Christmas Day, after a short illness, although for a long time he had been an invalid.

Sir James Paget, Baronet, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., who died at Park Square, Regent's Park, on December 30, was born on January 11, 1814, at Yarmouth, where his father, Samuel Paget, was a small merchant. His elder brother, George, had already chosen the medical profession as his career, and his example was followed by his younger brother, who after serving his time with Mr. Costerton, a local medical man, entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1834, and distinguished himself so greatly that in 1836, having passed his examina-

tions of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at his hospital, and soon afterwards Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy and Physiology. In 1843 he was nominated Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and was successively Hunterian Professor of Surgery, Member of Council, and President of that body. At the same time he retained his connection with his hospital, of which he was in succession Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon, Lecturer on Surgery, and Consulting Surgeon. Meanwhile his private practice had become extensive, and his reputation as a consultant was generally recognised. His chief interest lay in surgical pathology, to which subject he directed his most important course of lectures, and his special distinction lay in the treatment of tumours and malignant growths, in the removal of which his skill was in the first rank among his contemporaries. His reputation as a lecturer was unrivalled, and although he could lay claim to little original research in either physiology, or surgery, he was unequalled in gauging the discoveries and theories of others, and in elucidating them for his pupils.

Sir James Paget, who was created a baronet in 1871, received distinctions of every kind. He was appointed Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen and Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, a member of the Senate and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Institute of France, Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Cambridge, President of the Clinical Society, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society, served on several Royal Commissions, and was President of the first Medical Congress held in England. In 1844 he married Lydia, daughter of Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Kent. He retired from practice and active works a few years before his death, and for two years had been in failing health.

On the 1st, at Abbazia, aged 59, **Anna von Helmholtz**, daughter of Robert von Mohl, Professor of Law at Heidelberg. Married, 1861, Hermann von Helmholtz, the distinguished Professor of Physics. Her *salon* in Heidelberg and Berlin was the centre of German intellectual society. On the 2nd, at Bournemouth, aged 70, **Lieutenant-General Charles Cherry Minchin, R.I.A.** Entered 6th Madras Infantry, 1849; served on Punjab frontier during the Mutiny, 1854-5; appointed Political Agent at Bahawalpur, 1866, and transformed a bankrupt State into a flourishing province; transferred to Lahore, 1880. On the 2nd, at Broomham Park, Hastings, aged 71, **Sir Anchtel Ashburnham**, eighth baronet, Agent to the Duchess of Cleveland. Married, 1859, Isabella, daughter of Captain George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B. On the 2nd, at Uppercross, Reading, aged 73, **Major-General Joseph Jordan, C.B.** Educated at Tonbridge School; entered the Army,

1845; served with distinction with 34th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1855, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; wounded at Cawnpore. Married, 1867, Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Williams, R.A. On the 2nd, in Warren County, N.J., U.S.A., aged 97, **John Insley Blair**, son of a small farmer, and from small beginnings became one of the greatest railway constructors in the North-Western States—2,000 miles in Iowa and Nebraska alone—founding about eighty towns along the lines in which he was interested. On the 4th, at Chomlea, Manchester, aged 76, **Benjamin Armitage**, son of Sir Elkanah Armitage. Educated at Barton Hall School, Patricroft; for many years a manufacturer in Manchester; sat as a Liberal for Salford, 1880-5, and for West Salford, 1885-6. Married, first, 1845, Helen, daughter of John Smith, of Bingley, Yorkshire; and second, 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of G. J. Southam, of Manchester. On the 5th, at Parkhill, Streatham, aged 86, **Sir Henry Tate**, first baronet, son of Rev. William Tate, of Chorley. Began life as a grocer's assistant in Liverpool; came to London, 1864, and established himself in the wholesale sugar trade, and promptly took a leading position by the acquisition of a patent for cutting sugar loaves into cubes; expended large sums upon philanthropic works in Liverpool and London, and generously patronised British art and artists. The first offers of his gallery of pictures to the nation having been declined, he at length offered to build a gallery at the cost of 80,000*l.* on a Government site. The offer having been tardily accepted, the building was commenced in 1892 and opened in 1897, and on November 27, 1899, the additional galleries, costing Sir H. Tate, with those originally opened, 250,000*l.*, were completed. Married, first, 1841, Jane, daughter of John Wignall, of Aughton, Lancashire; and second, 1885, Amy, daughter of Charles Hislop, of Brixton Hill. On the 5th, at Merrion Square, Dublin, aged 67, **Right Hon. William O'Brien**, son of John O'Brien, of Broomfield, Co. Cork. Born at Cork; educated at Midleton College; began life as a schoolmaster and afterwards was a journalist; called to the Bar, 1855; unsuccessfully contested Ennis as a moderate Home Ruler, 1880; Q.C., 1872; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (Ireland), 1882; of the Queen's Bench, 1888; Judicial Commissioner of Educational Endowments, 1890; presided at the trial of the "Invincibles" for the Phoenix Park murders. On the 5th, at Bournemouth, aged 83, **Colonel Crawford Cooke**. Entered the Madras Army of the H.E.I.C.S., 1834; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3. Married, 1843, Frances Pender, daughter of H. W. Kensington, C.S., Madras. On the 5th, at Southwick, Sussex, aged 67, **Captain John Conyngham Patterson**, R.N. Entered the Royal Navy, 1846; served at the taking of Borneo, 1846; on the West Coast of Africa, 1849-52; in the Baltic, 1854-5. On the 7th, at Singapore, aged 63, **Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell**, G.C.M.G., son of Colonel Hugh Mitchell, R.M. Educated at the Royal Naval School; entered the Royal Marines, 1852; served in the Baltic, 1854-5; appointed Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, 1868-76; Receiver-General of British Guiana, 1877; Colonial Secretary of Natal, 1877-86; Governor of Fiji, 1886-8; of the Leeward Islands, 1888; of Natal, 1889-93, when he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. Married, first, 1862, Fanny Oakley, daughter of W. M. Rice; and second, 1889, Eliza, daughter of Rev. J. J. Welldon, Vicar of Kennington. On the 7th, at Dorchester, aged 91, **Major-General Henry Buckley Jenner Wynyard**, son of Rev. Monteyn J. Wynyard, of West Rounton, Yorks. Entered the Army, 1825; served with 89th Regiment in Canada, 1840-3; Commandant of Royal Military School, Dublin, 1861-78. Married, 1847, Ann, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Townley, of Steeple Bumpstead. On the 8th, at Teddington, aged 70, **Hon. George Augustus Hobart-Hampden**, son of sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire. Educated at Haileybury; entered the Bombay Civil Service, 1849. Married, 1857, Jane, daughter of Sir J. Wither Awdry, Chief Justice of Bombay. On the 10th, at Botley, Hants, aged 61, **Sir Henry Jenkyns**, K.C.B., son of Rev. Canon Jenkyns, D.D., of Durham. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1860 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury, 1869-86, when he succeeded Lord Thring as Parliamentary Counsel. Married, 1877, Madeline Sabine, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, K.C.B. On the 10th, at Bracknell, aged 59, **Baroness Berkeley**, Louisa Mary, daughter of Hon. Craven Berkeley. Established her claim to the barony of Berkeley, created in 1421, which she inherited from her uncle, the sixth Earl of Berkeley. Married, 1872, Major-General G. H. L. Milman, R.A. On the 13th, at Belfast, aged 83, **John Frederick Hodges**, M.D. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Glasgow and Giessen; M.D., 1843; Professor of Chemistry, Royal Belfast College, 1862; Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast, 1883; author of several scientific works. On the 13th, at Toronto, aged 58, **Sir George Airey**

Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G., son of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C. Born at Kingston, Ontario; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Canadian Bar, 1865; sat in the Canadian House of Commons as a Conservative, 1870-92; Speaker of the House, 1883-7; was a zealous Volunteer; saw service during the Fenian raids; Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, 1892, until his death. Married, first, 1865, Frances Jane, daughter of Hon. John Macaulay, M.C.L.; and second, 1883, Isobel Louise, daughter of Sir W. L. Macpherson. On the 15th, in Ovington Square, Brompton, aged 79, **Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald**, Chief of the Clanranald, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., son of Reginald George Macdonald. Entered the Navy, 1833; served in Spain during the Carlist War and on the West Coast of Africa; raised a force of 1,000 Royal Naval Coast Volunteers at Greenock, 1859; Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, 1875-7; at the Nore, 1879-82. Married, 1855, Hon. Adelaide, daughter of fifth Baron Vernon. On the 15th, at Berne, aged 55, **Numa Droz**, son of a watchmaker of La Chaux de Fonds. Apprenticed to an engraver and was afterwards a schoolmaster and a journalist; elected Member of the Federal Council, 1869; Director of Education, 1871; of the Interior, 1875; of Agriculture and Commerce, 1879; of Foreign Affairs, 1881; was also President of the Swiss Confederation and subsequently Director of the International Transport Bureau. On the 16th, at Charlton King's, Cheltenham, aged 81, **General Sir Henry Radford Norman, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. S. H. Norman, of Deal. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army, 1838; served with the 10th Foot during the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; and with much distinction during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1852, Alice Clara, daughter of Rev. C. B. Rowlatt. On the 16th, at Bournemouth, aged 76, **Madame de Falbe**, Eleanor Louise, daughter of Thomas Hawkes, M.P., of Himley House, Staffordshire. Married, first, 1843, Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, son of tenth Baron Ward; second, 1872, J. Gerard Leigh, of Luton Hoo; and third, 1883, De Falbe, many years Danish Minister at the Court of St. James. On the 17th, at Bideford, aged 68, **Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**, son of Dr. R. H. Graham, of Eden Brows, Cumberland. Educated at Dresden, Wimbledon, Edinburgh and Woolwich; appointed to the Royal Engineers, 1850; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, with great distinction and was twice wounded; in the Chinese War, 1860, where he was again severely wounded; in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882-4, in command of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division; and commanded in the Soudan Expedition, 1884, winning the battles of Teb and Tamal, for which he received the thanks of Parliament; and, finally, commanded the Suakin Field Force, 1885, for which he for the third time received the thanks of Parliament. Married, 1865, Jane, daughter of G. Durrant, of Elmham Hall, Suffolk, and widow of Rev. G. R. Blacker, of Rudham, Norfolk. On the 17th, at the Boltons, South Kensington, aged 73, **Joseph Napier Higgins, Q.C.**, son of J. Higgins, of Glenpatrick, Co. Waterford. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1851; Q.C., 1872. Married, 1861, Sophia, daughter of Sir T. Tyringham Bernard, sixth baronet. On the 17th, at Hampstead, aged 80, **Bernhard Quaritch**, a bookseller enjoying a world-wide reputation. Born in Eastern Prussia; came to London in 1842 and naturalised, 1847; began business in a very modest way and finally became the most important second-hand bookseller in Great Britain. On the 18th, at Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 58, **Sir Richard Thorne-Thorne, K.C.B.**, son of Thomas H. Thorne, of Leamington. Educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1863; M.B., London, 1866; Officer of the Privy Council (Medical Department), 1870, and Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, 1892; represented Great Britain at several International Sanitary Conferences, 1885-94; author of "The History of Preventive Medicine" and other works. Married, 1866, Martha, daughter of Joseph Rylands, of Hull. On the 18th, at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, aged 89, **Earl of Tankerville**, Charles Augustus Bennet, sixth earl. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1831; sat as a Conservative for Northumberland, 1832-59, when he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Ossulston; Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1866; Land Stewart, 1867-8. Married, 1850, Lady Olivia Montagu, daughter of sixth Duke of Manchester. On the 18th, at Ewhurst Rectory, Sussex, aged 79, **Rev. John George Boudier**. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1844; Fellow of King's College, 1845-60; Chaplain to the Forces during the Crimean War, 1854-5; Rector of Ewhurst, 1863. On the 19th, at Beer Alston, aged 42, **Michael Williams**, son of John Michael Williams, of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall. Educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B.A., 1879; was for several years proprietor of the Morfa Smelting Works, Swansea; unsuccessfully contested the St. Austell Division of Cornwall, 1895.

Married, 1882, Dorothea Mary, daughter of E. S. Carne-Wilson, of Truro. On the 20th, at East Northfield, Mass., U.S.A., aged 62, **Dwight Lyman Moody**, a well-known evangelist. Born at Northfield, where he worked as a farm labourer until 1854, and then entered a shoe store as clerk; went as an evangelistic preacher during the Civil War, 1861-4, and was remarkable for his energy and fluency; twice visited London, 1875 and 1884, in company with Mr. Ira D. Sankey, and held mission services in various places. On the 21st, at Paris, aged 65, **Charles Lamoureux**, a distinguished musical conductor, who introduced Wagner to the Parisian public. On the 21st, at Wickham Court, Kent, aged 83, **Sir John Farnaby Lennard**, baronet, son of Lieutenant-General Sir William Cator, baronet. Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; served in the Royal Artillery, 1835-52; Chairman of Kent General Sessions, 1870. Married, first, 1847, Laura, daughter of Edward Golding; second, 1852, Julia M. Frances, daughter of Henry Hallam, F.R.S.; and third, 1890, Isabella, daughter of James Brand, of Bedford Hill House, Surrey. On the 22nd, at Westminster, aged 44, **Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe**, son of M. R. Costelloe. Born in Ireland; educated at Glasgow Academy and University and at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1876 (First Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1888; devoted himself for some years to "settlement" work in the East End of London; sat on the London County Council for Stepney and on the London School Board; unsuccessfully contested East Edinburgh, 1885, and East St. Pancras, 1899, as an advanced Radical; was a brilliant speaker and journalist. Married, 1885, Miss Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. On the 22nd, at Holland Park, W., aged 79, **General Henry Hopkinson**, C.S.I., son of B. Hopkinson. Entered the Indian Army, 1837; served in the expedition against the Kolondyne Hill Tribes, 1847-8; in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; in the Burmese War, 1852; and the Bhutan Expedition, 1865; Commissioner of Assam. On the 22nd, at Stodham Park, East Liss, Hants, aged 93, **Clara Maria Money-Coutts**, sixth daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, M.P. Married, 1850, Rev. J. D. Money, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk. She was distinguished by her charity and sweetness of disposition. On the 22nd, at Bournemouth, aged 72, **Right Rev. Henry Cheetham**, D.D., son of H. Cheetham, of Nottingham. Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1856; Vicar of Quorndon, Derbyshire, 1858-70; Bishop of Sierra Leone, 1870-81; Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes, 1882-8. On the 23rd, at New York, aged 76, **Dorman Bridgman Eaton**, a lawyer by profession. Devoted himself from 1871 to reform the United States Civil Service and was President of the first Civil Service Commission, 1882. On the 23rd, at Frimley, aged 69, **Surgeon-General John Ogilvy**, M.A., M.D., son of John Ogilvy, of Brechin. Entered the Army Medical Service, 1853; served with 88rd Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Secretary of the Indian Medical Department, 1872-7; author of "Bermuda, Past and Present." Married, first, 1870, Laura, daughter of G. J. Waters, M.C.S.; and second, 1882, Isabella, daughter of O. A. Gilbert, of Demarara. On the 24th, at Bayswater, aged 72, **Sir Frederick Richard Pollock**, K.C.S.I., son of Lord Chief Baron Pollock. Educated at King's College School, London; entered the Indian Army (49th Bengal Native Infantry), 1844; served as Political Officer in the Punjab Campaign, 1848, and in several frontier expeditions; Commissioner at Peshawar, 1866-78; employed on the Seistan Boundary Commission. Married, 1856, Adriana, daughter of Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., K.H. On the 24th, at Windsor, aged 65, **Rev. Arthur Robins**, son of G. H. Robins, the famous auctioneer. Served for a time as articled clerk to a proctor; entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1865; Rector of Beaulieu, Hants, 1869-73; Holy Trinity, Windsor, 1873; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, 1878; Chaplain-in-ordinary, 1889. From his work among the household troops at Windsor he was known as "the Soldiers' Bishop." On the 24th, at South Kensington, aged 67, **Major-General Augustus Henry King**, C.B., son of Colonel Charles King, K.H. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Artillery, 1850; served with great distinction in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; commanded Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, 1881-6, and at Malta and Aldershot, 1889-93. Married, 1856, Augusta Mary, daughter of Admiral Thomas Wren Carter, C.B. On the 24th, at Kensington, aged 74, **Major-General Walter King Fooks**, son of Thomas Broadley Fooks, of Dartford, Kent. Educated at Addiscombe College; entered Bengal Artillery, 1841; served with distinction through the Punjab Wars, 1846 and 1848-9; Sinde War, 1850; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Married, 1855, Emma Fanny, daughter of Rev. Cecil L. Greene, of Fishbourne, Sussex. On the 25th, at Canterbury, aged 86, **Rev. Henry John Ellison**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1835; Incumbent of All Saints, Brighton, 1840-8; Vicar of Edensor, Derbyshire, 1845-55; of New Windsor, 1855-75; Reader at Windsor

Castle, 1856-75; Rector of Great Haseley, Oxford, 1875-94; Prebendary of Lichfield, 1854-73; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, 1873-94; of Canterbury, 1894; an ardent advocate of temperance and founder, in 1862, of the Church of England Temperance Society. On the 25th, in Lowndes Square, aged 66, **Sir Henry Longley, K.C.B.**, son of Dr. C. T. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury. Educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1856 (Second Class *Lit. Hum.*); called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1860; joined the Northern Circuit and afterwards the Chancery Bar; appointed Poor Law Inspector, 1868; Third Charity Commissioner, 1874, and Chief Commissioner, 1885. Married, 1861, Diana Eliza, daughter of John Davenport, of Foxley, Hereford, and Westwood Hall, Staffordshire. On the 25th, at Baltimore, U.S.A., aged 57, **Elliot Coney**. Served in the Medical Department of the United States Army, 1863-81; devoted himself to the study of ornithology; Secretary to the U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey, 1874-6; Professor of Anatomy at National Medical College, Washington, 1882-92; author of "Key to North American Birds" (1871), "Field Ornithology" (1874), etc. On the 26th, at Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, aged 87, **William Forsyth, Q.C.**, son of Thomas Forsyth, of Liverpool. Born at Greenock; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1834 (Third Classic and Second Senior *Optime*); called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1839; joined the Midland Circuit; Q.C., 1857; Standing Counsel for the Secretary of State for India, 1859-72; elected as Conservative Member for Cambridge, 1865, but unseated on the ground that his office was a place of profit under the Crown; sat for Marylebone, 1874-80; was the author of "Napoleon at St. Helena" (1853), "Life of Cicero" (1864), "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" (1871), and many other works; was editor of the ANNUAL REGISTER, 1842-68. Married, first, 1843, Mary, daughter of George Lyall, of Findon, Sussex; and second, 1866, Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Hall Plumer. On the 27th, at Bromley House, Faversham, aged 83, **Frederick Lowton Spink**, son of John Spink. Educated at King's College School, London, and Magdalene College, Cambridge; B.A., 1840, as a Wrangler; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1843, and went the Northern Circuit; appointed Serjeant-at-Law, 1862, and was the last survivor of the Serjeants; sat as a Conservative for Oldham, 1875-80. Married, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Brown, of Ashton-under-Lyne. On the 27th, at Durban, Natal, aged 61, **Right Hon. Harry Escombe, P.C., LL.D.**, son of Robert Escombe, of Surbiton. Educated at St. Paul's School; began life in a stockbroker's office; went to Natal, 1860; called to the Bar; became Q.C., 1886; elected Member of the Legislative Council, 1872; appointed Attorney-General in the first Natal Administration, 1893-7; Premier, 1897-8; took part in the Jubilee celebrations in London, 1898, and was made a Privy Councillor. Married, 1865, Theresa, daughter of William Garbutt Taylor, of Natal. On the 29th, at Egerton Gardens, S.W., aged 84, **Admiral Sir Frederick William Erskine Nicolson, C.B.**, tenth baronet, son of Major-General Sir William Nicolson. Entered the Royal Navy, 1829; saw much service in the Mediterranean against the Barbary pirates, 1845-6; in the Baltic, 1854-5; and in the Chinese War, 1857-9; for many years Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board. Married, first, 1847, Mary Clementina, daughter of James Loch, M.P.; second, 1854, Augusta Sarah, daughter of Robert Cullington and widow of Captain Hay; and third, 1867, Anne, daughter of R. Crosse. On the 29th, at Wells, Somerset, aged 84, **William Hill Brancker**, a distinguished sportsman, son of Sir Thomas Brancker, Mayor of Liverpool. Was one of the first to open up the Scotch shootings in the Hebrides; was shooting tenant of the Island of Lewis, 1847-74. On the 30th, at Ealing, aged 73, **Major-General George Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I.** Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Engineers, 1844; served in the Sutlej War, 1846, and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, as Political A.D.C. to Sir Henry Lawrence, and afterwards as Chief Engineer under Havelock, Outram and Lord Clyde; Military Secretary in Oude, 1858-60; Chief of the Police in the Punjab, 1861-75. On the 30th, at Paris, aged 65, **Eugène Bertrand**, Director of the Paris Grand Opera. Began life by studying medicine at Paris; afterwards became an actor; went to America, 1859; Manager of the Theatre des Variétés, 1865-89; of the Grand Opera, 1892. On the 31st, at Allerton, Liverpool, aged 54, **Sir Edward Percy Bates**, second baronet, a large shipowner. Succeeded to his father's business. Married, 1876, Constance Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Robert Graves, M.P. On the 31st, at Wimpole Street, aged 58, **George Lewis Watson**, of Rockingham Castle, Northants, son of Hon. Richard Watson, M.P. Educated at Eton; entered the 1st Life Guards, 1860. Married, 1867, Laura Maria, daughter of Rev. Sir J. H. Culme Seymour, second baronet. On the 31st, at Shanklin, I.W., aged 84, **Lady Cranstoun**, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Seale, M.P., first baronet. Married, 1842, tenth and last Baron Cranstoun.

THE TRANSVAAL BLUE-BOOKS.

C—9345, issued June 14.

THE OUTLANDERS' PETITION.

The humble petition of British subjects resident on the Witwatersrand, South African Republic, to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Showeth that:—

1. For a number of years, prior to 1896, considerable discontent existed among the Outlander population of the South African Republic, caused by the manner in which the Government of the country was being conducted. The great majority of the Outlander population consists of British subjects.

2. It was, and is, notorious that the Outlanders have no share in the government of the country, although they constitute an absolute majority of the inhabitants of this State, possess a very large proportion of the land, and represent the intellect, wealth and energy of the State.

3. The feelings of intense irritation which have been aroused by this state of things have been aggravated by the manner in which remonstrances have been met. Hopes have been held out and promises have been made by the Government of this State from time to time, but no practical amelioration of the conditions of life has resulted.

4. Petitions, signed by large numbers of your Majesty's subjects, have been repeatedly addressed to the Government of this State, but have failed of their effect, and have been even scornfully rejected.

5. At the end of 1895 the discontent culminated in an armed insurrection against the Government of this State, which, however, failed of its object.

6. On that occasion the people of Johannesburg placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of your Majesty's High Commissioner, in the fullest confidence that he would see justice done to them.

7. On that occasion also President Kruger published a proclamation, in which he again held out hopes of substantial reforms.

8. Instead, however, of the admitted grievances being redressed, the spirit of the legislation adopted by the Volksraad during the past few years has been of a most unfriendly character, and has made the position of the Outlanders more irksome than before.

9. In proof of the above statement your Majesty's petitioners would humbly refer to such measures as the following:—

The Immigration of Aliens Act (Law 30 of 1896);

The Press Law (Law 26 of 1896);

The Aliens Expulsion Law of 1896.

Of these the first was withdrawn at the instance of your Majesty's Government as being an infringement of the London Convention of 1884.

By the second the President is invested with the powers of suppressing wholly, or for a stated time, any publication which in his individual opinion is opposed to good manners or subversive of order. This despotic power he has not hesitated to exercise towards newspapers which support British interests; while newspapers which support the Government have been allowed to publish inflammatory and libellous articles, and to advocate atrocious crimes without interference.

The Aliens Expulsion Act draws a distinction between the burghers of the State and Outlanders which, your Majesty's petitioners humbly submit, is in conflict with the Convention of 1884. Thus, whilst burghers of the State are protected from expulsion, British subjects can be put over the border at the will of the President without the right of appealing to the High Court, which is, nevertheless, open to the offending burgher. This law was repealed only to be re-enacted in all its essential provisions during the last session of the Volksraad.

10. The promise made by the President with regard to conferring municipal government upon Johannesburg was to outward appearance kept; but it is an ineffective measure, conferring small benefit upon the community, and investing the inhabitants with but little additional power of legislating for their own municipal affairs. Of the two members to be elected for each ward, one at least must be a burgher. Besides this, the Burgomaster is appointed by the Government—not elected by the people. The Burgomaster has a casting vote, and, considering himself a representative of the Government and not of the people, has not hesitated to oppose his will to the unanimous vote of the councillors. The Government also possess the right to veto any resolution of the council. As the burghers resident in Johannesburg were estimated at the last census as 1,039 in number, as against 23,503 Outlanders, and as they belong to the poorest and most ignorant class, it is manifest that these burghers have an undue share in the representation of the town, and are invested with a power which neutralises the efforts of the larger and more intelligent portion of the community. Every burgher resident is qualified to vote, irrespective of being a ratepayer or property owner within the municipal area.

11. Notwithstanding the evident desire of the Government to legislate solely in the interests of the burghers, and impose undue burdens on the Outlanders, there was still a hope that the declaration of the President on December 30, 1896, had some meaning, and that the Government would duly consider grievances properly brought before its notice. Accordingly, in the early part of 1897, steps were taken to bring to the notice of the Government the alarming depression

in the mining industry, and the reasons which, in the opinions of men well qualified to judge, had led up to it.

12. The Government at last appointed a Commission, consisting of its own officials, which was empowered to inquire into the industrial conditions of the mining population, and to suggest such a scheme for the removal of existing grievances as might seem advisable and necessary.

13. On August 5 the Commission issued their report, in which the reasons for the then state of depression were fully set forth, and many reforms were recommended as necessary for the well-being of the community. Among them it will be sufficient to mention the appointment of an industrial board, having its seat in Johannesburg, for the special supervision of the liquor law, and the pass law, and to combat the illicit dealing in gold and amalgam.

14. The Government refused to accede to the report of the Commission, which was a standing indictment against its administration in the past, but referred the question to the Volksraad, which in turn referred it to a select committee of its own members. The result created consternation in Johannesburg; for, whilst abating in some trifling respects burdens which bore heavily on the mining industry, the committee of the Raad, ignoring the main recommendations of the Commission, actually advised an increased taxation of the country, and that in a way which bore most heavily on the Outlander. The suggestions of the committee were at once adopted, and the tariff increased accordingly.

15. At the beginning of 1897 the Government went a step farther in their aggressive policy towards the Outlander, and attacked the independence of the High Court; which, until then, your Majesty's subjects had regarded as the sole remaining safeguard of their civil rights. Early in that year Act No. 1 was rushed through the Volksraad with indecent haste. This high-handed act was not allowed to pass without criticism; but the Government, deaf to all remonstrance, threatened reprisals on those professional men who raised their voices in protest; and, finally on February 16, 1898, dismissed the Chief Justice, Mr. J. G. Kotze, for maintaining his opinions. His place was filled shortly afterwards by Mr. Gregorowski, the judge who had been especially brought from the Orange Free State to preside over the trial of the Reform prisoners in 1896, and who, after the passing of the Act above referred to, had expressed an opinion that no man of self-respect would sit on the bench whilst that law remained on the Statute-book of the Republic. All the judges at the time this law was passed condemned it in a formal protest, publicly read by the Chief Justice in the High Court, as a gross interference with the independence of that tribunal. That protest has never been modified or retracted, and of the five judges who signed the declaration three still sit on the bench.

16. The hostile attitude of the Government towards your Majesty's subjects has been accentuated by the building of forts not only around Pretoria, but also overlooking Johannesburg. The existence of these forts is a source of constant menace and irritation to British subjects, and does much to keep alive that race-feeling which the Government of

this State professes to deprecate. This feeling of hostility has infected the general body of burghers. Most noticeable is the antagonistic demeanour of the police and of the officials under whom they immediately act.

17. The constitution and *personnel* of the police force is one of the standing menaces to the peace of Johannesburg. It has already been the subject of remonstrance to the Government of this Republic, but hitherto without avail. An efficient police force cannot be drawn from a people such as the burghers of this State; nevertheless, the Government refuses to open its ranks to any other class of the community. As a consequence the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants is confided in a large measure to the care of men fresh from the country districts, who are unaccustomed to town life and ignorant of the ways and requirements of the people. When it is considered that this police force is armed with revolvers in addition to the ordinary police truncheons, it is not surprising that, instead of a defence, they are absolutely a danger to the community at large.

17a. Trial by jury exists in name, but the jurors are selected exclusively from among the burghers. Consequently, in any case where there is the least possibility of race or class interests being involved, there is the gravest reason to expect a miscarriage of justice.

18. Encouraged and abetted by the example of their superior officers, the police have become lately more aggressive than ever in their attitude towards British subjects. As, however, remonstrances and appeals to the Government were useless, the indignities to which your Majesty's subjects were daily exposed from this source had to be endured as best they might. Public indignation was at length fully roused by the death at the hands of a police constable of a British subject named Tom Jackson Edgar.

19. The circumstances of this affair were bad enough in themselves, but were accentuated by the action of the Public Prosecutor, who, although the accused was charged with murder, on his own initiative reduced the charge to that of culpable homicide only, and released the prisoner on the recognisances of his comrades in the police force, the bail being fixed originally at 200*l.*, or less than the amount which is commonly demanded for offences under the liquor law, or for charges of common assault.

20. This conduct of a high State official caused the most intense feeling to prevail in Johannesburg. It was then thought that the time had arrived to take some steps whereby British subjects might for the future be protected from the indignities of which they had so long complained. It was, therefore, decided to make an appeal direct to your Most Gracious Majesty, setting forth the grievances under which your Majesty's subjects labour. A petition was accordingly prepared and presented to your Majesty's Vice-Consul on December 24, 1898, by some 4,000 or 5,000 British subjects. The behaviour of those present was orderly and quiet, and everything was done to prevent any infringement of the Public Meetings Law.

21. Owing to a technical informality your Majesty's representative declined to transmit the petition to your Majesty.

22. Immediately it became known that the petition would not go forward to your Majesty, the Government ordered the arrest of Messrs. Clement Davies Webb and Thomas Robery Dodd, respectively the vice-president and secretary of the Transvaal Province of the South African League, under whose auspices the petition had been presented, on a charge of contravening the Public Meetings Act by convening a meeting in the open air. They were admitted to bail of 1,000*l.* each, five times the amount required from the man charged with culpable homicide.

23. Thereupon your Majesty's subjects, considering the arrest of these two gentlemen a gross violation of the rights of British subjects, and an attempt to strain unduly against them a law which had already been represented to the Government as pressing most heavily upon the Outlander population, decided to call a public meeting in an enclosed place, as permitted by the law, for the purpose of ventilating their grievances and endorsing a fresh petition to your Majesty.

24. Prior to holding the meeting, the South African League ascertained from the Government, through the State Attorney, that, as in their opinion the meeting was perfectly legal in its objects, the Government had no intention of prohibiting it.

25. The meeting took place on January 14, 1899, at the Amphitheatre, a large iron building capable of holding from 3,000 to 4,000 people. Prior to the advertised hour of opening an overwhelmingly large body of Boers, many of whom were police in plain clothes and other employees of the Government, forced an entrance by a side door, and practically took complete possession of the building. They were all more or less armed, some with sticks, some with police batons, some with iron bars and some with revolvers.

26. The mere appearance of the speakers was the signal for disorder to commence; the Boers would not allow the meeting to proceed, but at once commenced to wreck the place, break up the chairs, and utilise the broken portions of them as weapons of offence against any single unarmed Englishman they could find.

27. There were present several Government officials, justices of the peace, and lieutenants of police in uniform, and the commandant of police, but they were appealed to in vain, and the work of destruction proceeded, apparently with their concurrence. Several Englishmen were severely injured by the attacks of the rioters, but in no case was an arrest effected, although offenders were pointed out and their arrest demanded; nor, indeed, was any attempt made by the police to quell the riot. Up to the present time no steps have been taken by the Government towards prosecuting the ringleaders of the disturbance, nor has a single arrest been made, notwithstanding the fact that the police officials who were present at the meeting admitted that some of the rioters were well known to them.

28. Those of your Majesty's subjects who were present at the meeting were unarmed and defenceless, and seeing that the rioters had the support of the police and of some of the higher officials of the State, they refrained from any attempt at retaliation, preferring to rely upon more constitutional methods, and to lay a full statement of their grievances before your Most Gracious Majesty.

29. The condition of your Majesty's subjects in this State has indeed become well-nigh intolerable.

30. The acknowledged and admitted grievances of which your Majesty's subjects complain prior to 1895 not only are not redressed, but exist to-day in an aggravated form. They are still deprived of all political rights; they are denied any voice in the government of the country; they are taxed far above the requirements of the country—the revenue of which is misapplied and devoted to objects which keep alive a continuous and well-founded feeling of irritation, without in any way advancing the general interest of the State. Maladministration and peculation of public moneys go hand in hand, without any vigorous measures being adopted to put a stop to the scandal. The education of Outlander children is made subject to impossible conditions. The police afford no adequate protection to the lives and property of the inhabitants of Johannesburg; they are rather a source of danger to the peace and safety of the Outlander population.

31. A further grievance has become prominent since the beginning of the year. The power vested in the Government by means of the Public Meetings Act has been a menace to your Majesty's subjects since the enactment of the Act in 1894. This power has now been applied in order to deliver a blow that strikes at the inherent and inalienable birthright of every British subject—namely, his right to petition his Sovereign. Straining to the utmost the language and intention of the law, the Government have arrested two British subjects who assisted in presenting a petition to your Majesty on behalf of 4,000 fellow-subjects. Not content with this, the Government, when your Majesty's loyal subjects again attempted to lay their grievances before your Majesty, permitted their meeting to be broken up and the objects of it to be defeated by a body of Boers, organised by Government officials and acting under the protection of the police. By reason, therefore, of the direct as well as the indirect, act of the Government, your Majesty's loyal subjects have been prevented from publicly ventilating their grievances and from laying them before your Majesty.

32. Wherefore your Majesty's humble petitioners humbly beseech your Most Gracious Majesty to extend your Majesty's protection to your Majesty's loyal subjects resident in this State, and to cause an inquiry to be made into grievances and complaints enumerated and set forth in this humble petition, and to direct your Majesty's representative in South Africa to take measures which will secure the speedy reform of the abuses complained of, and to obtain substantial guarantees from the Government of this State for a recognition of their rights as British subjects.

And your Most Gracious Majesty's petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.,

W. WYBERGH, etc., P. O. Box 317, Johannesburg,
South African Republic, and others.

SIR A MILNER'S VIEWS.

Telegram. High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.
(Received 1 A.M. May 5, 1899.)

May 4. Having regard to critical character of South African situation and likelihood of early reply by her Majesty's Government to petition, I am telegraphing remarks which, under ordinary circumstances, I should have made by despatch. Events of importance have followed so fast on each other since my return to South Africa, and my time has been so occupied in dealing with each incident severally, that I have had no opportunity for reviewing the whole position.

The present crisis undoubtedly arises out of the Edgar incident. But that incident merely precipitated a struggle which was certain to come. It is possible to make too much of the killing of Edgar. It was a shocking and, in my judgment, a criminal blunder, such as would have excited a popular outcry anywhere. It was made much worse by the light way in which it was first dealt with by the Public Prosecutor, and by the attitude of the judge at the trial. By itself, however, it would not have justified, nor, in fact, provoked the present storm. But it happened to touch a particularly sore place. There is no grievance which rankles more in the breasts of the mass of the Outlander population than the conduct of the police, who, while they have proved singularly incompetent to deal with gross scandals like the illicit liquor trade, are harsh and arbitrary in their treatment of individuals whom they happen to dislike, as must have become evident to you from the recurrent ill-treatment of coloured people. There are absolutely no grounds for supposing that the excitement which the death of Edgar caused was factitious. It has been laid to the door of the South African League, but the officials of the league were forced into action by Edgar's fellow workmen. And the consideration of grievances once started by the police grievance, it was inevitable that the smouldering but profound discontent of the population who constantly find their affairs mismanaged, their protests disregarded, and their attitude misunderstood by a Government on which they have absolutely no means of exercising any influence, should once more break into flame.

We have, therefore, simply to deal with a popular movement of a similar kind to that of 1894 and 1895 before it was perverted and ruined by a conspiracy of which the great body of the Outlanders were totally innocent. None of the grievances then complained of, and which then excited universal sympathy, have been remedied, and others have been added. The case is much stronger. It is impossible to overlook the tremendous change for the worse which has been effected by the lowering of the *status* of the High Court of Judicature and by the establishment of the principle embodied in the new draft Grondwet that any resolution of the Volksraad is equivalent to a law. The instability of the laws has always been one of the most serious grievances. The new Constitution provides for their permanent instability, the judges being bound by their oath to accept every Volksraad resolution as equally binding with a law passed in the regular form and with the provisions of the Constitution itself. The law prescribing this oath is one of

which the present Chief Justice said that no self-respecting man could sit on the bench while it was on the Statute-book. Formerly the foreign population, however bitterly they might resent the action of the Legislature and of the Administration, had yet confidence in the High Court of Judicature. It cannot be expected that they should feel the same confidence to-day. Seeing no hope in any other quarter, a number of Outlanders who happen to be British subjects have addressed a petition to her Majesty the Queen. I have already expressed my opinion of its substantial genuineness and the absolute *bona fides* of its promoters. But the petition is only one proof among many of the profound discontent of the unenfranchised population, who are a great majority of the white inhabitants of the State.

The public meeting of January 14 was indeed broken up by workmen, many of them poor burghers, in the employment of the Government and instigated by Government officials, and it is impossible at present to hold another meeting of a great size. Open-air meetings are prohibited by law, and by one means or another all large public buildings have been rendered unavailable. But smaller meetings are being held almost nightly along the Rand, and are unanimous in their demand for enfranchisement. The movement is steadily growing in force and extent.

With regard to the attempts to represent that movement as artificial—the work of scheming capitalists or professional agitators—I regard it as a wilful perversion of the truth. The defenceless people who are clamouring for a redress of grievances are doing so at great personal risk. It is notorious that many capitalists regard political agitation with disfavour because of its effect on markets. It is equally notorious that the lowest class of Outlanders, and especially the illicit liquor dealers, have no sympathy whatever with the cause of reform. Moreover, there are in all classes a considerable number who only want to make money and clear out; and who, while possibly sympathising with reform, feel no great interest in a matter which may only concern them temporarily. But a very large and constantly-increasing proportion of the Outlanders are not birds of passage; they contemplate a long residence in the country or to make it their permanent home. These people are the mainstay of the reform movement as they are of the prosperity of the country. They would make excellent citizens if they had the chance.

A busy industrial community is not naturally prone to political unrest. But they bear the chief burden of taxation; they constantly feel in their business and daily lives the effects of chaotic local legislation and of incompetent and unsympathetic administration; they have many grievances, but they believe all this could be gradually removed if they had only a fair share of political power. This is the meaning of their vehement demand for enfranchisement. Moreover, they are mostly British subjects, accustomed to a free system and equal rights; they feel deeply the personal indignity involved in position of permanent subjection to the ruling caste which owes its wealth and power to their exertion. The political turmoil in the Transvaal Republic will never end till the permanent Outlander population is

admitted to a share in the Government, and while that turmoil lasts there will be no tranquillity or adequate progress in her Majesty's South African dominions.

The relations between the British Colonies and the two Republics are intimate to a degree which one must live in South Africa in order fully to realise. Socially, economically, ethnologically, they are all one country—the two principal white races are everywhere inextricably mixed up; it is absurd for either to dream of subjugating the other. The only condition on which they can live in harmony and the country progress is equality all round. South Africa can prosper under two, three, or six Governments, but not under two absolutely conflicting social and political systems—perfect equality for Dutch and British in the British Colonies side by side with permanent subjection of British to Dutch in one of the Republics. It is idle to talk of peace and unity under such a state of affairs.

It is this which makes the internal condition of the Transvaal Republic a matter of vital interest to her Majesty's Government. No merely local question affects so deeply the welfare and peace of her own South African possessions. And the right of Great Britain to intervene to secure fair treatment to the Outlanders is fully equal to her supreme interest in securing it. The majority of them are her subjects, whom she is bound to protect. But the enormous number of British subjects, the endless series of their grievances, and the nature of those grievances, which are not less serious because they are not individually sensational, makes protection by the ordinary diplomatic means impossible. We are, as you know, for ever remonstrating about this, that, and the other injury to British subjects. Only in rare cases, and only when we are very emphatic, do we obtain any redress. The sore between us and the Transvaal Republic is thus inevitably kept up, while the result in the way of protection to our subjects is lamentably small. For these reasons it has been, as you know, my constant endeavour to reduce the number of our complaints. I may sometimes have abstained, when I ought to have protested, from my great dislike of ineffectual nagging. But I feel that the attempt to remedy the hundred and one wrongs springing from a hopeless system by taking up isolated cases is perfectly vain. It may easily lead to war, but will never lead to real improvement.

The true remedy is to strike at the root of all these injuries—the political impotence of the injured. What diplomatic protests will never accomplish, a fair measure of Outlander representation would gradually but surely bring about. It seems a paradox, but it is true, that the only effective way of protecting our subjects is to help them to cease to be our subjects. The admission of Outlanders to a fair share of political power would no doubt give stability to the Republic, and it would at the same time remove most of our causes of difference with it; and modify, and in the long run entirely remove, that intense suspicion and bitter hostility to Great Britain which at present dominates its internal and external policy.

The case for intervention is overwhelming. The only attempted answer is that things will right themselves if left alone. But, in fact,

the policy of leaving things alone has been tried for years, and it has led to their going from bad to worse. It is not true that this is owing to the raid. They were going from bad to worse before the raid. We were on the verge of war before the raid, and the Transvaal was on the verge of revolution. The effect of the raid has been to give the policy of leaving things alone a new lease of life, and with the old consequences.

The spectacle of thousands of British subjects kept permanently in the position of helots, constantly chafing under undoubted grievances, and calling vainly to her Majesty's Government for redress, does steadily undermine the influence and reputation of Great Britain and the respect for the British Government within the Queen's dominions. A certain section of the press, not in the Transvaal only, preaches openly and constantly the doctrine of a Republic embracing all South Africa, and supports it by menacing references to the armaments of the Transvaal, its alliance with the Orange Free State, and the active sympathy which, in case of war, it would receive from a section of her Majesty's subjects. I regret to say that this doctrine, supported as it is by a ceaseless stream of malignant lies about the intentions of the British Government, is producing a great effect upon a large number of our Dutch fellow-colonists. Language is frequently used which seems to imply that the Dutch have some superior right even in this colony to their fellow-citizens of British birth. Thousands of men peaceably disposed, and, if left alone, perfectly satisfied with their position as British subjects, are being drawn into disaffection, and there is a corresponding exasperation on the side of the British.

I can see nothing which will put a stop to this mischievous propaganda but some striking proof of the intention of her Majesty's Government not to be ousted from its position in South Africa. And the best proof alike of its power and its justice would be to obtain for the Outlanders in the Transvaal a fair share in the Government of the country which owes everything to their exertions. It could be made perfectly clear that our action was not directed against the existence of the Republic. We should only be demanding the re-establishment of rights which now exist in the Orange Free State, and which existed in the Transvaal itself at the time of and long after the withdrawal of British sovereignty. It would be no selfish demand, as other Outlanders besides those of British birth would benefit by it. It is asking for nothing from others which we do not give ourselves. And it would certainly go to the root of the political unrest in South Africa; and, though temporarily it might aggravate, it would ultimately extinguish the race feud which is the great bane of the country.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCH.

Mr. Chamberlain to High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner.

DOWNING STREET, *May 10, 1899.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of March 28, enclosing a petition to the Queen from 21,684 British

subjects resident in the South African Republic, in which they pray for her Majesty's intervention with a view to the removal of the grievances of which they complain. This petition has been laid before her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to receive it, and I have now the honour to convey to you the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject.

Her Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the complaints of British subjects resident in other countries, and if these are found to be justified, her Majesty's Government are entitled to make representations with a view to securing redress.

This ordinary right of all Governments is strengthened in the present case by the peculiar relations established by the conventions between this country and the Transvaal, and also by the fact that the peace and prosperity of the whole of South Africa, including her Majesty's possessions, may be seriously affected by any circumstances which are calculated to produce discontent and unrest in the South African Republic.

Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, made an investigation, based on the information already in their possession, into the subject of the petition now before them.

The unrest and discontent amongst the Outlander inhabitants of the South African Republic is of long standing. The root of the matter lies in the policy pursued from the first by the Government of the South African Republic towards an immigrant population which is generally believed to far outnumber the burghers, and which forms, at all events, a very large proportion of the white inhabitants. To the industry and intelligence of this part of the community is due the enormous increase in the prosperity of the country, an increase which may be measured by the fact that whereas in 1885 the revenue was 177,876*l.*, it amounted in 1898 to no less than 3,983,560*l.*, the principal items of which, such as customs 1,066,994*l.*, prospecting licences 321,651*l.*, railway receipts 668,951*l.*, not to mention others of smaller amount, must be contributed mainly by the Outlander.

It was pointed out in my despatch to your predecessor of February 4, 1896, that the newcomers in the South African Republic have, contrary to the policy adopted in most civilised countries where immigration has played an important part in building up the population, been denied all effective voice in the affairs of the State; and all political power and the right to levy taxation is the monopoly of a minority composed almost entirely of men engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, whose knowledge of the conditions and necessities of the Outlanders must be of the vaguest nature. The Outlanders are not only debarred for many years from voting in the election of President and of members of the First Volksraad, which is the highest authority in the State, and the only one whose decisions are not subject to veto or revision, and at the same time made to bear the heaviest part of the burden of taxation, but they are not even permitted to control their own municipal affairs, the law creating a municipality for Johannesburg being altogether inadequate for this purpose. In order to obtain the insignificant privileges attached to naturalisation, they are compelled to

take an oath containing words which, as pointed out in Lord Ripon's despatch of October 19, 1894, are offensive to their sentiments, founded on a faulty historical precedent, and, as regards British subjects, superfluous. They are, as aliens, excluded from sitting upon juries, and are, in respect of the administration of justice, at the mercy of a judicial bench which is bound, under pain of dismissal, to respect as law any resolution of the Volksraad, however hastily taken.

The Outlanders, who are, for the most part, British subjects, accustomed to the exercise of full political as well as municipal rights, had, for a long time prior to the disturbances of three years ago, been striving to obtain some amelioration of their condition by means of constitutional agitation, but that agitation had entirely failed to effect its object. Active agitation and passive acquiescence had alike proved ineffectual, and at the end of 1895 the inhabitants of Johannesburg took up arms. At the instance of the High Commissioner these arms were laid down again, and the Republic was spared the horrors of civil war.

At that time President Kruger issued two proclamations. In the first, dated December 30, 1895, he declared that the Government were "still always prepared to consider properly all complaints which may be properly submitted to it, and submit them to the Legislature of the country without delay to be dealt with," and in the second, dated January 10, 1896, in addition to declaring his intention to submit, at the first ordinary session of the Volksraad, a draft law for the appointment of a municipality for Johannesburg, he appealed to the inhabitants of that city to "make it possible for the Government to appear before the Volksraad with the motto 'forget and forgive.'"

Her Majesty's Government felt justified in anticipating that practical effect would be given to these conciliatory words of the President, but careful examination of the allegations made by the petitioners, and into the present condition of affairs in the South African Republic, shows that, so far from any substantial measures of reform being passed, the legislation of the past three years and the action of the Executive have, on the whole, had the effect of increasing rather than of removing the causes of complaint.

Dealing first with the system of taxation, her Majesty's Government find that no change of any importance has taken place. A revenue of nearly 4,000,000*l.* is raised to carry on the administration of a country which is believed to contain less than a quarter of a million white inhabitants. As already pointed out, the revenue is mainly derived from the Outlanders, who have thus to bear a burden of taxation exceeding 16*l.* a head, a burden probably unparalleled in any other country. M. Rouliot, President of the Chamber of Mines, a gentleman of French nationality, speaking on November 21 last on the subject of a new tax on the gold-mining industry, said: "We are the most heavily taxed community in the world, although we are the one that has the least to say about the use of the funds it contributes."

As to the character of the financial administration, reference may be made to the report of the Inspector of Offices, published in October, 1897, which showed defalcations on the part of officials amounting to

18,590*l.*, only a few hundreds of which were recovered, and with regard to the larger part of which no effort seems to have been made to recover the money. Reference may also be made to the debate in the Volksraad on the Estimates in March, 1898, when it was elicited that 2,398,506*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* had been advanced to officials, and was unaccounted for. These advances date back from 1883.

The Secret Service Fund appears in the current Estimates at 36,000*l.*, but even this sum, more than the amount of the Secret Service money voted in the British Imperial Estimates, appears to be habitually exceeded. In 1898, 42,504*l.* were spent, and in 1896 no less than 191,837*l.*

The system of granting concessions remains in full force. The dynamite monopoly still continues (though condemned, not only by public opinion, but by a Volksraad Commission and by the Commission appointed by the Government) to draw large sums from the gold industry, of which only a small proportion finds its way into the coffers of the State. Her Majesty's Government have already protested against the continuance of this monopoly on the ground that it is a breach of Article XIV. of the London Convention. As stated in my despatch of January 13 last, they are advised that the creation of a monopoly in favour of the State is not necessarily inconsistent with that article, even when exercised by a concessionaire, provided that the concession is intended in good faith to benefit the State generally and not simply to favour the concessionaire, but for the reasons given in that despatch they are advised that in the present case these conditions are not fulfilled.

It appears, from notices in the *Staats Courant*, that other concessions, which are likely to be practical monopolies, have been granted by the Government within the last three years for the manufacture of matches, paper, chocolate, wool, starch, mineral waters, soap and oils, all of which, even if open to no other objections, must increase the already excessive cost of living in the Transvaal.

It may be urged that in spite of the enormous taxation above referred to the gold industry is prosperous, and that many individuals have made large fortunes in connection with it. This is true; but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that the full development of the natural wealth of the country has been delayed, and the working of the lower-grade mines has been rendered very difficult by the heavy burdens imposed, while the welfare of the working classes has been seriously hindered by the excessive cost of the necessaries of life and the general conditions to which they are subject.

Her Majesty's Government, however, attach much less importance to financial grievances than to those which affect the personal rights of the Outlander community, and which place them in a condition of political, educational and social inferiority to the Boer inhabitants of the Transvaal, and even endanger the security of their lives and property.

It is in this respect that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Convention has been most seriously infringed.

For instance, the Government spends 250,000*l.* a year, mostly taken out of the pockets of the Outlanders, on popular education, but under

conditions which make it almost impossible for the children of Outlanders to benefit by it. The State system, indeed, appears to be more directed to forcing upon the Outlander population the habitual use of the Dutch language than to imparting to them the rudiments of general knowledge.

The law of 1896 dealing with education on the goldfields has, indeed, been claimed as a reform, but it scarcely even pretends to be so, for it leaves the education of non-Dutch speaking children in the hands of the Superintendent of Education, who is not controlled by any local representative authority, and it declares that the spirit and tendency of former legislation is to be strictly adhered to. What that spirit is may be gathered from the provisions in Law No. 8 of 1892, that all teaching must be in Dutch, and that all school books must be written in Dutch, and from the strict limitation imposed by the law on the number of hours in the week in which any living foreign language may be taught. In no standard may they exceed four out of twenty-five, while in the lowest standards none are allowed.

As a matter of fact her Majesty's Government understand that in State-aided schools on the goldfields an increasingly larger proportion of Dutch is required in the higher standards until, in the fourth standard, Dutch is the sole medium of education, with the result that there are only half a dozen schools on the goldfields in receipt of State aid. Yet the Superintendent of Education complained in his Departmental Report for 1896 of the "uneducational and unnational cry for more English."

This grievance, and many others of which the Outlanders complain, would have been very much lessened if the expectations raised by the President's promises to grant a municipality to Johannesburg had been fulfilled, and if the Outlanders of that town had at least been permitted to enjoy the full privileges of local government in reference to purely municipal affairs; but the law creating the municipality wholly fails to give to the majority of the inhabitants any effective control over their own local affairs. Although the burgher population must form a very small minority of the whole (according to the petitioners only about one twenty-fourth), half the members of the council must under this law be fully enfranchised burghers. The Burgomaster is appointed and paid by the Government. He is bound to submit every regulation of the Town Council to the Executive Council within four days of its passing, which latter body may disallow the regulation. All minutes must be kept in the Dutch language only. The financial powers of the council are restricted, and it is clear that the law is hardly any concession in the way of self-government to Johannesburg.

It will not be out of place here to observe that what was practically a limited form of self-government for the mining industry was strongly recommended by the Government Industrial Commission of 1897, viz., the creation of a board composed of members appointed by the Government and representatives of the mining industry and commercial firms to supervise the administration of the Liquor Law on the goldfields, the Pass Law, and the law regarding gold thefts, with a special detective force under them. The reasons which moved the commission to make

this recommendation were (as is clear from the evidence given and from their report) that the existing administration was utterly inefficient, or, as they said with regard to the illicit sale of liquor, "A miserable state of affairs exists, and a much stronger application of the law is required." This stronger application of the law has never been made, and according to a statement made on January 26 by the President of the Chamber of Mines, the Liquor Law is simply defied, and drink is supplied in unlimited quantities to the natives employed in the mines. The industry has petitioned for the establishment of the board recommended by the Industrial Commission, even proposing that all the members should be nominated by the Government, but without result.

Whatever force there may be in the complaints in regard to the legislation of the Republic, the general inefficiency of the administration, which is so clearly shown in the report of the Industrial Commission, and continues to be demonstrated by debates in the Volksraads on alleged scandals, probably contributes as much to cause discontent as the legislation itself. It not only seriously affects the financial prosperity of the Republic, but is a continual menace to the security of the lives and property of the Outlander population, for, grave as are the criticisms which may reasonably be offered on the financial administration, they are of small importance in comparison with the complaints which are made of the administration of justice and of the arbitrary and illegal action of officials, especially of the police.

As an instance of such arbitrary action, the recent maltreatment of coloured British subjects by Field-Cornet Lombard may be cited. This official entered the houses of various coloured persons without a warrant at night, dragged them from their beds, and arrested them for being without a pass. The persons so arrested were treated with much cruelty, and it is even alleged that one woman was prematurely confined, and a child subsequently died from the consequences of the fright and exposure. Men were beaten and kicked by the orders of the field-cornet, who appears to have exercised his authority with the most cowardly brutality. The Government of the Republic being pressed to take action, suspended the field-cornet, and an inquiry was held, at which he and the police denied most of the allegations of violence, but the other facts were not disputed, and no independent evidence was called for the defence. The Government have since reinstated Lombard. Unfortunately, this case is by no means unparalleled. Other British subjects, including several from St. Helena and Mauritius, have been arbitrarily arrested, and some of them have been fined, without having been heard in their own defence, under a law which does not even profess to have any application to persons from those colonies. However long-suffering her Majesty's Government may be in their anxious desire to remain on friendly terms with the South African Republic, it must be evident that a continuance of incidents of this kind, followed by no redress, may well become intolerable.

But perhaps the most striking recent instance of arbitrary action by officials, and of the support of such action by the courts, is the well-known Edgar case. The effect of the verdict of the jury, warmly en-

dorsed by the judge, is that four policemen breaking into a man's house at night without a warrant, on the mere statement of one person—which subsequently turned out to be untrue—that the man had committed a crime, are justified in killing him there and then because, according to their own account, he hits one of them with a stick. If this is justification, then almost any form of resistance to the police is justification for the immediate killing of the person resisting, who may be perfectly innocent of any offence. This would be an alarming doctrine anywhere. It is peculiarly alarming when applied to a city like Johannesburg, where a strong force of police armed with revolvers have to deal with a large alien unarmed population, whose language in many cases they do not understand. The emphatic affirmation of such a doctrine by judge and jury in the Edgar case cannot but increase the general feeling of insecurity amongst the Outlander population and the sense of injustice under which they labour. It may be pointed out that the allegation that Edgar assaulted the police was emphatically denied by his wife and others, and that the trial was conducted in a way that would be considered quite irregular in this country, the witnesses for the defence being called by the prosecution, and thereby escaping cross-examination.

Some light upon the extent to which the police can be trusted to perform their delicate duties with fairness and discretion is thrown by the events referred to by the petitioners, which took place at a meeting called by British subjects for the purpose of discussing their grievances, and held on January 14 in the Amphitheatre of Johannesburg. The Government were previously apprised of the objects of the meeting and their assent obtained, though this was not legally necessary for a meeting in an enclosed place. The organisers of the meeting state that they were informed by the State Secretary and the State Attorney that any one who committed acts of violence or used seditious language would be held responsible, and in proof of the peaceful objects of the meeting those who attended went entirely unarmed, by which it is understood that they did not even carry sticks. So little was any disturbance apprehended that ladies were invited to attend, and did attend. Yet, in the result, sworn affidavits from many witnesses of different nationalities agree in the statement that the meeting was broken up almost immediately after its opening, and many of the persons attending it were violently assaulted by organised bands of hostile demonstrators, acting under the instigation and guidance of persons in Government employ, without any attempt at interference on the part of the police, and even in some cases with their assistance or loudly expressed sympathy. The Government of the South African Republic has been asked to institute an inquiry into these disgraceful proceedings, but the request has been met with a flat refusal.

It would seem, indeed, that the Outlander is not only deprived, by provisions introduced into the Constitution since the Convention of 1884, of any effective political representation, but that he has also been placed by recent legislation under new liabilities, unknown when the Convention was signed, if he appeals to public opinion or attempts to bring his complaints to the notice of the Government.

By the Press Law No. 26 of 1896, and the Amending Law No. 14 of 1898, which was reprobated by Transvaal newspapers of all shades of opinion, that freedom of the expression of opinion which the original Constitution of the Republic guaranteed, subject only to the responsibility of the printer and publisher for all documents containing defamation, insult, or attacks on any one's character (Grondwet 1858, Article 19), is seriously threatened. Under these laws the President is given the power, on the advice and with the consent of the Executive, of prohibiting entirely, or for a time, the circulation of printed matter which, in his opinion, is contrary to good morals, or a danger to peace and order in the Republic. This power has been exercised more than once.

Under the Aliens' Expulsion Law (No. 25 of 1896) an alien who is alleged to have excited to disobedience of the law, or otherwise to have acted in a manner dangerous to public peace and order, may be arbitrarily expelled from the country by an order of the President, while burghers who cannot be banished, may have a special place of residence assigned to them. From the point of view of the Outlander, the law draws an invidious distinction in favour of the burgher, who alone is given an appeal to the courts, and it is thus clearly inconsistent with the spirit of the London Convention, while, as was pointed out in the correspondence on the subject printed in Blue-book C.—8,423, its enforcement might lead to a breach of the letter of that instrument. Her Majesty's Government regret that the resolution of the Volksraad of July, 1897, in favour of amending the law so as to give every one an appeal to the courts (see p. 16 of Blue-book C.—8,721), has merely resulted in the passing of Law No. 5 of 1898, which repeals the law of 1896, and re-enacts it without making any substantial alteration.

Up to 1897 the Outlander had full confidence that, at all events in cases where he was permitted to appeal to the High Court of the Republic, he would obtain justice; but that confidence has been rudely shaken by Law No. 1 of that year, under which the President dismissed a Chief Justice universally respected. This law recites that since the foundation of the Republic the resolutions of the Volksraad have been recognised as law, and lays down that the courts have no power to refuse to apply any resolution because it is, in their opinion, invalid, and instructs the President to dismiss any judge who, in his opinion, returns an unsatisfactory answer to questions on the subject put to him by the President. It therefore follows that the fifteen gentlemen who compose a majority of the first Volksraad can at any moment amend the law of the land in the most important matters by a mere resolution, or even interfere in a case pending in the courts, as was, in fact, done in the Doms case when the Volksraad, by its resolutions of May 4, 1887, barred a claim brought in the courts against the State.

The law has practically had the effect of placing the highest court of justice in the country at the mercy of the Executive, and it is calculated to lessen the influence and authority of the court, and even to throw doubts on the impartial administration of justice in the Republic.

It results from this review of the facts and conditions on which the petition is founded, as well as from the information derived from your

despatches and from other official sources, that British subjects and the Outlanders generally in the South African Republic have substantial grounds for their complaints of the treatment to which they are subjected.

It is fair to assume that these complaints are directed not so much against individual cases of hardship and injustice, which may occur in even the best-governed States, as against the system under which the sufferers are debarred from all voice in the legislation under which such cases are possible, and all control of the administration through the inefficiency of which they occur. They may be summarised in the statement that under present conditions, all of which have arisen since the Convention of 1884 was signed, the Outlanders are now denied that equality of treatment which that instrument was designed to secure for them.

The conditions subsisting in the South African Republic are altogether inconsistent with such equality, and are in striking contrast to those subsisting in all British colonies possessing representative institutions, where white men of every race enjoy equal freedom and equal justice, and newcomers are, after a reasonable period of residence, admitted to full political rights.

In the Orange Free State, where similar privileges are conceded to all aliens resident in the Republic, the Dutch burgher and the foreign immigrant who enjoys the hospitality of the State live in harmony and mutual confidence; and the independence of the Republic is secured as well by the contentment and loyalty of all its citizens as by the good relations which prevail between its Government and those of other parts of South Africa.

Unfortunately, the policy of the South African Republic has been conducted on very different lines, and but for the anxiety of her Majesty's Government to extend every consideration to a weaker State which in recent years has had just reason to complain of the action of British subjects, and may therefore be naturally prone to suspicion and indisposed to take an impartial view of the situation, the state of affairs must have led to the most serious protest and remonstrance.

Recognising, however, the exceptional circumstances of the case, her Majesty's Government have refrained since their despatch of February 4, 1896, from any pressure on the Government of the South African Republic except in cases in which there has been a distinct breach of the provisions of the Convention of 1884; and they have sincerely hoped that the Government of the Republic would voluntarily meet the expectations raised by the President, and would take the necessary steps to secure that willing loyalty of all the inhabitants of the State which would be the best guarantee for its security and independence.

They are most unwilling to depart from their attitude of reserve and expectancy, but having regard to the position of Great Britain as the paramount Power in South Africa, and the duty incumbent upon them to protect all British subjects residing in a foreign country, they cannot permanently ignore the exceptional and arbitrary treatment to which their fellow-countrymen and others are exposed, and the

absolute indifference of the Government of the Republic to the friendly representations which have been made to them on the subject.

They still cherish the hope that the publicity given to the present representations of the Outlander population, and the fact of which the Government of the South African Republic must be aware, that they are losing the sympathy of those other States which, like Great Britain are deeply interested in the prosperity of the Transvaal, may induce them to reconsider their policy, and, by redressing the most serious of the grievances now complained of, to remove a standing danger to the peace and prosperity not only of the Republic itself, but also of South Africa generally.

Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire the prosperity of the South African Republic. They have been anxious to avoid any intervention in its internal concerns, and they may point out in this connection that if they really entertained the design of destroying its independence, which has been attributed to them, no policy could be better calculated to defeat their object than that which, in all friendship and sincerity, they now urge upon the Government of the South African Republic, and which would remove any pretext for interference by relieving British subjects of all just cause of complaint. With the earnest hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement, and as a proof of their desire to maintain cordial relations with the South African Republic, her Majesty's Government now suggest, for the consideration of President Kruger, that a meeting should be arranged between his Honour and yourself for the purpose of discussing the situation in a conciliatory spirit, and in the hope that you may arrive, in concert with the President, at such an arrangement as her Majesty's Government could accept and recommend to the Outlander population as a reasonable concession to their just demands, and the settlement of the difficulties which have threatened the good relations which her Majesty's Government desire should constantly exist between themselves and the Government of the South African Republic.

If the President should be disposed favourably to entertain this suggestion, you are authorised to proceed to Pretoria to confer with him on all the questions raised in this despatch.

Her Majesty's Government desire that the British Agent at Pretoria should communicate a copy of the petition and of this despatch to the Government of the South African Republic, and also communicate a copy of this despatch to the petitioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

C—9,404, issued July 23.

SIR A. MILNER'S REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT
KRUGER ON JUNE 1.

My statement simply laid down the principles on which a scheme of franchise should be based, and I intentionally left myself a certain

latitude as to details. Thus the amount of property qualification and the number of new seats was left open. What was vital in my scheme was the simplification of the oath and the immediate admission to full burghership on taking it. Knowing as I do the feeling of the Outlander population, and especially of the best of them on these points, I felt, and feel, that any scheme not containing these concessions would be absolutely useless. The most influential and respectable sections of the Outlander community feel strongly the indignity and injustice of asking them to denationalise themselves for anything less than full burghership—which in the South African Republic carries with it, *ipso facto*, the right to vote for the first Volksraad and the President. They will not accept citizenship of the Republic on any other terms; and unless they accept it in adequate numbers, the whole policy of relying on their admission to the State as a means for the improvement of the government and the removal of grievances falls to the ground.

I took the line that, while I had no authority to speak about arbitration and could not make it a part of any bargain, I certainly desired that, if the present proceedings ended in an all-round settlement, we might arrange for the adjustment of future differences by an “automatic process”—by which I certainly meant their reference to some sort of tribunal. It is this remark of mine—a guarded statement of my personal opinion—of which the President afterwards made very unfair use in saying that I had admitted that arbitration for all questions under the Convention was reasonable, and which appears from the telegrams to have been widely misunderstood in England.

I therefore wish to make a few further observations about it. In the first place, I would observe that I expressly guarded myself against the idea that arbitration was applicable to all differences. I was thinking, as I indicated, more especially of the question whether the laws and administration of the South African Republic were fair towards its foreign residents. It is, of course, absurd to suggest that the question whether the South African Republic does or does not treat British subjects resident in that country with justice, and the British Government with the consideration and respect due to any friendly, not to say “suzerain,” Power is a question capable of being referred to arbitration. Secondly, I stated quite clearly that her Majesty’s Government would not admit arbitration “by a foreign Power, or any foreign interference,” between itself and the South African Republic.

To this extent, therefore, I barred arbitration, nor would I, of my own motion, have referred to it. But, as President Kruger brought it in so continually, it would, I think, have been impolitic, and certainly against my own conviction, to take up an absolutely negative attitude with regard to it. I was thinking more especially of the state of things which would arise in the remote contingency of our being able to come to an amicable settlement of all, or our principal, differences. Even in that case it could not be supposed that in future questions of difference would not occasionally arise between us—seeing the intimacy and the complexity of the relations between the South African Republic and her Majesty’s South African dominions—where such questions were not general questions of policy, but differences as to the interpretation

of a particular clause of a particular document (whether one of the existing Conventions or any new instrument of a similar character which might hereafter be framed). What was to be done to solve them? Arbitration of some sort would appear to be inevitable, although the constitution of a suitable tribunal would always be a matter of difficulty. In any case, all that I committed myself to was a willingness to do what I could personally to arrange for a regular and automatic settlement of future differences, without foreign interference, provided that the main matter then under discussion could be satisfactorily arranged.

Sir A. Milner then gave an account of the proposals of the Transvaal Executive brought forward at the following meeting:—

The meeting on the morning of Friday, 2nd—the fourth meeting of the conference—to which I have just referred, was perhaps the most strenuous of all our discussions. When we reassembled in the afternoon matters took an altogether unexpected turn. I thought that the President, having finally consented to go into the question of franchise, would submit my scheme, which was the basis of the discussion, and which he had pressed me to produce, to some sort of criticism. Instead of that, he suddenly sprang upon me a complete Reform Bill, worked out in clauses and sub-clauses, which I cannot but think he must have had in his pocket all the time, and which had but a very faint resemblance to anything I had proposed.

In the concluding pages of his despatch the High Commissioner sums up the whole attitude at the conference:—

I did my best, in the long memorandum quoted above in full, to point out within a reasonable compass some of the main flaws in the President's scheme. Apart from the—in my view—unacceptable principle of the two stages of citizenship, the scheme was unworkable by reason of the many difficulties which it put in the way of a man seeking to take advantage of it. But the list of these difficulties is by no means exhausted in my memorandum. Since the scheme has become public many others have been pointed out, even by neutral critics, and I think I may say that by this time it is condemned throughout South Africa as totally unworkable.

I do not suppose for a moment that the President himself, who probably did not go very carefully into the details of the proposal, had any idea that the scheme which he put forward as a liberal concession to the demands of the Outlanders was in fact so beset with impossible conditions that very few of them would be able, and indeed in all probability very few of them would attempt, to avail themselves of it. But whoever did think out the details of the plan must have known this perfectly well. I cannot but feel that if this plan had been accepted the discovery of its unworkableness in practice hereafter would have led to even greater discontent, to even more bitter and strained feelings between the Government of the South African Republic and its Outlander population than those which unfortunately exist at present.

With regard to my general policy at the conference, *id est*, that of

concentrating all my energy upon the question of franchise, or, more properly speaking, of the admission of the Outlanders to citizenship, I am quite conscious that it is open to criticism. I might have stayed at Bloemfontein fourteen days or longer discussing dynamite, the Edgar case, the Amphitheatre meeting, the aliens' law, the press law, police incompetence, the illicit liquor traffic, education, the crusade against the English language, the dependent condition of the courts, the uncertainty of the laws—liable as they are to be altered at any moment by the resolution of a single Chamber. But my view was this: I had to pursue one of two policies; either (1) to seek in a spirit of broad compromise to obtain for the Outlanders such a position as would enable them gradually to remedy their principal grievances themselves; or (2) to insist on a series of specific reforms which should relieve the Outlanders from at least the more serious of these grievances. Of the two possibilities, No. 1 was, in my opinion far the better, and No. 2 only to be resorted to in case of the failure of No. 1. But to introduce No. 2 prematurely would make the successful pursuance of No. 1 impossible. It was, of course, necessary to indicate, and indicate clearly, as I repeatedly did, the existence of grievances; but to propose to deal with them in detail, that is to say, to propose to interfere here, there and everywhere, in the internal affairs of the Republic, would have been totally inconsistent with that line of firm, but friendly, pressure for the admission of the Outlanders to citizenship (*id est*, to a position in which they could remedy grievances for themselves), which, in the first instance at any rate, it seemed best to pursue. But policy No. 1 having broken down, it seemed to me unadvisable at the conference itself to embark on policy No. 2. For one thing I was imperfectly instructed as to your view with regard to it. I knew full well that my franchise proposals would have your entire approval and that of the British public. But what we should press for in respect of particular grievances, if franchise failed, I was not equally certain, and I did not wish to commit myself too rashly to particular demands. Moreover, I thought it would be premature to conclude that franchise on the broad lines proposed by me was unobtainable. It was evidently impossible to get more out of President Kruger at Bloemfontein, especially as the Free State authorities were inclined to regard his proposals as adequate (though how they could come to such an opinion is beyond my understanding), and there was therefore no hope of any pressure being brought to bear on him at that time to make further concessions. But I thought that when the two policies were known throughout South Africa, and when it was seen that her Majesty's Government took a strong line, my proposal might yet receive such an amount of support as would compel President Kruger to accept my solution on the question of franchise, and thereby to obviate the necessity of our pressing him about a whole series of internal reforms.

At the moment of writing it seems to me as if this anticipation were likely to be fulfilled. Not only is the British community in South Africa unanimously in favour of my scheme, but there is evidence that, outside the Republics, a good many of the Dutch take the same view. It would not surprise me if, within the next few days, a very

decided expression of opinion on their part was to be heard. I do not mean to say that they will take my side as against President Kruger, but what they probably will do is to suggest modifications of President Kruger's scheme so far reaching as to convert it virtually into something much more like mine. In that case there is still a possibility, though not perhaps any great likelihood, that the President may give in. Even if he does not, I do not see that we shall be in any worse position for dealing with him on the other line, because at the Conference at Bloemfontein I confined myself entirely to the attitude of friendly suggestion, and, avoiding as far as possible all appearance of desire on the part of her Majesty's Government to interfere in his internal affairs, used all my influence to induce him to agree to a compromise which would render such interference unnecessary.

C—9,415, issued July 27.

In answer to a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain asking what really was the attitude taken up by Sir A. Milner at the conference, the latter replied on June 10:—

During the earlier stages of conference, when I was trying to get the President to enter into discussion on franchise, he constantly attempted to get me to agree to arbitration as a set-off to any extension of franchise, which I constantly refused. My contention was that the franchise question must be considered first on its merits, as going to the root of the most serious differences, and that unless agreement could be arrived at on it, discussion on other matters would be of little use. I said: "As I have put forward my proposal first, I want to discuss that proposition to the end, until we come to see whether agreement is possible; because, if it turns out, as it may turn out when we look at the details, that the President is not prepared to go to that point which I should consider a minimum, then it is no use considering what we should do in view of a scheme which we don't care about. . . . I am in so far entirely with the President that I want, if possible, to have in future as few questions to discuss with the South African Government as I now have with the Orange Free State. I feel that the President will need, if he accepts my scheme of franchise, to have some assurance that there shall not be perpetual controversies between him and England, and that if there are controversies, some regular way of dealing with them should be devised. The President once proposed that some question, or a number of questions, should be submitted to the President of the Swiss Republic. Her Majesty's Government refused that on general principle, from which I am sure they will not depart; that they will not have any foreign Government or any foreign interference at all between them and the South African Republic. But if some other method can be devised of submitting to an impartial tribunal questions that may in future arise between us, and perhaps even some questions which exist at present, in any case to provide for the future; if such a plan can be devised and suggested to me I will lay it before her Majesty's Government, and do what I can personally to assist in a satisfactory solution of the same. The President must understand that I cannot pledge her Majesty's Government

in any way on this subject. The question has taken me by surprise. I did not come here contemplating a discussion on it, but I must say if it could be satisfactorily arranged, excluding the interference of the foreigner, it would seem to me to open a way out of many difficulties. But all the same I adhere firmly to my proposal that we should first try and settle on the scheme which the President would accept as regards the matter which I put forward. If we can come to some understanding about that, then let us consider what we can do in the way of ensuring that this conference shall be a final settlement of questions between the two Governments, and that future difficulties, if they arise, shall settle themselves by an automatic process."

But I again insisted that I would not bargain for the franchise either with arbitration or anything else. The former must be discussed first and independently of other questions. The conference then proceeded on the franchise question and broke down on it. At the very close of the conference, and after all that is stated in report before you, he told me that he hoped to hear from her Majesty's Government about arbitration. I replied: "I have nothing to propose to her Majesty's Government on the subject. I have nothing before me; there is a general expression of opinion on the minutes of the conference, but I do not regard anything which has passed here as a proposal on the subject to her Majesty's Government which requires an answer."

C—9,518, issued August 25.

DESPATCH FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

DOWNING STREET, *July 27, 1899.*

SIR,—The successive modifications which have been made by the Government of the South African Republic since the conference of Bloemfontein in the proposals for admitting the Outlanders to some share of representation in the government of the country have followed each other with so much rapidity, and have been so difficult to understand as reported by telegraph, that her Majesty's Government have been unable to communicate with you fully on the different phases of this question as they have been in turn presented. Happily, each new scheme seems to have been an advance and improvement upon that which preceded it, and her Majesty's Government hope that the latest proposals passed by the Volksraad may prove to be a basis for a settlement on the lines which you laid down at the conference, and which her Majesty's Government have approved.

Before examining these proposals, it will be convenient to state the objects which her Majesty's Government have desired to secure, and the reasons which have led them to press their views on the Government of the South African Republic.

Her Majesty's Government authorised you to meet President Kruger in conference in the hope that you might, in concert with him, arrive at an arrangement which they could accept as a reasonable concession to the just demands of the Outlander population of the South African Republic. They trusted that, following upon such an amicable settle-

ment, a further arrangement might be come to whereby the many other differences between them and the Government of the South African Republic might be adjusted, and the relations between the two Governments placed upon a perfectly harmonious footing. These hopes were for the time disappointed. The conference met and separated without any agreement as to the means to be adopted for the removal of that discontent of the majority of the inhabitants of the Transvaal which has been for so many years a menace to the peace and a hindrance to the prosperity of the whole of South Africa.

The Government of the South African Republic, in the despatch of June 9, in which they submit proposals for arbitration to which I will presently refer, deplore the fact that, as a result of the disputes which arise between themselves and the Government of her Majesty, "party feeling and race hatred are more and more increased, and the minds of the public are held in such a state of tension that the whole of South Africa suffers most deeply under it, and is bowed down thereby." Her Majesty's Government agree that these indirect consequences of the constantly strained relations between the two countries are even more serious than the results of the particular acts of legislation or administration of which they have had to complain, but they must point out that this deplorable irritation between kindred people, whose common interests and neighbourhood would naturally make them friends, is due primarily to the fact that in the South African Republic alone of all the States of South Africa the Government has deliberately placed one of the two white races in a position of political inferiority to the other, and has adopted a policy of isolation in its internal concerns which has been admitted by the present Prime Minister of the Cape Colony to be a source of danger to South Africa at large. It is this policy, enforced and continually extended since the Convention of 1884, which constitutes the most serious factor of the present situation.

Besides the ordinary obligations of a civilised Power to protect its subjects in a foreign country against injustice, and the special duty arising in this case from the position of her Majesty as the paramount power in South Africa, there falls also on her Majesty's Government the exceptional responsibility arising out of the Conventions which regulate the relations between the Government of the South African Republic and that of her Majesty. These Conventions were granted by her Majesty of her own grace, and they were granted in the full expectation that, according to the categorical assurances conveyed by the Boer leaders to the royal commissioners in the negotiations preliminary to the Convention of 1881, equality of treatment would be strictly maintained among the white inhabitants of the Transvaal.

It may be well to remind you what those assurances were, as detailed in the Blue-book of May, 1882. At the conference of May 10, 1881, at Newcastle, there were present Sir Hercules Robinson (president), Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir J. H. de Villiers, her Majesty's Commissioners; and as representatives of the Boers, Mr. Kruger, Mr. P. J. Joubert, Dr. Jorissen, Mr. J. S. Joubert, Mr. de Villiers and Mr. Buskes.

The following report of what took place shows the nature of the assurances given on this occasion :—

"239. (President).—Before annexation, had British subjects complete freedom of trade throughout the Transvaal; were they on the same footing as citizens of the Transvaal?

"240. (Mr. Kruger).—They were on the same footing as the burghers; there was not the slightest difference in accordance with the Sand River Convention.

"241. (President).—I presume you will not object to that continuing?

"242. (Mr. Kruger).—No; there will be equal protection for everybody.

"243. (Sir E. Wood).—And equal privileges?

"244. (Mr. Kruger).—We make no difference so far as burgher rights are concerned. There may, perhaps, be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country."

At the conference of May 26, 1881, at Newcastle, there were present Sir Hercules Robinson (president), Sir E. Wood Sir J. H. de Villiers, her Majesty's Commissioners; and, as representatives of the Boers, Mr. Kruger, Mr. J. S. Joubert, Dr. Jorissen, Mr. Pretorius, Mr. Buskes and Mr. de Villiers.

At this meeting the subject of the assurances was again alluded to as thus reported:—

"1,037. (Dr. Jorissen).—At No. 244 the question was: 'Is there any distinction in regard to the privileges or rights of Englishmen in the Transvaal?' And Mr. Kruger answered: 'No, there is no difference;' and then he added, 'There may be some slight difference in the case of a young person just coming into the country.' I wish to say that that might give rise to a wrong impression. What Mr. Kruger intended to convey was this: According to our law a new-comer has not his burgher rights immediately. The words 'young person' do not refer to age, but to the time of residence in the republic. According to our old Grondwet (Constitution) you had to reside a year in the country."

In spite of these positive assurances, all the laws which have caused the grievances under which the Outlanders labour, and all the restrictions as to franchise and individual liberty under which they suffer, have been brought into existence subsequently to the Conventions of Pretoria or London. Not only has the letter of the Convention of 1884 been repeatedly broken, but the whole spirit of that Convention has been disregarded by this complete reversal of the conditions of equality between the white inhabitants of the Transvaal which subsisted, and which, relying on the assurances of the Boer leaders, her Majesty believed would continue to subsist, when she granted to it internal independence in the preamble of the Convention of 1881 and when she consented to substitute the articles of the Convention of 1884 for those of the previous Convention.

The responsibility of her Majesty's Government for the treatment of the alien inhabitants of the Transvaal is further increased by the fact that it was at the request of her Majesty's High Commissioner that the people of Johannesburg, who in December, 1895, had taken up arms against the Government of the South African Republic to recover those equal rights and privileges of which they had been unwarrantably deprived, permitted themselves to be disarmed in January, 1896. The

High Commissioner's request was made after the issue by President Kruger of a proclamation in which he stated: "And I further make known that the Government is still always ready to consider properly all grievances which are laid before it in a proper manner, and to lay them before the Legislature of the country without delay to be dealt with." Unfortunately, the assurances conveyed in this proclamation have been no better observed than the assurances of 1881. Not only have no adequate or genuine reforms been introduced up to the present time, but the conditions and the general atmosphere in which the Outlanders have to live have become more difficult and irksome to free and civilised men. Fresh legislation has been passed in a repressive and reactionary direction, and the administration of justice itself has been made subservient to the control of the Executive Government.

Her Majesty's Government believed that the acceptance of the invitation to the Bloemfontein Conference by President Kruger was an indication that the Government of the South African Republic were prepared to make adequate proposals for the remedy of the just complaints of the Outlander population resident in the Transvaal. But the proposals actually made by him during the course of the proceedings were not such as could in any way be accepted as meeting the case.

Her Majesty's Government have approved of your having put in the foreground the grant of such a measure of reform as would give the Outlanders at once a reasonable share of political power, for although even if such privileges were fairly and fully conceded, there would remain many causes of difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic, still such a concession would afford the Outlanders an opportunity of formulating their grievances and influencing the legislators and the Government of the country in which they live, and eventually it would doubtless secure the gradual redress of those grievances without the necessity of appealing to any external power. It would thus go a long way to remove the tension and discontent which endanger the tranquillity of the Republic and the peace of South Africa.

Her Majesty's Government have also observed with approval that in view of the refusal of the President to grant any effective share in the government of the country to the Outlanders, you pressed upon him, as a proposal not open to any of the objections urged by him to the grant of a liberal franchise, the possibility of providing an alleviation for the grievances of the Outlanders by granting to them such a municipal government for Johannesburg and the goldfields as would be for them a municipal government in reality as well as in name. At present all matters of municipal concern, which affect so closely the comfort and health and contentment of a European population, are regulated by officials who do not understand European requirements, who have no sympathy with municipal life as understood in Europe or in the United States, and who, as a matter of fact, conduct the municipal government of Johannesburg with conspicuous inefficiency. Her Majesty's Government noted with regret that in this matter also President Kruger declined to entertain your suggestions. They have never been able to comprehend the reasons which make President

Kruger apparently more hostile to the proposal for a grant of a municipality to Johannesburg and the goldfields than to that for an extension of the franchise to the Outlanders. The only argument which he has used to their knowledge is a refusal to create what he calls an *imperium in imperio*. But this objection will not bear examination. The universal experience of English-speaking communities shows that the grant of municipal privileges to the inhabitants of great centres of population has no tendency to create a rival power to the central authority of the State.

It is needless now to discuss in detail the proposals made by the President at the conference. They are fully set forth and their defects are demonstrated in your despatch of June 14 and its enclosures.

Since the termination of the conference new proposals were laid before the Volksraad in a draft law which was officially communicated to the British Agent on July 12. In two important respects this draft was an advance on the President's earlier proposals, but after the most careful examination of its very complicated provisions her Majesty's Government reluctantly came to the conclusion that they could not regard the new scheme as affording any basis for a settlement of the question, or as one that would give to the Outlanders an immediate and reasonable share of political representation.

It is, however, a matter of satisfaction to her Majesty's Government to learn, from your telegram of July 19, that the Government of the South African Republic have still further amended their proposals, and that the Volksraad has now agreed to a measure intended to give the franchise immediately to those who have been resident in the country for seven years, as well as to those who may in future complete this period of residence. This proposal is an advance on previous concessions, and leaves only a difference of two years between yourself and President Kruger so far as the franchise is concerned.

It is obvious, however, that, as you pointed out at the Conference, no practical result could follow from any franchise, however liberal, unless the conditions attached to its acceptance and exercise are reasonable, and unless it is accompanied by the addition of such a number of representatives to the constituencies chiefly composed of Outlanders as will enable the newly-enfranchised burghers to obtain a fair share of representation in the First Volksraad.

The object of her Majesty's Government, which they are led to believe is fully appreciated by the President, has been to secure for the Outlanders the immediate enjoyment of such a share of political power as will enable them by the election of members from their own body to exercise a real influence on legislation and administration, without, however, giving them the proportion of representation to which their numbers, taken alone, might entitle them, and which the President objected would enable them immediately to swamp the influence of the old burghers.

They observe, however, that in the new draft law, as in the proposals which it has superseded, there are still a number of conditions which might be so interpreted as to preclude those who would otherwise be qualified from acquiring the franchise, and might therefore be used

to take away with one hand what has been given with the other. The provision that the alien desirous of burghership shall produce a certificate under Article I. (section A) of the draft law, of continuous registration during the period required for naturalisation is an instance of this, for it has been stated that the registration law has been allowed to fall into desuetude, and that but few aliens, however long resident in the country, have been continuously registered.

Her Majesty's Government feel assured that the President, having accepted the principle for which they have contended, will be prepared to reconsider any detail of his scheme which can be shown to be a possible hindrance to the full accomplishment of the object in view. They trust, therefore, that many of the conditions now retained may be revised, and that the residential qualification may be further reduced, since, in its present form, it will differentiate unfavourably the conditions of naturalisation in the Transvaal from those existing in other civilised countries.

Her Majesty's Government assume that the concessions now made to the Outlanders are intended in good faith to secure for them some approach to the equality which was promised in 1881; but the points they have still to urge for the consideration of the Government of the South African Republic are of great importance, and require a further interchange of views between the two Governments. These points involve complicated details and questions of a technical nature, and her Majesty's Government are inclined to think that the most convenient way of dealing with them would be that they should in the first instance be discussed by delegates appointed by you and by the Government of the South African Republic, who should report the result of their consultation, and submit their recommendations to you and to that Government.

If a satisfactory agreement on these points can be reached in this way and placed on record, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it should be accepted by the Outlanders, who in this case will be entitled to expect that it will not be nullified or reduced in value by any subsequent alterations of the law or acts of administration.

The settlement of this most important subject will greatly facilitate an understanding in other matters which have been the source of continuous and ever-increasing correspondence between your predecessors and yourself and her Majesty's Government. There have been, during the last few years, a number of instances in which her Majesty's Government contend that the conventions between this country and the South African Republic have been broken by the latter in the letter as well as in the spirit. There are other cases again in which there may have been no actual infraction of the letter of the conventions, but in which injury has been inflicted on British subjects for which redress is required on their behalf.

With a view to the settlement of some, at least, of these questions, the Government of the South African Republic has met the representations of her Majesty's Government with an offer to submit them to the arbitration of some foreign Power. In view of the relations established by the Conventions of Pretoria and London, her Majesty's Government

have felt themselves compelled to declare emphatically that under no circumstances whatever will they admit the intervention of any foreign Power in regard to their interpretation of the Conventions.

Her Majesty's Government note, however, with satisfaction that, in the course of the discussion at Bloemfontein, President Kruger withdrew the proposal for the intervention of a foreign Power. In the memorandum put in by him at the afternoon meeting on June 5 he spoke of his request for arbitration by other than foreign Powers, and the Government of the South African Republic, in a communication addressed to the British Agent on June 9, to which I have already referred, has modified its former proposal as to the formation of a Tribunal of Arbitration, so as to substitute for a foreign Power a foreigner as President, and, therefore, as supreme arbiter, in a Court to be otherwise composed of two members nominated respectively by her Majesty's Government and by the Government of the South African Republic. This proposal, although in a different form to those previously made, is equally objectionable, inasmuch as it involves the admission of a foreign element in the settlement of controversies between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic; and for this reason it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to accept it.

Her Majesty's Government recognise, however, that the interpretation of the Conventions in matters of detail is not free from difficulty. While on the one hand there can be no question of the interpretation of the preamble of the Convention of 1881, which governs the articles substituted in the Convention of 1884, on the other hand there may be fair differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the details of those articles, and it is unsatisfactory that in cases of divergence of opinion between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic there should be no authority to which to refer the points at issue for final decision.

If, therefore, the President is prepared to agree to the exclusion of any foreign element in the settlement of such disputes, her Majesty's Government would be willing to consider how far and by what methods such questions of interpretation as have been above alluded to could be decided by some judicial authority whose independence, impartiality and capacity would be beyond and above all suspicion.

After the discussion by delegates, as already proposed, of the details and the technical matters involved in the points which her Majesty's Government desire to urge for the consideration of the Government of the South African Republic in relation to the political representation of the Outlanders, it may be desirable that you should endeavour to come to an agreement with President Kruger as to the action to be taken upon their reports by means of another personal conference.

In this case, the occasion would be a suitable one for you to discuss with his Honour the matter of the proposed tribunal of arbitration and those other questions which were not brought forward at the Bloemfontein Conference because of the failure to arrive at an understanding on the question of the political representation of the Outlanders, but

which, in the event of agreement upon that question, it is most desirable to settle at an early date.

You are requested to communicate this despatch to the Government of the South African Republic, and to express the hope of her Majesty's Government that, in view of the urgent necessity of putting an end to the present unsettled state of affairs in South Africa, the Government of the South African Republic will find it possible to agree at an early date to the proposals made therein.

I have, etc.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

BOER ULTIMATUM.

Telegram. High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.
(Received, Colonial Office, 6.45 A.M. October 10, 1899.)

October 9. No. 3.—Following telegram received from British agent:—

Begins: Following full text of note received from the Government of the South African Republic bearing date to-day:—

Begins:—

SIR,—The Government of the South African Republic feels itself compelled to refer the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland once more to the Convention of London, 1884, concluded between this Republic and the United Kingdom, and which [? in] its XIVth Article secures certain specified rights to the white population of this Republic, namely, that [here follows Article XIV. of Convention of London, 1884]. This Government wishes further to observe that the above are only rights which her Majesty's Government have reserved in the above Convention with regard to the Outlander population of this Republic, and that the violation only of those rights could give that Government a right to diplomatic representations or intervention; while, moreover, the regulation of all other questions affecting the position or the rights of the Outlander population under the above-mentioned Convention is handed over to the Government and the representatives of the people of the South African Republic. Amongst the questions the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competence of the Government and of the Volksraad are included those of the franchise and representation of the people in this Republic, and although thus the exclusive right of this Government and of the Volksraad for the regulation of that franchise and representation is indisputable, yet this Government has found occasion to discuss in a friendly fashion the franchise and the representation of the people with her Majesty's Government, without, however, recognising any right thereto on the part of her Majesty's Government. This Government has also, by the formulation of the now existing Franchise Law and the resolution with regard to representation, constantly held these friendly discussions before its eyes. On the part of Her Majesty's Government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed a more and more threatening tone, and the minds of the people in this republic

and in the whole of South Africa have been excited, and a condition of extreme tension has been created, while her Majesty's Government could no longer agree to the legislation respecting franchise and the resolution respecting representation in this republic, and finally, by your note of September 25, 1899, broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject, and intimated that they must now proceed to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement, and this Government can only see in the above intimation from her Majesty's Government a new violation of the Convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to her Majesty's Government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this Government, and has already been regulated by it.

On account of the strained situation and the consequent serious loss in an interruption of trade in general which the correspondence respecting the franchise and representation in this Republic carried in its train, her Majesty's Government have recently pressed for an early settlement, and finally pressed, by your intervention, for an answer within forty-eight hours (subsequently somewhat modified) to your note of September 12, replied to by the note of this Government of September 15, and your note of September 25, 1899, and thereafter further friendly negotiations broke off, and this Government received the intimation that the proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made, but although this promise was once more repeated no proposal has up to now reached this Government. Even while friendly correspondence was still going on an increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her Majesty's Government and stationed in the neighbourhood of the borders of this Republic. Having regard to occurrences in the history of this Government, which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this Government felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighbourhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African Republic, since it was aware of no circumstances which could justify the presence of such military force in South Africa and in the neighbourhood of its borders. In answer to an inquiry with respect thereto addressed to his Excellency the High Commissioner, this Government received, to its great astonishment, in answer, a veiled insinuation that from the side of the Republic (van Republikeinsche zeyde) an attack was being made on her Majesty's colonies, and at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilities whereby it was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this Republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure it was therefore obliged to send a portion of the burghers of this Republic in order to offer the requisite resistance to similar possibilities. Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this Republic, in conflict with the Convention of London, 1884, caused by the extraordinary strengthening of troops in the neighbourhood of the borders of this Republic, has thus caused an intolerable condition of things to arise whereto this Government feels itself obliged, in the interest not only of this Republic but also [?] of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible, and feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly and with emphasis for an immediate termination of this state of

things and to request her Majesty's Government to give it the assurance—

(a) That all points of mutual difference shall be regulated by the friendly course of arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government with her Majesty's Government.

(b) The troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

(c) That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government, and with a mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon, or hostilities against, any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by the Republic during further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the Governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

(d) That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any port of South Africa.

This Government must press for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests her Majesty's Government to return such an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock P.M., and it desires further to add that in the event of unexpectedly no satisfactory answer being received by it within that interval [it] will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that in the event of any further movements of troops taking place within the above-mentioned time in the nearer directions of our borders this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) F. W. RERTZ, State Secretary.

THE BRITISH REPLY.

Telegram. Mr. Chamberlain to High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner.
(Sent, 10-45 P.M., October 10, 1899.)

October 10. No. 8. Her Majesty's Government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the Government of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9, No. 3. You will inform the Government of the South African Republic, in reply, that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss.

VENEZUELA ARBITRATION TREATY.

Whereas on the 2nd day of February, 1897, a treaty of arbitration was concluded between the United States of Venezuela and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the terms following [here follows a copy of the treaty]; and whereas the said treaty was duly ratified, and the ratification was duly exchanged in Washington on the 14th day of June, 1897, in conformity with the said treaty. And whereas since the date of the said treaty, and before the arbitration thereby contemplated had been entered upon, the said Right Honourable Baron Herschell departed this life. And whereas the Right Honourable Charles Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, has, conformably to the terms of the said treaty, been duly nominated by the members of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council to act under the said treaty in the place and stead of the said late Baron Herschell. And whereas the said four arbitrators—namely, the said Right Honourable Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Richard Henn Collins, the Honourable Melville Weston Fuller, and the Honourable David Josiah Brewer—have, conformably to the terms of the said treaty, selected his Excellency Frederic de Martens, Privy Councillor, permanent member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Russia, LL.D. of the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, to be the fifth arbitrator. And whereas the said arbitrators have duly entered upon the said arbitration, and have duly heard and considered the oral and written arguments of the counsel representing respectively the United States of Venezuela and her Majesty the Queen, and have impartially and carefully examined the questions laid before them, and have investigated and ascertained the extent of the territories belonging to, or that might lawfully be claimed by, the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain respectively. at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana.

Now we, the undersigned arbitrators, do hereby make and publish our decision, determination and award of, upon and concerning the questions submitted to us by the said treaty of arbitration, and do hereby, conformably to the said treaty of arbitration, finally decide, award and determine that the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as follows:—

Starting from the coast at Point Playa, the line of boundary shall run in a straight line to the river Barima at its junction with the river Muruma, and thence along the mid stream of the latter river to its source, and from that point to the junction of the river Haiowa with the Amakuru, and thence along the mid stream of the Amakuru to its source in the Imataka Ridge, and thence in a south-westerly direction along the highest ridge of the spur of the Imataka Mountains opposite to the source of the Barima, and thence along the summit of the main ridge of the Imataka Mountains in a south-easterly direction to the source of the Acarabisi, and thence along the mid stream of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, and thence along the northern bank of the river Cuyuni

westward to its junction with the Wenamu, and thence following the mid stream of the Wenamu to its westernmost source, and thence in a direct line to the summit of Mount Roraima, and from Mount Roraima to the source of the Cotinga and along the mid stream of that river to its junction with the Takutu, and thence along the mid stream of the Takutu to its source, thence in a straight line to the westernmost point of the Akarai Mountains, and thence along the ridge of the Akarai Mountains to the source of the Corentin, called the Cutari River.

Provided always that the line of delimitation fixed by this award shall be subject and without prejudice to any questions now existing or which may arise to be determined between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Brazil, or between the latter Republic and the United States of Venezuela.

In fixing the above delimitation the arbitrators consider and decide that in times of peace the rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant ships of all nations, subject to all just regulations and to the payment of light or other like dues. Provided that the dues charged by the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the colony of British Guiana in respect of the passage of vessels along the portions of such rivers respectively owned by them shall be charged at the same rates upon the vessels of Venezuela and Great Britain, such rates being no higher than those charged to any other nation, provided also that no Customs duties shall be chargeable either by the Republic of Venezuela or by the Colony of British Guiana in respect of goods carried on board ships, vessels or boats passing along the said rivers, but Customs duties shall only be chargeable in respect of goods landed in the territory of Venezuela or Great Britain respectively.

Executed and published in duplicate by us in Paris this 3rd day of October, A.D. 1899.

F. DE MARTENS.

RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

R. HENN COLLINS.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

DAVID J. BREWER.

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A Classified Catalogue OF WORKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE

PUBLISHED BY

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

91 AND 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, AND 32 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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